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## EDITORIAL NOTICE

**B**EGINNING with this issue the publication schedule of the sections on economics, political science and sociology is reduced by approximately thirty days. This change represents a saving of about half the usual time between receipt of manuscripts of abstracts and mail distribution of these in printed issues.

Hitherto our publication schedule has required from fifty to sixty days. The complexity of the administrative and editorial problems of an abstract journal dealing with enormous masses of unstandardized materials made such a schedule necessary. Now, after years of experience in building up world-wide contacts, in working out increasingly stringent standards of selection of materials, and in continual self-analysis, we have at last reached the goal of a practicable plan of prompt as well as reliable service.

One of the changes incidental to more prompt service is the elimination of cross-references. The considerable saving in time effected by this change is not at the expense of convenience of reference, for the monthly subject index is appropriately enlarged. Experience has shown that a detailed subject index is a more rapid finding device than a limited number of cross references.

Our field of journal coverage expands cumulatively since we add from forty to fifty new periodicals every month. This is not a clear gain, however, since unsuitable serials are systematically eliminated. A rough check on the net increase shows that a year ago we had 4,500 periodicals listed. Today we have a little over 5,000.

Since the foregoing lines were written, the Social Science Research Council, which has sponsored *Social Science Abstracts*, has decided to withdraw its support. In view of this fact, the continuation of the journal beyond the close of the present year is extremely doubtful. As soon as definite information concerning the final disposition of *Social Science Abstracts* becomes available, abstractors, collaborators, and subscribers will be notified.



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## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

#### HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

15868. HOZAYAN, S. A. S. Some contributions of the Arabs to geography. *Geography*. 17 (96) Jun. 1932: 117-128.—The Arabs contributed to geography in three ways: (1) by additions to descriptive geography, (2) by improving methods of geographical study, and (3) by increasing the accuracy of maps, particularly world maps. Contributions were made to the descriptive geography of the steppe land of Russia, the Far East, east Africa, and Sudanese Africa. Their records of the Far East, beginning as early as the 3rd century, included descriptions of the industries and commerce of those regions as well as accounts of the activities of cities and ports. Before the time of the Arabs the work of geographers had been confined almost wholly to astronomical geography. The Arabs, taking the province as a unit, showed how the lives of the people of the region were related to their physical environment. In mapping the world as a whole the Arabs revived the old idea of a water girdle about the earth. Ptolemy's map had represented the Indian ocean as a landlocked sea. The

Arabs showed its connections with the other oceans to the south, the southeast, and the southwest.—*Leonard O. Packard*.

15869. LARRONDE, NEMOURS. Cuvier et la géographie. [Cuvier and geography.] *Terre Air Mer*. 57 (4) Apr. 1932: 301-308.—Cuvier was born in Montbéliard in 1769. Early in the 19th century while traveling in France, Italy, and Holland he made intensive studies and reports of all regions visited. The Academy of Sciences requested him to collaborate with Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Desfontaines, and Cassini in editing reports on explorations, notably those of the travels of Charles Bélanger in the East Indies and those of Rifaud in Egypt and Nubia. In 1828, as president of the Geographic Society, he cited examples of current explorations and encouraged further exploration. While most active in the field of geography, Cuvier held offices in many French societies as well as being a member of 68 foreign societies. His entire fortune was employed in the advancement of sciences. With the exhaustion of Cuvier's finances, the French king granted him a sum of money and provided him a home in the Botanical Gardens.—*F. J. Gladwin*.

### SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

#### GENERAL

15870. FROBENIUS, LEO. Des Menschen Schicksal auf dieser Erde. [Man's fate on this earth.] *Erdball*. 5 (4) 1931: 145-158; (5) 1931: 180-197.—The distribution of styles in the neolithic period and in the bronze and iron ages raises the question of whether culture is a geographic condition or a result of races. The study of the distribution and changes of cultural phenomena broadened the scope of ethnography. The historic doctrine of the culture area by Gräbner and Wilhelm Schmidt made use of the methodology of the natural sciences, but denied, however, the organic nature of culture. Spengler takes no notice of the cartographic method and adopts the idea of "the organicity of culture." It is the task of culture-morphology to deal with cultures as individual phenomena and independent of man in their growth, and therefore phenomena of space.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

15871. GILBERT, E. W. What is historical geography? *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 48 (3) May 16, 1932: 120-136.—The term "historical geography" does not convey a definite meaning. The author's conception is a reconstruction of the regional geography of the past. As regional geography analyzes the geographical complex of the present, historical geography analyzes the geography of a region as it was at a given past period of history. The methods by which the regional geography of an area is described are used as far as possible to describe the region in past time. Some of the elements of a geo-

graphical scene, e.g. relief and climate, are relatively permanent, others are constantly changing. When nature or man alters the relief, the drainage, and in some cases the coastline, the whole aspect of the region becomes different. Having drawn a picture of the physical setting of the past, the historical geographer must reconstruct the human geography by describing the settlements and occupations of man within the region at a stated time.—*Alice Driscoll*.

15872. PASSARGE, SIEGFRIED. Die kulturelle Länderkunde und das Vier-Kräfte-Problem. [Cultural geography and a four-force problem.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78 (1-2) 1932: 1-5.—Basing his studies on the geography of the Egyptians, during the period of the reign of the Mameluke, Passarge demonstrates the method of interpreting an agglomeration of separate sciences as a geographic unity. He interprets *Land* as an area separated by boundary lines made by man, together with the inhabitants of that locality and their culture and history. Land, man, culture, and history are the four forces which constitute the geography of a region. Upon the *land* depend extent and the natural conditions (area, relief, climate, and structure of the landscapes) and the conception of state (union of states, League of Nations, and world situation). Interrelated with this are population forces (density distribution and the classification of people as to race, nation, and individuals). Culture includes the stage of development; the culture cycle; social organizations; and the military, economic, communication, and settlement forces. History is a



"science of time in changing space" and geography is a "science of space in moving time." Regional geography (*Landschaftskunde*) is the study of a region in its physical conditions and its natural boundaries and their influence on animal, man, and culture. A study of the geography of a country at different periods is "comparative cultural geography," which is contrasted with a "comparative geography" in which two countries in the same period of time are compared. *Länderkunde* may be interpreted as comparative geography. Regional geography is a necessary forerunner of comparative geography.—*Karl Sedlmeyer*.

15873. POIDERBARD, PÈRE. Méthode aérienne de recherches en géographie historique. [Aerial method of research in historical geography.] *Terre Air Mer*. 57 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-16.—The airplane is an invaluable aid to research in historical geography in steppe regions. Ruins make only slight changes in the evenness of plains areas. Because of the shadows which they cast, these changes are easily visible from an airplane in the early morning and in the late afternoon. From vertical photographs, a map showing the locations of ancient villages, forts, roads, and canals can be made. Because of differences in shades of vegetation color, it is also possible to discover ruins entirely covered with earth. The method of aerial reconnaissance was tried experimentally in eastern Syria in 1927 and 1928. From 1929 to 1931, it was used in making a study of Roman Syria.—*Henry Madison Kendall*.

15874. WHITAKER, J. R. Regional interdependence. *J. Geog.* 31 (4) Apr. 1932: 164-165.—Geographic regions are shown to be interdependent through factors of a circulatory nature. This includes movement of winds causing dunes; waters producing floods; migration of animals, plants, and men; and the constant exchange of goods and information. The boll weevil, weed dispersal, plant introduction, and bird migration are examples. Labor migration, as Italians to Argentina and mountaineers to the U. S. piedmont cotton factories, are instanced. Trade specialization is seen in the depend-

ence of the U. S. cotton belt on the Manchester textile area. The efficient circulation of information, as by radio, facilitates trade.—*C. E. Marston*.

## MAPS

15875. BETTMAN, ALFRED. Master plans and official maps. *Papers & Discussions*, 23rd Natl. Conf. City Planning, Rochester, N. Y., Jun. 22-24, 1931. 1931: 50-71.—*Ralph H. Brown*.

15876. NOUHUYS, J. W. v. Zeekaarten van het schip De Liefde ex-Erasmus uit ao 1598. [Sea charts of the ship, De Liefde ex-Erasmus, of 1598.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (5) Sep. 1931: 843-847. (Illus.)

## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

15877. KAESEL, LUDWIG. Die Wälder der Erde. [The world's forests.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78 (3-4) 1932: 61-71.—The total forested surface of the earth estimated in millions of sq. km. is as follows: Europe, 2.8; Asia, 3.4; Africa, .9; Australia, .5; and North and South America, 10.2. This is 1/8 of the entire land area of the earth. Rainfall characteristics rather than temperature determine the character of the forests. Although in the tropical rain forest 2,000 mm. on the average are essential, yet in East India 1,000 mm. are sufficient, and in the intermediate zones a rainfall range between 250 and 500 mm. provides an excellent stand of timber. The forest types of the earth may be classified: (1) tropical, (2) subtropical, (3) rain forest of the intermediate zone, (4) deciduous, (5) gulf coastal lowland, (6) dry forests of the tropics, (7) hard wood deciduous, (8) coniferous forests, (9) eucalyptus forest, and (10) bush forest. A map showing this distribution reflects also the geographic conditions, including climate and, to some extent, soil conditions. Humboldt considered plant covering as the best index to the physical conditions of the earth. This would justify an intensive study of forests.—*Eugene Van Cleef*.

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### POLAR REGIONS

15878. KNOTHE, H. Moderne Polarforschung. [Modern polar exploration.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (12) Dec. 1931: 360-364.—The Antarctic is separated from other continents by a large body of water. To delimit the North Polar districts a criterion may be found in the climate or in the vegetable world. This makes the boundary complicated and curved. The new era of polar exploration begins with Nansen's trip on the *Fram*. His method of using a ship that was ice-proof permitted him to stay for a long period in the polar regions with simultaneous change of location and to carry out exact measurements. In this way the expedition distinguished itself from extensive exploration. Modern exploration aims at a scientific geographic exploration of the nature of the polar world in all its manifestations. All the flights above the North Pole did not greatly advance the findings of the *Fram* expedition. However, Wilkins' sounding of a depth of 5,440 m. near Alaska was highly important. Similar plans were expressed before the Vienna Geographical Society by Anschütz-Kämpfe in 1901. The value of Byrd's expedition lies chiefly in Gould's geological surveys and in the meteorological observations.—*Werner Neuse*.

15879. ROUCH, J. À la veille de l'année polaire. Problèmes de géographie polaire. [The first Polar Year. Problems of Polar geography.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées*. 42 (10) May 31, 1931: 297-308.

### ARCTIC

15880. MURRELES, S. T. A. The weather on a Greenland air route. *Geog. J.* 80 (1) Jul. 1932: 15-30.

15881. RIZZO, GIO. BATTISTA. I risultati scientifici della spedizione polare di U. Nobile colla aeronave "Italia" nel 1928. [The scientific results of the polar expedition of U. Nobile in the airship "Italia" in 1928.] *Riv. Geog. Ital.* 38 (6-7) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 117-134.—Little publicity has been given to the scientific results of the Italian Expedition of 1928 which are analyzed and discussed by six experts in *Ergänzungsheft* 209, 1929 of *Petermanns Geogr. Mitteilungen*. Meteorological, aerological, and atmospheric electricity observations are included. During the two flights from the 15th to the 18th of May and from the 23rd to the 25th of May, about 60,000 sq. km. of unexplored areas were covered without finding land.—*Roberto Almagià*.

## THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

15882. BUCHMANN, KURT WILHELM. Die Besiedlung des alten Neuseeland. Eine anthropogeographische Studie. [The settlement of old New Zealand. An anthropogeographic study.] *Studien z. Völkerkunde*. 4 1931: pp. 111.—The close settlement of small districts in the northern anthropogeographic



area, characterized by vineyard and garden culture, with marked contrast between coastal and interior settlement, differs markedly from the southern area which was settled by fisherfolk, fruit gatherers, and in forest regions by bird catchers. The different economic bases of the interior and the coastal region as well as of north and south led to active interchange between them. The transfer of the Polynesian Maoris from the tropics to temperate subtropical New Zealand made possible the introduction of kumara, yams, and taro, but not the transfer of the tropical fruit garden so that the specialization in intensive cultivation of these vegetables was decisive for the future form of culture. The old New Zealand Maori culture is an example of the fact that unfavorable natural conditions, at least to a certain degree, are stimulating and help to develop culture. (Map, bibliography.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

15883. POTTS, C. K. H. CLAIR. Rice growing on the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas, New South Wales, Australia. *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929.* 1930: 419-443.—Rice seed was imported from the U. S. in 1922 for experimental purposes and yields of from 60 to 98 bu. per a. were obtained. Rice production is limited to areas possessing a subsoil with low porosity. The necessary seed varies from 100 to 140 lbs. per a. and sowing should take place between Sep. 20 and Oct. 7 in order to ensure a harvest before the autumn rains.—*M. Warthin.*

15884. PRESCOTT, J. A. The soils of Australia in relation to vegetation and climate. *Commonwealth Australia, Council Sci. & Indus. Res., Bull.* #52. 1931: pp. 82.—(Includes maps of soil and vegetation.)

15885. WOOD, G. L. Population and economic resources. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 1-30.—Settlement controls are more specific in Australia than in any other continent. The physiographic provinces are: (1) the peneplain occupying the western half of the continent, (2) the eastern highland, and (3) the artesian basins. Only 1/3 of the continent receives more than 20 in. of rainfall, and much of this is rugged. The monsoon area in the north, the Mediterranean south, the area of uniform rain in the east, and the dry heart of Australia are the four rainfall regions. The economic provinces are: (1) the coastal zone, a land of potential settlement; (2) the intermediate rain zone, divided into a wheat belt and downs country; and (3) the pastoral zone with a limited area under irrigation. Australia has important deposits of coal, gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, and tin. The discovery of gold in 1851 initiated the first important period of white settlement. About 75% population increment from 1860 to 1930 was due to natural increase and 25% to immigration. The present population (6,500,000) might be doubled without lowering the standard of living. Australian born make up 84% of the total; 12.5% were British born. Settlement plans have been devised to encourage white settlement but it is difficult and expensive to bring marginal land into production. From 1871 the proportion of the inhabitants engaged in primary industries decreased from 44% to 25.8% in 1921, and the proportion engaged in commerce increased from 8.1% to 15.3%. In the manufacturing industries New South Wales ranks first, with 44% of the total value, and Victoria second with 30%. Half of the people dwell within the limits of six metropolitan districts. In 1928-29 the total value of Australian production was £447,900,000, of which agriculture contributed £89,400,000, pastoral industries £116,700,000, dairy products £11,600,000, mining £19,600,000, and manufacturing £159,800,000. Australia exports approximately 38% of its production.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

## EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

15886. BIJLERT, C. J. van. Veranderingen bij den inlandschen landbouw. [Changes in native agriculture.] *Indische Gids.* 52 (10) Oct. 1930: 873-891.

15887. BOEKE, J. H. Vergelijking van Nederlandsch-Indië met Britisch-Indië op economisch gebied. [Economic comparison of Dutch and British India.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (2) Mar. 1931: 153-180.—In both the Dutch and the British Asiatic colonial empires the overwhelming part of the population lives outside the large towns. In British India the natives form a much larger share of the urban population than in the Dutch East Indies, where Europeans and foreign orientals greatly exceed the native town population. In British India native capital plays a large part in urban industrial and commercial enterprise. The low degree of urbanization is due to the self-sufficiency of the agricultural populations. The imposition of foreign control and occidental economic ways—taxation in money, introduction of imported goods, improvement of communication—has disturbed the balance of the native agrarian culture. The village communities have lost population and the traditional, effective, local administration has broken down. The production of cash crops (e.g., cotton, jute) instead of food crops jeopardizes the welfare of the native agriculturist by making him dependent upon world price fluctuations. Adjustment is attained only in exceptional, individual cases. Technical improvements, such as irrigation works, introduced by Europeans, have not led to better living among the inhabitants, but have been balanced by increases in population or by squandering of higher earnings in anti-social ways.—*J. B. Leighly.*

15888. WILMINK, W. Het autoverkeer ter Sumatra's Westkust. [Automobile traffic in the province of West Coast of Sumatra.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (4) Jul. 1931: 753-759.—The development of transportation in the East Indies has proceeded rapidly in the last 15 years, but the most striking feature is the increase in the number of automobiles. The automobile, the motor truck, and the motor bus are the principal means of expansion of communication in the outlying districts. During the four years 1925-1929 the increase in the number of motor vehicles in Java was about 70%, in the outlying areas of the Dutch East Indies about 160%. In West Coast of Sumatra motor traffic had become dominant before the program of railway building was completed. In spite of difficult terrain and bad roads, an impressive movement of freight on a net of roads centering on Padang has come into existence. To a greater extent than the railway, motor transportation has stimulated production by the native inhabitants. Under this stimulus the production of rubber and coffee for export is increasing rapidly. Local commercial and industrial leaders favor the abandonment of railway building, and the adoption instead of an extensive program of road construction.—*J. B. Leighly.*

## ASIA

15889. BELGRAVE, C. DALRYMPLE. The overland route to the Persian Gulf. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18 (4) Oct. 1931: 560-563.—One may travel overland from London to Karachi in 15 days. It is a shorter, cheaper, and more interesting trip than the ordinary sea route. (Time-tables and rates London-Istanbul, Hyder Pasha-Nissibin, Nissibin-Kirkuk, Kirkuk-Baghdad-Basra, Basra-Karachi.)—*E. T. Platt.*

15890. MARTONNE, EM. de. Les questions asiatiques au Congrès International de Géographie de 1931. [Asiatic questions at the International Geographical



Congress of 1931.] *Asie Française*. 31 (293) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 307-309.—*Pierre Winkler*.

### China, Manchuria, Korea

15891. MARTCHENKO, M. La Mandchourie. [Manchuria.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 55 (3-4) 1931: 178-185.—A brief résumé of the pertinent geographical facts concerning Manchuria, its position, climate, population, and population density and composition; the Japanese investments there; the trade, foreign and domestic; and some of the political geography that has centered around it since the Treaty of Portsmouth.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

15892. SILVER, SYLVIA A. Tientsin, treaty port. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(6) Jun. 1932: 381-392.—Tientsin, like Shanghai, has its foreign concessions, each with its own police and garrison. In the Chinese city are crowded 2,000,000 people. The article gives some idea of how this dense population lives, homes, shops, streets, the ever-present fire menace and how it is handled, transportation, sanitation, manners, and customs.—*Lawrence J. Burpee*.

15893. TSAO LIEN-EN. Port development in north China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9(3) Sep. 1931: 991-1001.—This paper deals with the efforts to develop the Manchurian port of Hulutao, a competing port to Japanese-controlled Dairen. Hulutao is the rocky promontory extending into Lienshan bay.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

### India

15894. SUBRAHMANYAN, N. Some aspects of the geography of Calicut. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 171-178.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

15895. SURYANARAYANA RAO, R. Cottage industries of Malabar. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 156-162.—With population pressure constantly increasing in the Malabar district, and increase in cultivated area lagging behind, cottage industry becomes an important economic factor. The coconut fibre industry is already well established. Next in importance is handloom weaving, and here much improvement is needed. Other important manufactures are the mat industry, the bell metal and bronze works, cabinet making, etc. The organization of these industries on a cooperative basis would eliminate trade evils that now exist.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

### Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

15896. LEFEBVRE, TH. La soie à Brousse. [Brusa's silk industry.] *Bull. de l'Assoc. de Géog. Franç.* (58) Apr. 1932: 70-74.—An industry of centuries' standing, Brusa's silk industry developed along modern lines under French and Swiss influence, about the middle of the 19th century, and into a national, well-protected industry through the efforts of Mustafa Kemal, after the war of 1920-22. By far the greater part, however, of the production is still exported as cocoons, especially to Marseilles and Italy.—*L. G. Polspoel*.

15897. TOLKOWSKY, S. The citrus industry in Palestine, 1926-1931. *Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag.* 7(4-5) Mar. 1932: 83-87.—In the last five years the citrus industry of Palestine has witnessed momentous changes in its working methods and in its prospects. The citrus growing community has, even while problems were arising, begun to take stock of dangers ahead and to devise methods how best to meet them. This makes this period one of fundamental importance in the two-fold process of expansion and consolidation of the industry. Improvements were made (1) in the quality of the fruit, through scientifically selected budwood for

new orchards; (2) manner of selecting and packing, through modern mechanical devices; (3) conditions of steamship transportation; and (4) in increasing the number of markets and consumption in existing markets.—*Emilie R. Zernitz*.

### Northern Asia

15898. CHIRIKHIN, IU. ЧИРИХИН, Ю. Работы Индигирской Экспедиции Академии Наук. [Work of the Indigirka Expedition of the Academy of Science.] *Бюллетень Арктического Института С.С.С.Р. (Bull. Arkticheskogo Inst. S.S.S.R.)* (5) 1931: 75-76.—(General report of the expedition to investigate the Indigirka river region.)—*G. Vasilevich*.

15899. SHEIKO, G. P. ШЕЙКО, Г. П. Индигирская Геологическая Экспедиция Института по изучению Севера. [The Indigirka Geological Expedition of the Institute for Study of the North.] *Бюллетень Арктического Института С.С.С.Р. (Bull. Arkticheskogo Inst. S.S.S.R.)* (5) 1931: 76-77.—(Brief report of the geological expedition to the delta of the Indigirka river.)—*G. Vasilevich*.

15900. UNSIGNED. Чукотско-Анадырская Экспедиция Арктического Института. [The Chukotsk-Anadir Expedition of the Arctic Institute.] *Бюллетень Арктического Института С.С.С.Р. (Bull. Arkticheskogo Inst. S.S.S.R.)* (12) 1931: 235-237.—The expedition began in 1931 a complex investigation of the Chukotsk-Anadir province. The work will continue for several years. At present the expedition is composed of the following working groups: economic, botanical, zoological, geological, and geomorphological.—*G. Vasilevich*.

### EUROPE

15901. FAWCETT, C. B. The Nordic region. *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 48(2) Mar. 15, 1932: 78-83.—This paper is a contribution to the definition of major regions in terms of human geography. It defines the Nordic region as the coastlands of the transgression seas of NW Europe; and as the homelands of the Nordic race, of protestant Christendom, and of representative government. The region is essentially maritime; and its unity and individuality depend on the focal power of its central waterways. The discovery of the new world shifted it from a marginal to a central location in the known world, and so increased its human value. Its limits are frontiers of contact, not of separation,—with the Celtic lands of the oceanic margin to the west, with the Russian lands of the continental interior to the east, and with central Europe to the south. For the last two centuries it has been the principal focal area of western civilization.—*C. B. Fawcett*.

### Italy

15902. BASSI, OTTAVIA. La rinascita di Reggio Calabria. [The rebirth of Reggio Calabria.] *Riv. Geog. Ital.* 39(3-4) May-Jun. 1932: 71-80.—The city of Reggio Calabria, destroyed by the earthquake of 1908 (which razed to the ground 1,832 homes and made 480 others uninhabitable) is now entirely reconstructed. Before the earthquake the city had about 45,000 inhabitants, of whom 12,000 perished; many others migrated. Nevertheless, by 1911 it had 43,000 inhabitants, in 1921 it had 59,500, and it now has about 70,000. The new Reggio is built on an entirely different plan from the former one and occupies a much larger territory, equal to Messina (for which an analogous study has been published by A. Mori in the same review, 1917). The port has both commercial and military importance and port improvement is in progress. Commerce has increased rapidly in comparison with the period before the earthquake (about 210,000 t. in 1930; 60,000 t.



in 1907). Reggio has a particularly favorable climate.—*Roberto Almagià*.

15903. COPERTINI, GIOVANNI. San Vitale di Baganza. [San Vitale di Baganza.] *Aurea Parma*. 13 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 17-21.—Description of the borough of San Vitale which is in the valley of Baganza on the first hills of the Parmesan Apennines.—*M. Renata Ausenda*.

15904. MERLO, CLAUDIA. Il paese più elevato dell'Italia centrale (Rocca Calascio). [The most highly elevated country of central Italy (Rocca Calascio).] *Riv. Geog. Ital.* 39 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1932: 27-35.—While in the Alps there are several permanently inhabited villages above 2,000 m., in the Apennines they are rarely found above 1300 m. The highest is San Pellegrino in the southern Apennines (1520 m.), whose location was determined by the presence of a resort of recent origin. The villages of the central Apennines date back to the middle ages; the highest of these is Rocca Calascio, 1464 m., on the southeastern slopes of the mountainous group of the Gran Sasso. Records of the town date back to the 14th century, but it is probably much older. In 1561 it probably had 700 or 800 inhabitants, which number was reduced to 465 in 1663. The population continued diminishing, and today there are only about 40 inhabitants. The other villages of the central Apennines that are situated above 1300 meters (14 in Abruzzo, one in Umbria, and one in Molise) are discussed, almost all have a progressively diminishing population. (Illus.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

### France

15905. BÖHM, KARL. Der politische Regionalismus in Frankreich. [Political regionalism in France.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (5) Oct. 1931: 123-142.—Since there exists in Germany a current tendency toward centralization, an examination of the opposite movement in France is timely. French centralization, typified by the spiderweb layout of transport routes focusing on Paris, is breaking down in industry, in trade and, to some extent, in her political life. Less than 1/4 of governmental expenditure is by local authorities, and the initiative in disbursing some of this small portion comes from Paris. It has been suggested that the 90 small departments, which are subdivided into arrondissements, be reduced to not more than 20 regions. It is hoped, despite the probability of retaining some of the present boundaries, that these may approximate natural regions as described by la Blache. It is anticipated that local government will acquire power equal to that of the central. Revolutionary or frictionless changes are not expected.—*Geo. H. Primmer*.

15906. DIVES, GUEYDON. L'aménagement hydroélectrique de la Truyère. [The hydro-electric situation of the Truyère river.] *La Nature*. (2879) Apr. 15, 1932: 345-354.

15907. KENDALL, HENRY MADISON. The occupation of the lower Vézère valley. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* 16 1931 (pub. 1932): 299-312.—There are few areas in the world where the study of prehistoric man has progressed to the point where ancient occupation can be compared with that of the present in terms of landscape expression. Such an area is Périgord in the northeastern portion of the Aquitaine basin of southern France. The Vézère river has entrenched itself in a limestone plateau to the depth of 200 ft. and is flanked alternately by valley flats and wall-like valley sides. The soil varies from the reddish, stony soils of the plateau to the dark alluviums of the valley flats. Woodland on the valley slopes and upland, with grass in the valley bottoms, is typical of the natural vegetation distribution. Ancient man lived in rock shelters and caves on the steep valley sides; modern man lives in villages located chiefly on the valley flats and lower slopes. Ancient man existed through hunting,

fishing, and gathering; modern man lives by agriculture. The contrast between ancient and modern occupation serves to emphasize the changing aspect of the landscape. (Maps, diagram, photos.)—*Robt. M. Glendinning*.

15908. ORMSBY, H. The limestones of France and their influence on human geography. *Geography*. 17 (95) Mar. 1932: 11-19.—It is estimated that 70% of France is underlain with limestone, the principal exceptions being the crystalline and sandstone massifs of southcentral France, Armorica, and the Vosges. These limestone regions are all uplands with deeply incised rivers; all tend to be arid with underground drainage; and, if cultivated, are in wheat accompanied by such crops as beet or vine as the climate dictates. The crystalline areas have rye and buckwheat as staple crops with pastoral farming predominating. On the clay lowlands farming is of the mixed type tending to be intensive, while the sandstone areas are usually left in forest. The limestones have played an important role in the human geography of France (1) climatically, by extending Mediterranean and continental conditions far north and west; (2) commercially, by isolating groups by their abrupt slopes; (3) hydrographically, by affecting the water supply and thereby settlement, limiting dense settlement, limiting dense cultivation to the valley slopes, and adding, by the regularity and the purity of their water supply, possibilities of industrial development and cheap communications; (4) botanically, by frequently limiting vegetation types to drought vegetation but where surface deposits allow, providing the richest fields of France; and (5) architecturally, by providing an abundance of excellent building material. (3 maps.)—*W. O. Blanchard*.

15909. PARISOT, M. Notes sur la vie agricole dans le Haut-Embrunais. [Notes on the agriculture in Haut-Embrunais.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 19 (4) 1931: 859-882.—The valley of Durance between Embrun and Briançon is one of the most backward sections of the French Alps. This elevated region (more than 900 m.) has not maintained the same type of living as the level country. Although yielding small crops of poor quality the vine has not disappeared. The area of vine culture has decreased more than 50%. Grain is very important as formerly. Hemp and flax have disappeared. The land is owned in small parcels, for example, an estate of approximately 20 a. is divided in 128 lots. The farming stock is little improved.—*Jules Blache*.

15910. RAVIEZ, MELLE. Les forêts du Jura lédonien et de son avant pays. [The heath forests of the Jura and its border land.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 7 (6) Jun. 1931: 141-192.—The author describes the distribution of the forest, its degeneration due either to poor soil or to man where rich soil favors cultivation. At present forest resources are not reestablished without the intervention of man. In the Jura the government is attempting to improve the forests by converting underbrush into forest in order to satisfy industrial needs, by resinification, and by methodical reforestation. The Jura forest, originally an obstacle to the settlement, has played an important part in the life of the peasant since the founding of the villages (crops of acorns, fuel, materials of construction, farming tools). It is used for the development of the iron industry and the manufacture of salt (lons, salins). In the 19th century the utilization for firewood was replaced by cultivation and timber production and at the present time the forest is the principal source of wealth in the Jura. The life of the inhabitants depends on the forest and on the pastures which have fostered a flourishing dairy industry. (Illustrated.)—*Marcelle M. Bresson*.

15911. RICHARD, A. La métallurgie landaise. [Landes metallurgy.] *Rev. Géog. de Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. 2 (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 44-58.—Metallurgy was originally based upon the presence of iron ore in the



sand and of pine trees which supplied the charcoal. Forges were located at dams in the rivers. Earliest among these were the forges of Uza, Abesse near Dax, and Pontoux established in the later 17th and early 18th centuries. Their early history was precarious. Of recent years both ore and coal have been imported and the chief mills are at Boucau at the mouth of the Adour. The technique developed in ancient times is the basis of the present industry.—*M. Warthin.*

### Low Countries

15912. AMEYE, A. Répartition, par professions, de la population urbaine de Louvain. [Distribution, by occupations, of the urban population of Louvain.] *Bull. de la Soc. Belge d'Études Géog.* 2 (1) May 1932: 36-42.—A map of Louvain, colored according to the occupations of its inhabitants, gives the general impression of three more or less concentric belts: a central business section, radiating star-like along the principal routes, and surrounded first by the wealthier residential quarters, then by the poorer. Among the more interesting facts, the author points out that practically no laborers' houses are found in the older parts of the city.—*L. G. Polspoel.*

15913. COHEN, L. Een nieuwe Schelde-Rijn verbindend. [A new connection between the Rhine and the Schelde.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde.* 9 (4) Apr. 1931: 85-88.—Cohen presents two maps from the Memorandum of the National Union to the States General concerning knowledge of the geographic boundaries of the watershed. The first shows the situation in the district between east Schelde and the Volkerak-Grevelingen about 1300. The second shows the three points which determine the historical position of the watershed.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

15914. SCHOO, J. Het oude middelpunt van Holland tusschen Maas en Rijn. [The ancient center of Holland between the Maas and the Rhine.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (3) May 1931: 415-419; (4) Jul. 1931: 639-651; (5) Sep. 1931: 858-866.—The Peutinger chart, which presumably depicts the Roman dominions at the time of the late empire, contains between the Maas and the Rhine two symbols of settlements, to which the names Lugdunum and Pretorium Agrippinae evidently belong. Ruins at Arensburg, southeast of The Hague, have been tentatively identified as belonging to Pretorium Agrippinae, but the location of Lugdunum Batavorum is still in doubt, since the identification with modern Leiden has been given up. The author places Lugdunum northwest of The Hague, on a site covered by the younger dune belt of the coast of Holland. The general area along a line connecting the ruins at Arensburg and the presumable site of Lugdunum, halfway between the lower courses of the Maas and the Rhine, maintained its significance through the centuries. The transition between its period of dominance in antiquity and its rise as a political center in the middle ages is formed by the tradition of a sacred wood that gave its name—Die Haghe in the oldest form—to the later capital.—*J. B. Leightly.*

15915. UNSIGNED. Het zwaartepunt van België. [The center of Belgium.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde.* 10 (4) Apr. 1932: 87-89.—The article deals with the shifting of the economic center from the Wallachian south to the ethnographically mixed metropolis and the Flemish north, and the resulting union of a mixed population.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

15916. EEN, H. N. ter. Die sociale en wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Abschliessung und Trockenlegung der Zuidersee. [Social and economic significance of the enclosure and draining of the Zuider Zee.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (2) Apr. 1932: 594-611.—The construction of dikes preparatory to draining the Zuider

Zee began in 1920, and the drainage project should be finished in 1932. A dam was built across the Zuider Zee from Wieringen to Friesland and four large polders were enclosed. In 1930 the NW polder near Wieringen became dry and the land there began to be prepared for cultivation. Drainage of the entire Zuider Zee proved impossible and provision was made for the water of the IJssel river in Lake IJssel. The lake will gradually become fresh. A canal between the SW and SE polders from Lake IJssel to Amsterdam provides easy access to that city. The fishing industry of the Zuider Zee will be injured but not destroyed since Lake IJssel will cover 120,000 ha. Indemnification will be given for injuries to fisheries. The population of the Netherlands is 240 per sq. km. with a birthrate of 23 per 1,000 inhabitants and a deathrate of under 10. From 1919-1929 the population increased 12.6%. Only 27% of the population live in cities above 100,000 and 50% in cities above 20,000. About 30% of the population is supported directly by agriculture. The addition of 220,000 ha. of land that will provide food and occupations for 250,000 to 300,000 persons is of much social and economic importance to the country. The government has operated an experimental farm for several years. Farms for colonizers will generally be 800 m. long and 250 m. broad with an area of 20 ha. Roads, railroads, canals, and ferries will be installed previous to settlement. The cost of the Zuider Zee project has been more than was estimated, and it may be difficult to dispose of the land to settlers at a price which will cover the entire expense in view of the present low prices of farm products.—*O. W. Freeman.*

### Switzerland and the Alps

15917. CHAIX, ANDRÉ. La cuvette de Genève. [The basin of Geneva.] *Schweizer Geog.* 8 (2) Mar. 1931: 25-32.—Geneva is situated in a basin-like region about 20 km. wide, the edge of which is formed by a range of encircling mountains from about 1,100 to 1,700 m. in height and possessing few passes. The city faces the rest of Switzerland, and is located along the narrow pass of the Rhône river, opposite the city of Lyons. Glacial erosion and moraines have formed a small lake, whose postglacial deltas have become terraces, at a height of about 30 m. The landscape, the center of which has scant rainfall and a mild climate, possesses farm lands, clear of timber but has many tree-lined avenues, groves, and grain lands, which contrast strikingly with the rough surrounding mountains. Communication lines lead radially to and from Geneva, which now has a population of about 127,000, while the political boundary encircles the mountain edge. These frontiers have disturbed the unity of the region, which has a population of about 200,000 inhabitants, with a constantly increasing density (80 to 135 inhabitants per sq. km.) and all parts of which are economically interdependent. This political chaos was relieved in 1603, when this region was granted free commercial relations, and again in 1815, through the formation of the Sardinian zone and of the Pays de Gex at the Congress of Vienna. The removal of the free zone by France (Treaty of Versailles) has seriously injured Geneva and induced the International Court to arbitrate.—*P. Vosseler.*

15918. UNSTEAD, J. F. The Lötschental; a regional study. *Geog. J.* 74 (4) Apr. 1932: 298-311.—(An account of a valley of the high Alps to illustrate the method of approach in regional geography which attempts to "build up" its regions.) The question is "What are the smallest units with which geography must deal?" The paper describes the units included in the valley and shows how they are combined into the larger unit of the whole valley. The physical features are considered as factors in the environment of the inhabitants; and the chief interest is in the adaptation of human life to these factors. The paper is an example of



the detailed application of the "human-use" criterion in geographical study.—C. B. Fawcett.

### Germany and Austria

15919. MARTINY, R. Die ländliche Siedlungsgestaltung im Schwarzwald. [Forms of country settlements in the Black forest.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 45 (2) 1931: 260-303.—(A comparative description of the different forms of settlement in the Black forest.) Large farms follow the valleys in the central Black forest, with scattered farms in the higher lands. Villages are found only in the Kinzig, Elz, and Dreisam valleys, in the west, where wine and fruit are cultivated, and in the east because of the watch industry. In the southern Black forest the population lives in villages. There is a gradual transition from villages in the south to the scattered farms in the north. The north is very thinly inhabited. Houses are small and the peasants work in the woods and factories. The woods are owned by the state or large estates.—G. Mecenseffy.

15920. MEYER, HANS H. F. Die amtlichen Kartenwerke des Reichsamts für Landesaufnahmen. [Official maps of the government department of cartography.] *Naturwissenschaften*. 18 (9) Feb. 28, 1930: 193-204.—(See entry 4: 50.)

15921. SCHABER, R. R. Forstliche Erläuterungen zu den natürlichen Wuchsgebieten Thüringens. [Forest descriptions of the natural growth regions of Thuringia.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 83 (4) Apr. 1932: 239-267.—The geology, soils, topography, climate, and forests of the 16 natural regions into which the state is divided are described briefly. A geological map, a soil map, and a map outlining the regions are attached.—W. N. Sparhawk.

15922. WUNCK, GEORG. Aus dem Preussischen Oberland. [The Prussian highlands.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (6-7) 1931: 199-202.—The Prussian highlands are located in western East Prussia, the highest point being the Schlossberg (199.4 m.). The hills show evidence of formation by water flowing below the ice sheet. The forests contain the most valuable trees of East Prussia: oaks, copper beeches, and fir. Lakes and swamps are full of wild life. The inhabitants speak a central German dialect and form a linguistic island in the midst of low German and mixed dialect area (German-Masurian) of East Prussia. Many old customs have been preserved. The house-form is unusual: a store room extends over the street; underneath stands the *Buller-wagon*, a vehicle for transportation of both people and goods. The construction of a canal from the town of Elbing to the highlands (1844 to 1858) lowered the water level of a number of lakes. Railroads are now more important but the modern canoe tourist uses the canal frequently.—Werner Neuse.

### Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

15923. AHLMANN, HANS W. SON. En ekonomisk-geografisk undersökning av nutida Stockholm med förorter. [An economic-geographic investigation of present day Stockholm and suburbs.] *Ymer*. (1-2) 1930: 139-151.

15924. BERGLUND, EDW. S. A new Swedish mining district. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken)*. 7 (74) Feb. 1932: 34-42.—During the past decade, non-ferrous metals have been discovered in northern Sweden by electrical methods of prospecting devised by Swedish engineers. The Boliden ores (64°52' N.) mined at levels of 130 and 170 m. are being sent 30 km. to the smelting works on the isle of Rönnskär in the Baltic. These ores yield copper, sulphur, arsenic, gold, and silver. The arsenic and gold content is unusually high. At current prices the value of the metals in one metric ton is \$19.50. Research workers are attempting to extract the

sulphur and other by-products, as well as trying to find new uses for arsenic. As arsenious acid added to cement probably increases the durability of dams made of reinforced concrete, this use as well as its present use in insecticides and wood preservatives may make it marketable. Pending such a time it is being stored in a magazine large enough to hold several years' output.—Cora P. Sletten.

15925. BROCH, HJALMAR. Norge og pelsdyravlsproblemet. [Norway and the problem of conserving fur-bearing animals.] *Naturen*. 53 (6) Jun. 1929: 161-165.

15926. ISACHSEN, FRIDTJOF. Uvdølenes skreppehand og driftetrafikk. Et bidrag til vår eldre kulturgeografi. [Peddling and cattle trade of Uvdal. A contribution to our early cultural geography.] *Norsk Geog. Tidsskr.* 3 (2-3) 1930: 165-184.

15927. MAUCLÈRE, JEAN. L'ambre, "or du nord." [Amber, gold of the north.] *La Nature*. (2867) Oct. 15, 1931: 349-352.—Amber derived from two species of conifers, *Pinus succinifera* and *Epicea analasi*, is found on the shores of the Baltic sea and the bordering lagoons of the *Haffs*. On the Lithuanian shores small fragments are collected and subjected to high temperature and pressure. From the resultant mass, known as artificial amber, are made cigarette holders, necklaces, etc. The larger and heavier specimens, 20 to 50 grains, are rarely washed ashore. In the collection of these many methods are employed: (1) about the Kurische Haff the method resembles that of pearl divers. (2) on the Baltic coast collectors enter the waters during a storm that stirs up the sand and draw nets to catch the amber; and (3) in places drag nets are employed.—Robert M. Brown.

15928. SCHNELL, IVAR. Strandlinjebestämningar och markanalys. [Determinations of beach ridges and field analyses.] *Fornvännen*. 1 1932: 40-47.—Owing to the elevation of the country, Swedish beach settlements from the stone age are in our days discovered far above the present sea level, and often in the inner part of the country. By determining the shore line of these old settlements one can establish their relative dates. On this basis O. Arrhenius has worked out a method of determining the extension of the settlements. The organic refuse from the settlements forms phosphate which is preserved through the ages. Thus samples of the soil from the settlements are found to contain as much as fifty times more phosphate than that contained in the surrounding strata. (Four illustrations.)—Stig Rydén.

15929. TANNER, V. Petsamon alueen paikannimiä. 1. Lappalaisia paikannimiä. [Petsamo district place names. 1. Lapp place names.] *Fennia*. 49 (2) 1929: 1-36.

### East Central Europe

15930. FODOR, FRANZ von. Ungarischer Boden und ungarische Geschichte. [Soil and history of Hungary.] *Süddeutsche Monatshefte*. 27 (11) Aug. 1930: 738-743.—Perhaps in no other country of Europe were the condition of the soil, historical destiny, and the economic form so closely bound up as in Hungary. Its geographical position as an intermediate buffer state is true not only in regard to natural boundaries but also with regard to its ethnographic and cultural position. After a detailed consideration of these factors the effect of the Trianon Treaty is considered and the opinion is expressed that for defensive purposes the boundaries imposed by the treaty are more disadvantageous than the boundaries under the Turks. For the future of Trianon Hungary, geographical factors remain decisive. It is a continental land surrounded on all sides by hostile powers and lacking every possibility of industrialization and possesses a one-sided agrarian life. It lacks means of



irrigation and its products are kept out of other countries by the tariff regulations. It has no coal, iron, or wood and is cut off from its natural markets, the mountainous regions. But southeastern Hungarians are the only separation between the northern and southern Slavs. Hungary plays a politically balancing role.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

15931. JIČÍNSKÝ, JAROSLAV. Die Pécsér Steinkohlenbergwerke der ersten Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft. [The Pécs anthracite mines of the first Danube Steamship Society.] *Montanist. Rundsch.* 24 (7) Apr. 1, 1932: 1-6.

15932. KUBIOWICZ, WŁODZIMIERZ. Górna granica osadnictwa w dolinie Bystrzycy Nadwórniańskiej. [The upper limit of habitation in the valley of Bystrzyca Nadwórniańska.] *Przegląd Geog.* 9 1929: 73-86. (Map.)

15933. NORBACH, AXEL. Staden som fått tvinsot. Till Versailles—fredens många uppfinnningar hör också "den fria staden Danzig," vilken doch statt en konkurrent, Gdynia, som på åtta år vuxit från ett fiskläge till en stad på 50,000 invånare. [The city that languishes. To the many changes following the peace of Versailles belongs the Free City of Danzig, for which a rival city, Gdynia, has been built, which in eight years has grown from a fishing site to a city of 50,000 inhabitants.] *Jorden Runt.* 4 Apr. 1932: 241-248.

### Eastern Europe

15934. BABUSHKIN, A. I. БАБУШКИН, А. И. Хозяйственное и культурное строительство Коми области за 10 лет. [Economic and cultural development of the Komi region during 10 years.] *Советский Север.* (Sovetskii Sever.) 10 1931: 73-84.—The author describes 10 years of economic growth in the Komi (Zyrianskii) district. Forestry, industry, agriculture, and trade are included.—*G. Vasilevich*.

15935. FERSMAN, A. E. ФЕРСМАН, А. Е. К использованию богатств Урала. [Concerning the exploitation of the wealth of the Urals.] *Природа.* (Priroda.) 20 (3) 1931: 290-294.—There are few minerals which do not exist in the Ural mountains in large quantities. The geo-chemical study of the Urals proves that these mountains ought to be the center not only of the metallurgical but also of the chemical industry in the USSR.—*Eli Johns*.

15936. NILLESEN, J. A. De russische landbouw en de pjatiletka. [Russian agriculture and the five year plan.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde.* 9 (4) Apr. 1931: 73-77.—The five year plan is discussed, particularly on the basis of the article by Farbman in *The Economist*, "Impression of Russia." Nillesen confines himself to the agriculture and gives a survey of the present situation and of collective farms. Most important is the shifting of the wheat lands to the drier regions in order to facilitate the mechanization of agriculture. Russia is now divided into five agricultural zones.—*A. E. Mansvelt*.

15937. ПРОКОПОВ, К. А. ПРОКОПОВ, К. А. Очерк геологического строения и нефтеносности Калужского района Кубанской нефтеобласти. [Review of geological structure and oil bearing capacity of the Kaluzhski region in the Kuban oil-district.] *Труды Главного Геолого-Разведочного Управления В.С. Н.Х. С.С.С.Р.* (Trudy Glavnogo Geologo-Razvedochnogo Upravleniia VSNKH SSSR.) (88) 1932: pp. 62.

15938. SOSENKOVA, E. СОСЕНКОВА, Е. Краеведение на службу Урало-Кузбасскому (Кузнецкий Бассейн) Комбинату. [Topography for the service of the Uralo-Kuzbas (Kuznetsk Basin) collective.] *Советское Краеведение.* (Sovetskoe Kraevedenie.) (1) 1932: 20-26.—The author describes in detail the attempt to organize topographical work in the Alapiev district of the Urals and the results of this work.—*G. Vasilevich*.

15939. UNSIGNED. Tea cultivation in the Soviet Union. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7 (8) Apr. 5, 1932: 181-182.

15940. ZUBKOV, A. ЗУБКОВ, А. Работы геоботанической Экспедиции по устройству оленьих пастбищ на Но ой Земле. [Work of the geobotanic expedition for establishing deer grazing places at Novaya Zemlya.] *Бюллетень Арктического Института С.С.С.Р.* *Biull. Arkticheskogo Inst. SSSR.* (11) 1931: 211-213.—Brief report on expeditions of 1930 and 1931 to the southern coast of Novaya Zemlya. The work of the expedition was of two types: (1) surveying and establishing grazing places at Gussinaya Zemlya, (2) organizing an experimental *sovhoz* (Soviet farm) and locating new winter pastures.—*G. Vasilevich*.

### AFRICA

15941. LOTH, J. Ekspansja polityczna państw Europejskich w Afryce. [Political expansion of the European powers in Africa.] *Przegląd Geog.* 10 (3-4) 1930: 207-225.

15942. MARTONNE, EM. de. Les questions africaines au Congrès International de Géographie de 1931. [African questions at the International Geographical Congress of 1931.] *Afrique Fran. aise.* 41 (10) Oct. 1931: 667-672.—*Pierre Winkler*.

15943. MELLAND, FRANK. The natural resources of Africa. *J. African Soc.* 31 (123) Apr. 1932: 113-132.—The paper refers to the natural resources of British Africa because of the difficulty of obtaining data concerning non-British areas. The fact is emphasized that the resources and their exploitation are associated with native population; capital, energy, and scientific knowledge of the white race; and transportation. The resources are classed as follows: those which can be taken out of the country, such as minerals, timber, animal products and fibers; and those which can be used to advantage locally, such as soil and waterpower. Irrigation and the generation of electricity are developing and will increase with large investments of capital. Africa is the last continent to wake up. The result will be not only an increased export trade but also an increased internal market. When developed, this in turn will be the dominating influence in the development of the natural resources. Finally, the development and increase of exports will follow and help further. Without the internal market, the increase of exports would be slow.—*Alice Driscoll*.

### Atlas Region

15944. Le MOIGNE, YVES. Hydraulique et irrigations au Maroc. [Water power and irrigation in Morocco.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine.* 15 (4) Dec. 1931: 289-306.—Morocco has sources of hydraulic energy which when developed very probably would yield an annual production of more than 1,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. On the other hand, the development of agriculture in this country is closely related to the irrigation. In order to insure a satisfactory distribution between agriculture and industry, all watercourses, the ownership of which was doubtful, have been since 1914 included in the public domain under the management of the General Director of Public Works. The author describes each river and enumerates existing installations (electric plants at Wadis Fès and Machou on the Oum-er-Rebia; retaining dam at Wadi Mellah; private pumping of the lower part of Sebou and the Casablanca region; feeding dam at Kasbah Tadla; dam, and electric plant at El Kansera under construction on the Wadi Beth) and the important dam projects under consideration on lower Moulouya, Sebou, upper Oum-er-Rebia and the rivers of High Atlas.—*Marcel Larnaudé*.

15945. VOINOT, L. A travers l'Atlas dans le commandement Glaoua. [Through the Atlas with the



Glaoua troops.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 16(1) Mar. 1932: 3-86.—The described region, southeast of Marrakesh, is on the northern side of High Atlas drained by the Wadis Redat and Tessaout and a small section of the southern side. This is not a systematic study of the geography of the country but gives first-hand information of the outstanding characteristics, the water courses, climate, vegetation, principal routes of travel, ruins of ancient buildings, present tribes and their political organization, the life of the inhabitants, their dwellings, and their religious customs.—*Marcel Larnaude*.

### *Sahara and Sudan*

15946. HEWISON, R. Rainfall and cotton yields in the Gezira. *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 8(4) Oct. 1931: 290a-290n.—Cotton growing through irrigation was started in the Gezira more than 20 years ago, and the acreage has recently been greatly increased. Planting normally occurs during the latter part of the summer showers. The yield of cotton varies inversely with the quantity of rainfall that occurred during the season of the planting, to a marked degree. However, when the bulk of the rain during a summer wetter than average falls quite early—before the latter part of July—there is still a chance for a comparatively large yield; while in a summer of particularly scanty rain, if that rain is concentrated in the latter part of the period, the yield may be small. The heavy rains render the soil unfavorable for young cotton plants, encourage weeds, and aid the spread of "blackarm" disease and probably of "leaf crinkle"—*Herbert C. Hunter*.

15947. INNES, N. McL. The Monasir country. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 14(2) 1931: 185-190.—A descriptive narrative telling of the hardships the inhabitants must face trying to support life in a dry and rocky land. Several illustrations show the nature of the country and the type of inhabitants.—*J. W. Reid*.

15948. O'CONNOR, V. C. SCOTT. Morocco beyond the Grand Atlas. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61(3) Mar. 1932: 261-320.

### *Angola and Belgian Congo*

15949. BERGHE, A. van den. Over kina en kinacultuur. [Quinine and quinine culture.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge*. 20(4) Dec. 1929: 555-576.

15950. LEPLAE, M. La question forestière au Congo belge. [The forestry problem of Belgian Congo.] *Inst. Royal Colonial Belge, Bull. d. Séances*. 2(1) 1931: 142-149.—The fact is emphasized that the forest cover of Belgian Congo is more extensive than the official records show. From 50 to 60% of the territory is forested. The forests are not in danger of depletion, but rather, the natives are increasingly hemmed in by the forests. Only in three localities is special surveillance needed. (Maps.)—*Wilfrid Webster*.

15951. SPARANO, F. Culture et commerce du coton. [Cotton production and commerce.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge*. 22(3) Sep. 1931: 386-415.

### *East Africa*

15952. BAGSHAW, F. J. General report. *Tanganyika Territory, Land Development Survey, Iringa Province 2nd Rep.* 1930: 1-17.—The importance of preserving ample lands to absorb the increase in native population is emphasized. Difficulties are now being experienced by South Africa, which allowed far too much land to be alienated for use of the whites. The different districts, and the policies advocated for each in respect to alienation, cattle grazing, leasing, and afforestation are discussed.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

15953. BAGSHAW, F. J. General report. *Tanganyika Territory Land Development Survey, Mbulu*

*district, 4th Rep.* 1930: 1-12.—The advance of the tsetse fly over Tanganyika has been steady and relentless. Country, which at one time has been thickly populated with people and cattle, has been deserted, its people invading neighboring, fly-free lands. The problem of fly eradication is serious, but the over-crowding of peoples, the over-stocking of pastures, and over-cutting of forest are also serious.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

15954. CAMERON, G. S. The outlook for cotton in Southern Rhodesia. *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 8(2) Apr. 1931: 83-94.—The year 1923-24 was characterized by high prices and favorable weather. This was followed by two years of failure such that farmers ceased to feel that the crop was remunerative. In 1929-30 about 6,134 a. were planted; the American boll weevil probably accounted for the 50% loss. Although not as safe a crop as maize or tobacco, there is no climatic reason why cotton should fail. Until means of transport, the boll weevil situation, local plant varieties, and world prices improve cotton is chiefly valuable as a rotation crop. Since this crop is not subsidized by the government, it will probably develop slowly and on a sound basis.—*M. Warthin*.

15955. MAURY, M. Communication sur "The report on the preliminary surveys for a railway line to open up the southwest of Tanganyika." *Inst. Royal Colonial Belge, Bull. d. Séances*. 1(2) 1930: 356-364.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

### *Southern Africa*

15956. CIPRIANI, LIDIO. Attraverso il Sudafrica. [Across South Africa.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 9(2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1932: 115-141.—General survey of the economical development of South Africa in regard to the natural surroundings and populations, based on observations made on several trips during which the author studied particularly the ethnographical conditions and also prehistoric stations, especially in the Vaal basin. (Illus.)—*Roberto Almagià*.

15957. HAYBETT, D. G. A preliminary study of crop yields and rainfall in the Transvaal. *Transvaal Univ. College, Pretoria, Facul. Agric. T. U. C. Bull.* #19. May 1930: pp. 60.—This study was undertaken primarily to demonstrate the relationship between the annual rainfall, the seasonal rainfall, and the yield of maize. The effect on other grains was studied briefly. It was found that annual rainfall and yield are not correlated to an important degree. But, for the four months prior to planting, the rainfall and eventual yield are closely correlated. "Usable" rainfall must be distributed with respect to the optimum moisture requirements of the crop. During critical stages of the corn growth moisture has more effect on the crop than fertilizer.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

15958. HEWITT, N. B. The harbors of the Union of South Africa. *World Ports*. 19(3) Jan. 1931: 219-233.—Since the harbors of the Union of South Africa are recent in establishment, the harbor works and mechanical equipment are mostly of modern type. The harbors are owned by the government and the railways have been formed under one comprehensive system. Thus control of harbors and railways are under the same administration. The rapidly growing commerce necessitates a constant policy of expansion and increase of transport facilities. The chief harbors are Table bay harbor (Capetown), Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), East London (Buffalo), and Durban. Table bay harbor affords safe anchorage for a large number of vessels of any draught; is protected by a massive breakwater, and has modern facilities for handling traffic. Port Elizabeth is an open roadstead and has a well equipped lighterage and tug plant. The East London harbor is protected by breakwaters and entrance to channel is maintained by dredging to a depth of 28½ ft. Durban harbor is a large



land-locked bay  $6\frac{1}{2}$  sq. mi. in area, whose entrance is protected by breakwaters. It is the natural outlet for the coal fields of Natal and has an important export of bunker coal. Serving the mandate of Southwest Africa is Walvis bay harbor which has a breadth of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mi. It is a natural harbor protected from the west and southwest by a spit of land.—*Frank E. Williams.*

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### NORTH AMERICA

#### *Newfoundland and Labrador*

15959. FORBES, ALEXANDER. Surveying in northern Labrador. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (1) Jan. 1932: 30-60.—(Illustrated.)

15960. HOLDEN, NORAH. A cross-section of Newfoundland. *Canad. Geog. J.* 5 (1) Jul. 1932: 39-50.—The chief industry of Newfoundland is still fishing, although in recent years mining and lumbering have increased rapidly in importance; most of the towns are seaports; and fleets of schooners, numerous cleaning and drying stages, and packing sheds, and warehouses, reflect the importance of the cod. The machine age has left the colony somewhat behind, communications are difficult and many of the natural resources are as yet undeveloped. The Newfoundlander has learned to make a comfortable living out of the somewhat bleak land to which he has clung for several hundred years.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

#### *Canada*

15961. HUME, G. S. Oil prospects of the Fisher Creek, Two Pine, and Birch Ridge structures, eastern foothills of Alberta. *Canada, Dept. Mines, Geol. Survey, Summary Rep.* (Pt. B) 1931: 39-58.—The author discusses the new geological maps of these regions on a scale of 2 inches to a mile. A cross section was run from Elbow river westward to Moose mountain. A major anticline structure extends from Highwood river to Jumpingpound creek. Oil and gas are thought to have accumulated in the early stages of folding. No commercial production has been found so far. The Fisher creek and Two Pine structures are more favorable because their folds are narrower and oil may better concentrate there. Where gas seepages occur in conjunction with favorable structures, the drilling of test wells may be warranted.—*M. Robert.*

15962. SMITH, EDWIN. The Magdalen islands. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (6) Jun. 1932: 331-347.—The history of this group of islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about midway between Newfoundland and New Brunswick, goes back to June, 1534, when Jacques Cartier anchored in Pleasant bay, in what is today known as Amherst island, one of the group. Champlain was there in 1626, and many later travellers. The present population, about 8,000, is mainly French, the descendants of Acadians and colonists from St. Pierre (the French island near Newfoundland), and Jersey, with a few English. They are almost entirely fisher folks, and the comings and goings of cod, herring, and mackerel are matters of prime importance.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

#### *United States*

15963. KINCER, J. B. Probable frequency of nation wide droughts in the United States. *Agric. Engin.* 13 (6) Jun. 1932: 145-147.—It is difficult to make a statistical comparison of droughts because of the many modifying elements that enter into the question, especially when considered from the standpoint of resultant damage to crops and other vegetation. For extensive areas, efforts at a quantitative comparison are complicated by marked variations in geographic distribution of precipi-

tation from year to year. The amount and character of the rainfall immediately preceding the drought period, the season of the year in which the drought occurs, the distribution and character of the rain that does fall during periods of general deficiency, the rapidity with which the soil dries out, and the temperature conditions affecting the rate of evaporation modify conditions even within comparatively limited areas. Some regions have had droughts although preceded by three years of above-normal rainfall during the spring and summer months.—*Olga Kuthy.*

15964. LUDEWIG, WERNER. Die Anbauzonen des Weizens in den Vereinigten Staaten und die Methodik ihrer kartenmässigen Darstellung. [Wheat areas in the United States and the method of their cartographical presentation.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch. Sonderheft.* (53) 1932: pp. 103.—(A new method of showing the wheat production and changes in production cartographically.) Dots represent the number of bushels. By adding colors, the author is able to show the percentage of cultivated land devoted to wheat. The changing areas of American wheat production are shown by a comparison of maps of the distribution of wheat production in 1889, 1909 and 1924.—*Bruno Dietrich.*

15965. MANSFIELD, G. R., and BOARDMAN, LEONA. Nitrate deposits of the United States. *U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull.* #838. 1932: pp. 101.

15966. ROSE, JOHN K. Importance of pipe line transportation. *Econ. Geog.* 8 (2) Apr. 1932: 191-204.—This article is a general study of pipe lines, under which are included water lines, sewers, drain tiles, city gas mains, natural gas lines, crude oil lines, and gasoline lines. Topography, vegetation, and soil are important factors, as are climate, drought, and flood. We find three-fourths of the pipe line systems in the eastern half of the U. S. The petroleum lines are concentrated and related to the oil producing fields.—*Adelaide F. Barker.*

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES

15967. ANDERSON, S. AXEL, and WOODARD, FLORENCE. Agricultural Vermont. *Econ. Geog.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 12-42.—Vermont does not lie in any one of the great trade routes of the U. S. Its relative inaccessibility to coal and raw materials tends to discourage manufacturing and to lead to the utilization of the agricultural resources of the state. The varying types of farming carried on show a rather close adjustment to developments taking place in other parts of the country. Wheat and cattle were raised until competition with the middle West made this type of farming unprofitable. Sheep were raised until lowered tariff rates made competition with imported wool impossible. Finally increasing markets for dairy products offered an opportunity for making use of a region especially well suited to the production of grass and hay. Even the dairy industry has passed from the production of cheese to that of butter, and finally to the production of milk.—*Leonard O. Packard.*

15968. O'DAY, LAURA. Buffalo as a flour milling center. *Econ. Geog.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 81-93.—Buffalo, in 1930, became the leading flour milling center of our country. Its rise has been connected with an abundant supply of various types of wheat (especially Canadian hard grains), with ready access to great markets, and with favorable manufactory sites at relatively low costs. Most of the mills are located on relatively cheap land, once poorly drained, along the (deepened) Buffalo river near its junction with Lake Erie and in contact with belt railroads. Buffalo is the great bulk-breaking point of North American wheat. This affords her millers many varieties for blending purposes, particularly since Canadian wheat can be milled in bond. Buffalo, the nearest to the Atlantic seaboard of any of the large flour milling centers of our continent, ships nearly one-



half of the U. S. exports of flour, chiefly to Europe. (Maps.)—*B. H. Schockel.*

15969. UNSIGNED. Particulars of the port and harbor of Portland, Maine. *World Ports.* 19(8) Jun. 1931: 909-915.—Portland is the most easterly port of entry in the U. S. Its harbor consists of three parts: (1) the main or inner harbor has a frontage of 2½ mi., (2) Fore river has a frontage of about 1½ mi., and (3) Back cove has a water front of 1½ mi. A natural channel leads into the harbor and a minimum amount of dredging is required. The harbor is open to commerce all year. The maximum range of tides is about 11 ft. Three main line railroad systems have their termini at Portland: the Maine Central, the Boston and Maine, and the Grand Trunk-Canadian Railway system.—*Frank E. Williams.*

#### NORTH CENTRAL STATES

15970. CHATER, MELVILLE. Ohio, the gateway state. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61(5) May 1932: 525-591.—(Illustrated.)—*Ralph H. Brown.*

15971. GAREY, L. F., and ELLIOTT, F. F. Systems of farming in eastern and southern Minnesota. *Univ. Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #276. Jan. 1931: pp. 50.—Counties have been grouped into these four type-of-farming areas: the dairy area, the southwest livestock and small grain area, the southeast livestock and small grain area, and the beef cattle and hogs area. The counties in each of these areas have approximately the same proportion of crops and livestock, and the physical conditions in all are fairly uniform. Typical farm organizations are analyzed in each area in order to help ascertain what short-time adjustments because of market prospects are needed.—*Cora P. Sletten.*

15972. SCHOENMANN, LEE ROY. Land inventory for rural planning in Alger county, Michigan. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* 16 1931 (pub. 1932): 329-361.—As a prerequisite to classification and planning, the Michigan Land Economic Survey has proceeded to inventory the present-day character, the status of use, and the economic environment of the lands, forests, and waters in 14 counties of northern Michigan. The data surveyed include climate; geology and physiography; lakes and streams; soil and "lay of the land"; forest growth, other natural vegetation, and land use; culture; wild life; water power; and economics. Correlation is made of these facts with the history of past use, present status of use, and current trends. A plan for land utilization in Alger county is here presented. By a correlation of maps of single items, natural districts and possible types of utilization are determined. Where intent-in-ownership corresponds with suitability of environment no further check seems necessary. In the instances of discordant combinations, more detailed examination of all data is necessary. The desire is that the plan will derive its effective momentum from its obvious soundness and not from legislation. (Maps.)—*Henry Madison Kendall.*

15973. SITTERLY, J. H.; MOORE, H. R.; FALCONER, J. I. Land utilization in a southeastern Ohio county. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #485. Aug. 1931: pp. 3-38.—(A study of Vinton country, Ohio, designed to show the true conditions in marginal and sub-marginal agricultural regions of Ohio as to farm abandonment, dilapidated buildings, low tax base, low standards of living, and tax delinquency.) As a result of these conditions state aid for local education and road and health facilities has become the practice. The question is raised whether such a course is socially justifiable, or whether it would be more reasonable to hasten rather than retard the exodus of population out of these poorer areas. In view of the apparently inevitable decline of population because the land cannot yield a living, any distribution of public funds should be temporary. The use of idle and abandoned

land should be considered in the state conservation and forest programs. (Maps.)—*E. E. Hall.*

#### SOUTHEASTERN STATES

15974. CLAYTON, C. F., and NICHOLLS, W. D. Land Utilization in Laurel county, Ky. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.*, #289. Mar. 1932: pp. 100.—The principal objectives of this newer type of study were: (1) to determine the present major uses of the land—whether for crops, pasture, or woodland; (2) to relate the present utilization of the land to basic physical conditions for the areas studied, and to generalize these relationships to the country as a whole; (3) to trace the relationship between the physical characteristics of land and (a) distribution of land among various uses, (b) size of the farm business, (c) amount and sources of farm and other income, (d) sources and value of the family living; and (e) composition of the population; and (4) to outline on the basis of this analysis an optimum land-utilization program. (3 maps, 47 tables, bibliography.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

15975. HURSH, CHARLES R., and BARRETT, LEONARD I. Forests of Georgia highlands. *Georgia Forest Service Bull.* #15. Jun. 1931: pp. 32.—The mountain region of Georgia, the southern portion of the Blue ridge, is significant to the state for (1) municipal water supply and hydro-electric power, (2) public recreational facilities, and (3) the production of hardwood forest products. Desirable valley lands also are used for the production of crops which because of their later season of maturity find ready markets in the lowlands to the south. Where forest lands have been denuded flood damage and erosion are serious especially because of the heavy rainfall (70 in. annually). Because of favorable environmental conditions a high growth rate maintains in the mountain forests. The mixed forests, predominantly hardwood, afford opportunities for meeting various industrial needs and for increasing the value of the growth through weeding out the undesirable species.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

15976. UNSIGNED. Some phases of fruit-frost work in southern Alabama. *Bull. Amer. Meteorol. Soc.* 13(2) Feb. 1932: 21-24.—(An abstract of a report of the Meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau of a study made in 1930 and 1931.) The district bordering Mobile bay has many Satsuma orange orchards, but suffers badly from frost as the fruit is comparatively delicate. The distribution of land and water in the area is such that the forecasting of freezing temperature is complicated. Since temperature of the fruit is most significant, the duration of low air temperatures is important, as the fruit cools slowly. Often a slight shift in the wind direction involving crossing a sheet of water stops the fall in temperature before serious damage is done. Only a small amount of artificial heating of orchards has been done because of the difficulty of forecasting the need for heat.—*Stephen S. Visser.*

15977. WOLFANGER, J. A. Abandoned land in a region of land abandonment. *Econ. Geog.* 7(2) Apr. 1931: 166-176.—The lower Potomac-James river district of the Chesapeake bay flat has been repeatedly cultivated and abandoned by farmers ignorant of the limitations of the old soils. The isolation of the area has retarded the development of industries similar to those of other Chesapeake uplands. In late years improved agricultural practice, patronage by tourists, and other factors have rejuvenated this part of the east coast of the U. S. (2 maps.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

#### SOUTHWESTERN STATES

15978. EATON, E. C. Relation of fires to water conservation in Los Angeles county. *J. Forestry.* 30(5) May 1932: 605-607.—Engineering works can only sup-



plement natural vegetation in water control, their influence, in contrast to that of natural cover, being strictly limited. The larger of the 25 watersheds of the county require artificial structures but elsewhere practical and financial considerations demand reliance upon vegetation. A major flood occurring within two years after a large fire would cause great destruction.—*Bernard Frank.*

15979. STALDER, WALTER. Structural and commercial oil possibilities of the central valley region, California. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geol.* 16(4) Apr. 1932: 361-371.—Three sections of the central valley region of California have been surveyed for the purpose of determining the commercial oil possibilities of the areas. In the Marysville butte section an enormous thickness of oil-bearing rock was found, while in the Kettleman front area wells thus far drilled have not indicated the true character of the underlying structure. The Wheeler ridge front section has oil-bearing sands which are proving productive.—*F. J. Gladwin.*

15980. UNSIGNED. Santa Ana river basin. *State California, Dept. Pub. Works, Publ. Division Water Resources, Bull.* #31. 1930: pp. 73.—The Santa Ana basin is confronted by a water shortage problem resulting from the overdraft of present underground supplies. Importation of water is necessary to provide for the present shortage and additional demands that will be necessitated by an increase of area under cultivation. Use of either the Mojave river or the Los Angeles city sewage involves the removal of water from one needy area to another. Consequently until the Colorado river water is made available, as provided for in the Metropolitan Water District Act, the Santa Ana river basin must depend solely on conservation of water. Salvage of local wastes from floods, drains, sewers, and by evaporation and transpiration from seeped lands is necessary at once to prevent the problem of shortage from becoming acute, and to maintain the water plane near the ocean at a level high enough to render impossible the intrusion of salt water. Construction of the proposed channel improvements, spreading works, and dams will also aid in flood control. Such improvements are being made along the upper Santa Ana river and the principal tributaries, San Antonio, Lytle, Mill, and San Timoteo creeks. (Maps.)—*William Glenn Cunningham.*

15981. UNSIGNED. South coastal basin. *State California, Dept. Pub. Works, Publ. Division Water Resources, Bull.* #32. 1930: pp. 76.—The south coastal basin, consisting of the Santa Ana, San Gabriel, and Los Angeles river valleys, and the west and south coastal plains, with an area of 2,200 sq. mi., supports a population of 2,500,000, nearly 50% of the population of the state, although less than 1% of the water supply is found here. A rapid increase in the use of water in the face of a falling water plane presents a problem that is being investigated by federal, state, and county organizations. Excepting the water imported from the Owens valley by the city of Los Angeles, 90% of all water supplies are derived from local underground reservoirs. The basic features of the comprehensive water conservation plan consist of the regulation of mountain flood waters by check dams and storage reservoirs and the development of the natural spreading areas to permit absorption of flood waters. Among the other lines of investigation are the salvaging of local wastes by flood, evaporation, and noneconomic plant use; the reclamation of sewage; the influence of forest cover on water supply; irrigation requirements; the infiltration of salt water from the ocean; and the financial and legal aspects of water distribution. (Maps.)—*William Glenn Cunningham.*

15982. ZIERER, CLIFFORD M. Migratory beekeepers of Southern California. *Geog. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1932: 260-269.—Of the 10,000 beekeepers in the state, some 2,000 are migrators. Migratory practices began

40 or 50 years ago in adjustment to the relatively brief periods during which certain plants secreted nectar. The localized distribution of melliferous flora and the great variations from year to year in the nectar yields, due chiefly to erratic rainfall, were other basic causes for the practice. Although more than 150 species of wild and cultivated plants in California produce enough nectar to be of some importance, the principal sources of commercial honey are alfalfa, black sage, orange, purple sage, wild buckwheat, white sage, lima beans, and star thistle. Most of these occur in restricted and often widely scattered areas. Skill is required to maintain a colony at a strength sufficient to take advantage of successive nectar flows occurring in different areas at various times of the year. In late winter and early spring the migrators are interested chiefly in increasing the strength of their colonies and are attracted by wild flowers, deciduous fruit bloom, and eucalyptus groves. Orange groves normally supply the honey during April. White, black, and purple sages are the principal honey-producers during May and June. Lima beans, alfalfa, and star thistle yield much honey during summer and early autumn.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

### Central America

15983. MARLETTA, N. Il traffico del canale di Panama. [Traffic on the Panama canal.] *Riv. di Geog.* 12(4) Apr. 1932: 140-144.—The author reviews the latest statistics of the traffic of the Panama canal, and mentions the fact that during the U. S. naval maneuvers in 1929, the Panama canal was nominally completely destroyed. There is, therefore, a need for the U. S. to open another canal. Whether this should be through Nicaragua, Colombia, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is uncertain. From the view point of economic expediency the Nicaraguan project offers better opportunities, but it is a question of national interest rather than technical difficulties.—*Eli Johns.*

15984. SAPPER, KARL. Die geographische Bedingtheit der altamerikanischen Hochkulturen und Kulturstaaten. [The geographical limitation of the old American high cultures and culture states.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77(7-8) 1931: 178-182.—In the New World the great cultural states arose in the highlands of the tropics. Sapper points out that there are no large streams in the subtropics of the New World to stimulate irrigation. Nevertheless the highlands of the tropics exhibit pronounced rainy and dry periods, so that here by means of irrigation and fertilization an intensive agriculture was possible. The Indians who had immigrated across the Bering strait were not sufficiently acclimatized and could only endure the climatic conditions of the highlands—slight precipitation and cool temperature. The flowering of the Mayan culture in the lowlands of Yucatan, Petén, and the neighboring regions to the south was possible because the immigrating Mayans found an acclimatized population established there whom they, as overlords, pressed into their service.—*L. Waibel.*

15985. SULTAN, DAN I. An army engineer explores Nicaragua. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61(5) May 1932: 593-627.—The author gives an account of a government survey for the building of an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua which is to extend from Greytown on the Caribbean, following the Rio Deseado, Lake Nicaragua, and the neck of land 15 mi. wide separating the lake from the Pacific. The estimated cost would be \$722,000,000 and construction would require 10 years. Problems are created by jungles, insects, and disease. Descriptions of the country, the natives, and their customs are given.—*Adelaide F. Barker.*



## West Indies

15986. LANDON, CHARLES E. Coffee growing in the Caribbean countries. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 29(4) Oct. 1931: 280-297.—The Caribbean countries usually consist of a (1) hot wet windward lowland, (2) mountainous central part, and a (3) dry leeward side. The second is the region suited to white settlement, but is seriously handicapped for transportation. Coffee, high in value, small in bulk, and relatively non-perishable, seems best adapted to meet these conditions. The West Indies are comparatively unimportant coffee producers. Easy access to the sea allows other crops (e.g. sugar) to compete and hurricanes are a danger. Haiti, the leading West India producer, is handicapped by unstable political conditions. In Porto Rico, ranking second, diversified agriculture favored by the Americans has replaced the one-crop (coffee) fostered by the Spanish. Over most of Central America coffee is raised chiefly on the western uplands. Railways, in order to avoid the tropic lowland on the Caribbean side, usually run to the Pacific ports. Local capital predominates but foreign financial control is increasing. The labor demand is highly seasonal. Guatemala ranks first among the Central American states. Over half of its coffee plantations are German owned and both production and marketing are well organized. Mexico is at present unimportant. On the plateaus and slopes of the upper Magdalena and Cauca of Colombia and upon the mountains running from Bogotá to Caracas are located the large coffee plantations of Colombia and Venezuela. Colombia has the better yields, a better labor supply, and better production methods. The Magdalena is the main outlet but an unsatisfactory one. Both Colombia and Venezuela have large possibilities for expansion of coffee growing.—W. O. Blanchard.

15987. WILLOCK, GEORGE H. Die Insel Barbados als Erdölproduzent. [The island of Barbados as a petroleum producer.] *Petroleum Z.* 28(26) Jul. 28, 1932: 7-8.

## SOUTH AMERICA

## Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

15988. CALVO, JOSÉ MARIA. Informe sobre el Oriente Boliviano. [Report on the Bolivian eastern region.] *Bol. de la Soc. Geog. Sucre*. 29(310-311) Aug. 1931: 194-203.—The region of the Bolivian departamentos of Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, and Tarija is one of fertile fields and rich haciendas. The valley of Parapetí has a promising future as regards agriculture, stock raising, and forest development. Potential development of cattle in the region centering between San Juan and Choretí on the Rio Parapetí could amount to more than 30,000 steers annually. An automobile road leads due southward from Santa Cruz, passing through Cabezas, Gutiérrez, and Lagunillas, thence by ferry across the Rio Pilcomayo at Villa Montes, and continuing southward to the Argentine rail head at Yacuiba. There is also a connection from Villa Montes to the city of Tarija. What the region needs is railroad connection with Sucre. Such a project has been under consideration for some years. The writer advances arguments for the route which he considers most feasible for this railroad.—Wm. E. Rudolph.

15989. MUÑOZ REYES, JORGE. El oro de Bolivia. [The gold of Bolivia.] *Bol. Minero (Santiago de Chile)*. 43(391) Nov. 1931: 890-897.—(A description of the gold producing areas of Bolivia.)

## Brazil

15990. ÉTESSE, M. Les caféiers au Brésil. [Coffee trees in Brazil.] *Agronomie Coloniale*. 20(165) Sep. 1931: 71-79.—In December, 1930, there were 2,029,-

516,000 coffee trees in Brazil. Of these, half were in the state of São Paulo. Certain states, such as Ceará, do not produce enough for their own needs. The large production is due not only to the extensive areas planted but to the high yields obtained. The tendency now seems to be in the direction of restricting production in the old areas and extending it in the new ones.—Philip Leonard Green.

15991. MONTARROYOS, E. La colonisation rurale au Brésil. [Rural colonization in Brazil.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger, 26-29 mai 1930*. pt. 4 1931: 605-680.—The Brazilian population is composed of elements of three races, the white, the red, and the black. All three have contributed to the formation of a national life of which the characteristics are fundamentally those of the white race. National unity stands foremost in this country. Tabulated values covering the years 1899 to 1928 show Brazil's exports well in excess of her imports. Tabulation of investments in rural enterprises shows Brazilians leading, followed by Italians and Portuguese. Tabulation of tonnages of 23 principal products during the farming year 1928-1929 indicates a production of nearly 5,000,000 t. of maize, nearly 1,500,000 t. of coffee, and over 1,000,000 t. of rice. In stock raising Brazil ranks fourth among countries of the world. Data are given regarding Brazil's geography, climate, ways of communication, and manufactures.—Wm. E. Rudolph.

15992. PAULY, ANTONIO. Eine wissenschaftliche Forschungsreise nach den Quellgebieten des Paraguay und Paraná. [A scientific expedition to the headwaters of the Paraguay and the Paraná.] *Phoenix*. 17(4) 1931: 168-181.—Matto Grosso, in which these headwaters are found, consists of three regions: swamps, steppes, and forests. Strips of often impenetrable forest lands border the rivers. On the steppes, it is quite cool, although the region is practically on the equator. In the rainy season, it would be possible to go in a flat-bottom boat from Buenos Aires all the way to the Caribbean sea, because the Paraguay River connects with the Jauru and the Aguapehy. The latter connects with the Rio Negro, which in turn, by way of the Casiquiare, leads to the Orinoco. A connection with the Amazon, via the Rio Negro and the Guapore, is also possible.—Philip Leonard Green.

## Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

15993. LAPINÉ, E. La colonisation rurale dans la République Argentine. [Rural colonization in the Argentine Republic.] *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congr. de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger, 26-29 mai 1930*. pt. 4. 1931: 681-731.—The population of Argentina increased from 1,100,000 inhabitants in 1853 to 10,600,000 in 1928, due in large measure to immigration. About 45% of the 5,500,000 immigrants between 1857 and 1925 were Italian and 30% were Spanish. About 36% were farmers by profession. A large proportion of the country is prairie land, used for cattle raising. The average estancia covers perhaps 2500 ha., maintaining a thousand or more steers, several thousand sheep, and two or three hundred horses, according to the quality of the pasture. In 1927, wheat production occupied 8,000,000 ha.; maize, 4,300,000 ha.; flax, 3,000,000 ha. The dairy industry is also of importance.—Wm. E. Rudolph.

15994. XXX. Surpopulation européenne, immigration sud-américaine. [Overpopulation in Europe and immigration into South America.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 23(121) 1932: 27-33.—There is a striking contrast between Chile and Argentina as to economy and population. Argentina is highly specialized and therefore she is now in a critical situation. No immigration is wanted.



Chile is still at the beginning of economic development. There are variations in soil which make possible inten-

sive cultivation. Immigration therefore is desirable for the development of the country.—*Walter Hanckel.*

## CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

### ARCHAEOLOGY

#### NORTH AMERICA

15995. COLTON, HAROLD S. A survey of prehistoric sites in the region of Flagstaff, Arizona. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* #104. 1932: pp. 68.—This report deals with the results of a 10 summers' archaeological survey of a volcanic region lying between the San Francisco peaks and the Little Colorado river. Methods of an intensive archaeological survey, developed during a period of 14 years, are described; 728 sites were recorded and are briefly discussed according to drainage areas, and located on the 11 accompanying maps. Four culture horizons showing a curious distribution of sites have been recognized. Basket Maker III, Pueblo I, and early Pueblo II sites are found close to the peaks or close to the river. In late Pueblo II and Pueblo III, sites are found widely distributed from the peaks to the river. This seems to be associated with a fall of volcanic ash which occurred in middle Pueblo II, and which as a mulch conserved the moisture in the soil and made agriculture possible over a wide area. By late Pueblo III, the ash had piled up in dunes or had blown into canyons so the surface of the ground was once more bare, and the sites are again close to the peaks or the river. Pueblo IV is not represented.—*Katharine Bartlett.*

#### MEXICO

15996. LONG, RICHARD C. E. The correlation of Maya and Christian chronology. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 407-412.—Long withdraws his previous advocacy of the Bowditch-Long correlation in favor of the Goodman-Thompson. He supports Martinez against Thompson's proposal to excise 13 katuns (20 year periods) from the chronicles. Starting the series of katuns at 8.7.0.0.0 (A.D. 179), he ties the information of the chronicles with archaeological findings. The actual migration of the Mayas into their area is here recorded, and the leader of the migration, Holon Chan Tepeuh, was possibly an ancestor of the Chan who was leader of the Votan tribe of Mayas. The "Monjas" style of architecture is related with the League of Mayapan, and the Nahua buildings at Chichen Itzá are placed in the period between the fall of that city and the overthrow of Mayapan. It is suggested that the fall of the Old Empire was due to a rising of the people against the rulers, possibly due to economic reasons. The Old Empire region was not depopulated after this, but continued to be occupied by Maya groups on a fairly low cultural level, somewhat in the same way as Yucatan continued to be occupied by warring groups after the fall of Mayapan and the abandonment of Uxmal. The Spinden correlation calls for an art lasting practically unchanged for over five hundred years, but there does not seem to be such a period of unchanged art in any part of the world.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

#### NORTH OF MEXICO

15997. BACHE, CHARLES, and SATTERTHWAITE, LINTON, JR. The excavation of an Indian mound at Beech Bottom, West Virginia. *Mus. J. (Univ. Mus., Philadelphia).* 21 (3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 133-163.—This conical Indian mound a few miles from Wheeling, West Virginia, yielded a considerable number of

archaeological remains, and although the skeleton itself was in a poor state of preservation, the artifacts give much information on the people of Adena or related culture. A catalog of specimens is included.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15998. COSGROVE, H. S., and COSGROVE, C. B. The Swarts ruin; a typical Mimbres site in southwestern New Mexico. *Papers Peabody Mus. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Harvard Univ.* 15 (1) 1932: pp. 178.—During 1924-1927, a large ruin was excavated on the Swarts ranch on the banks of the Mimbres river in Grant county, New Mexico. It belongs to Pueblo III and is believed to have been occupied between 950 and 1150 A.D. Four stages in the development of house types are represented. In the early period were found rectangular subterranean earth walled pit houses entered through the roof. Transitional period houses had the same general characteristics but with rubble masonry. Entrance was by an inclined ramp. Middle period structures were built at ground level with rubble walls, some with outside doors. These stood abandoned for some time before the late period of occupation when two masonry house groups, one story high, of about 60 rooms each, with large communal rooms but no true kivas, were constructed. Burial was by inhumation, usually under floors of rooms, and was accompanied by offerings of artifacts, pottery (usually ceremonially kilned), and ornaments. Artifacts are fully described. Pottery, comprising sherds and 963 vessels, was studied under the classification of black-on-white ware (Mimbres classic and Mimbres bold-face); polychrome ware; red or brown wares; and corrugated wares. Interesting trade pieces were found ranging from Pueblo I to Pueblo IV. The range of Mimbres culture as determined by an archaeological survey is carefully considered. A study of the skeletal material by William W. Howells shows that the population is almost identical to that of Pecos, as established by Hooten. (3 maps, 236 plates.)—*Katharine Bartlett.*

15999. HARGRAVE, LYNDON LANE. Guide to forty pottery types from the Hopi country and the San Francisco mountains, Arizona. *Mus. No. Arizona, Bull.* #1. Apr. 15, 1932: pp. 47.—The recognized value of potsherds to assist in the determination of cultural periods has led to a biological system of classification tentatively agreed upon by some archaeological investigators of the Southwest. By this system, the definitions of pottery types are made according to recognized characteristics; clay-paste color, decoration, form and dimensions. Types of pottery from the Hopi country and San Francisco mountain region are thus defined. This study of ceramics is but a step in the solution of a larger problem undertaken by the Museum of Northern Arizona; a study of the prehistory of the Hopi Indians.—*George Langford.*

16000. HOWARD, EDGAR B. Archaeological research in the Guadalupe mountains. *Mus. J. (Univ. Mus., Philadelphia).* 21 (3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 189-202.—The climate of the Guadalupe mountains has preserved much evidence for the archaeologist who seeks evidence of the Basket Maker culture in that region, although the searchers for Spanish treasure have in many cases disturbed the aboriginal remains. The Basket Makers were the earliest people in the southwest of



whom we have definite knowledge, although their exact date is not certain. After examining a number of caves without much success, one cave some 50 miles from Carlsbad yielded several traces of the Basket Maker culture, the finds including baskets, spear foreshafts, various animal bones, and tools. A cave in Anderson canyon also yielded bits of cord, pieces of basket work, sandals, and other similar specimens. The lack of more complete information makes it unwise for the archaeologist to make dogmatic statements as to the general culture picture of the region.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**16001. MCGREGOR, J. C.** Prehistoric cotton fabrics of Arizona. *Mus. No. Arizona, Mus. Notes (Flagstaff)*. 4(2) Aug. 1931: pp. 4.—By the beginning of the Pueblo era (Pueblo I) in the southwest, cotton fiber came into general use for the manufacture of cloth fabrics, and a particularly hardy variety developed which could be grown as far north as the San Juan river. Material from prehistoric sites indicates that three types of yarn were spun: weaving yarn, sewing thread, and string. Weaving yarn was of two classes: warp threads and weft threads. Three variations of simple weaves are noted depending on the amount of twist of the weft threads, the resulting cloth grading from soft loosely woven to tough canvas-like fabrics. In Pueblo III and IV the most elaborate fabrics were produced. Color was attained either by dyeing the yarn before it was woven, by painting on the fabric after it was woven, or by "tie and dye." Dyes or pigments for coloring yarn were inorganic: red hematite, yellow ochre, and green or blue copper sulphate, which do not penetrate the fibers; or organic: black, dark brown, and light blue. Prehistoric weaves closely resemble modern Hopi and Navajo weaves in complexity.—*Katharine Bartlett.*

## MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

**16002. KRIEGER, HERBERT W.** Culture sequences in Haiti. *Smithsonian Inst. Explor. & Field Work* 1931, *Publ.* #3134. 1932: 113-124.—A brief account of an archaeological reconnaissance of Haiti and a few surrounding islands made by the author from Jan.-May, 1931 with some geographic and ethnographic notes on present day Haiti and historical and culture-historical notes on the pre-Columbian Xaraguanian Arawak inhabitants, the Spanish and French occupancies, and the kingdom of Christophe. Few archaeological data are reported. Discovery of Arawak culture sequences is held in prospect for future investigations. (Illustrations.)—*W. C. Lehmann.*

**16003. THOMPSON, J. ERIC.** A Maya calendar from the Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 449-454.—This calendar is of the usual Central American pattern, consisting of 18 months of 20 days each and the supernumerary five unlucky days. It is contained in a Kekchi-Catholic almanac of uncertain date. The month names are mingled with the names of Christian feasts and saints' days. Some of the month names are the same as those of the Yucatecan list but in two cases the names are clearly those of the original conjectural archaic calendar. These contain the word for red, just as the corresponding month hieroglyphs of the old inscriptions contain the glyph for this color. The calendar may be of Chol origin. It would seem that those peoples of Maya stock nearest the center of the Old Empire are those which have month names closest to those that must have formed the archaic calendar list. The start of the year very probably coincided with that of the Yucatecan calendar, commencing on July 26.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

**16004. CABRERA, PABLO.** Córdoba del Tucumán prehispana y protohistórica. [Prehispanic and protohis-

panic Córdoba of Tucumán.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba*. 18(7-8) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 25-142.—The province of Comechingones attracted prehistoric Indian tribes of the surrounding country. It was a sort of new Eden. A list of Indian names found in early legal documents, place names and family names, represent the various tribes. Influences of Quechua, hybridization, Inca, Sanavirona and Comechingona (Henia) are found. Early evidence indicates that the aboriginal inhabitants of the province lived in caves or half basements. Clothing was of wool or decorated leather. They owned livestock. Wars between the tribes were usually caused by land disputes and hunger because agriculture and hunting were both uncertain. The office of chief was generally inherited although occasionally one was chosen for his cleverness or strength. Drunkenness was common at their fiestas.—*Hope Henderson.*

**16005. LOTHROP, SAMUEL KIRKLAND.** Indians of the Paraná delta, Argentina. *Ann. New York Acad. Sci.* 33 Jan. 1932: 77-232.—The first part of this publication summarizes all the early Spanish records of the tribes, nearly a score in number, who occupied the region under discussion. The second section deals with archaeological work carried on by the Heye-La Plata Museum Expedition at four sites in this same area. The evidence points to two cultures, attributable to the Guaraní and Querandí respectively. The former, an agricultural people, occupied the tip of the Paraná delta. Typical of their culture are well-made stone labrets and celts and urn burial in large jars, painted or with corrugated decoration. The Querandí, a non-agricultural and nomadic people, who lived on the pampas south of the Paraná-La Plata river, had a crude lithic industry and simple pottery decorated with incised or plain painted bands. They practised inhumation, and their culture, generally speaking, did not differ from that of the Pampas-Patagonian tribes. The Querandí culture, on the other hand, was partly inspired from the upper basin of the La Plata river system. An appendix gives extracts dealing with the natives from early accounts, many of which are unobtainable in the United States. A second appendix gives the sources of data used in the preparation of the tribal distribution map. (Bibliography, 28 plates, 76 text figures, map.)—*J. Eric Thompson.*

**16006. MÜLLER, ROLF.** Der Sonnentempel in den Ruinen von Tihuanacu. Versuch einer astronomischen Altersbestimmung. [The sun temple in the ruins of Tihuanacu. Experiment in astronomical age definition.] *Bäessler-Arch.* 14(4) 1930: 123-142.—There is no doubt that the sun temple Kalasasaya in Tihuanacu represents an old Indian sun observatory. Certain details of construction are covered fully by the sun solstice. The comparison given in the temple plan and the present amplitude of the sunrise points of Tihuanacu offer support for a derivation of the age of this point in the calendar. The epoch of Kalasasaya is placed at the latest about 6000 B.C., likely however at 9500-1500 B.C. The asymmetry of the projection wall at the west side (period 3) seems to be a refutation of moon observations. Finally it indicates that the primitive building (period 1) located east of the sun temple, the supporting walls of the artificial mountain Akapana, and the ruins of Puma-Punca have a meridian deviation of their own. (6 illustrations, 5 figures, 1 plan.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

**16007. POSNANSKY, ARTHUR.** Notas cronológicas de Tihuanacu. [Chronological notes regarding Tihuanacu.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Cong. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 298-304.—Three German astronomers, making observations in Bolivia over several years, have checked over the author's previous observations on the deviations of the western wall of the great temple of the sun Kalasasaya from the present solstice angle, supporting generally his findings. (Record of observations and computation of the parabola given.)



The author presents a new theory, which he hopes to work out in detail, to the effect that the displacement of the solstice focal point in the western wall 1°5' to the north of the center is due to the differential of the longitude of Tihuanacu south of the equator. The computations of the various displacements would give the temple an age of 10,100 years, assuming that the temple was originally correctly located for purposes of serving as a calendar of the agricultural seasons.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**16008. SNETHLAGE, E. HEINRICH.** Form und Ornament alperuanischer Spindeln. [Form and ornament of old Peruvian pottery wheels.] *Bäessler-Arch.* 14 (3) 1930: 77-95.—The view of forms and ornaments of the old Peruvian pottery wheels are outlined on the basis of samples in the museum of ethnology at Berlin. The Bakairi method seems to have been spread throughout the highlands. Stone, clay, and bones furnish the starting point. The Bororo method employs first clay, then stone, bone, muscles, metal, wood, reed, and perhaps fruit. The decoration is put on by painting, scratching or burning. With the Bororo method we can distinguish 5 types. For the period and local classification the quality and color of the clay and the method of their grouping are of importance as well as the number and the selection of the related colors. On the coast of Peru there are at least three distinct zones which perfected peculiar types of whirls. The whirls of the district of Chimú show relations to the red-white ceramics and are pre-Inca. The middle district of the coast is marked in the first instance by three-piece wheels. (142 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

**16009. UHLE, MAX.** Las antiguas civilizaciones de Manta. [The ancient civilizations of Manta.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de Hist. Quito (Soc. Ecuatoriana de Estudios Hist. Amer.).* 12 (33-35) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 5-72.—These civilizations together with those of the Esmeraldas region are the best preserved of the coast of Ecuador. The best description of the civilizations of Manta up to the present was given by Marshall H. Saville of the Museum of the American Indian of New York (Contribution to South American archaeology. Antiquities of Manohi, 2 volumes, Preliminary Report 1907, Final Report 1910). The method which the author uses in the present work consists of: (1) Determining the possibility of migration of Central American tribes to South America through linguistic comparisons; (2) defining exactly what method was previously used to discover the Central American influences in South American civilizations; (3) a new application of the method in order to determine the origin of these civilizations. After an exhaustive study the author comes to the conclusion that the civilizations beyond the Andes in South America were founded by immigrants who discovered these primitive tribes. (11 plates.)—*Eli Johns.*

**16010. VIGNATI, MILCIADES ALEJO.** Restos del traje ceremonial de un "Médico" Patagón. [Remainder of a ceremonial dress of a Patagonian medicine man.] *Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Univ. Buenos Aires, Notas d. Mus. Etnog.* (4) 1930: pp. 52.—In 1920 a *tchenque* was found in the region of Chuleut, where a native had been buried in an extraordinary dress. The pieces found were owned by Eduardo Alejandro Holmberg, who possessed a selected collection of archaeological and ethnographic objects of Argentina, and which was preserved until his death. A short time afterwards the Ethnographic Museum bought this entire collection. In this *tchenque* were found stone discs and others made out of mollusks, bones, and also beads of glass. The presence of the glass beads of European origin found in the *tchenque* proved immediately that this was post-Colombian. The author, after an exhaustive study, comes to the conclusion that it belongs to the year 1780. This proof also affirms the conviction that the use of ceremonial dresses for curative purposes existed among

the natives of the plains south of San Luis, who later migrated to the north of Patagonia.—*Eli Johns.*

## EUROPE

**16011. BELLEN, H. J.** Het veen der Geldersche Vallei en de praehistorie. [The moor of the Geldern valley in prehistoric times.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (4) Jul. 1931: 657-681.—In the region located in western Gelderland north of the Rhine the combination of local variations in relief and the removal of peat accumulations for fuel in historic time make possible a dating of archaeological finds. Pollen analysis and the stratigraphy of the peat permit a correlation of physical changes in the region with those of other parts of Europe. The area was certainly inhabited from the early paleolithic, with an interruption between the beginning of the bronze age and the Hallstatt period. The density of the population fluctuated with the clemency of the climate, rising to a maximum in the neolithic, and again after the bronze age. The culture hiatus is matched by a stratigraphic break in the peat sequence, corresponding to a period of denudation under an unfavorable climate. Detailed descriptions of finds and a chronology are given. (Plate and map.)—*J. B. Leightly.*

**16012. CHILDE, V. GORDON.** The forest cultures of northern Europe: a study in evolution and diffusion. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 325-348.—This study aims to show the extent to which the industrial types of the boreal culture in northern Europe indicate its adaptation to a specific climatic and floristic environment. That environment was the primeval forest that in mesolithic times replaced the tundras and steppes of glacial Europe. Adaptation to this environment was shown in the "heavy industry" which evolved at this period. Tools of bone, horn, or stone were employed by these mesolithic woodworkers as adzes, chisels, and later even as axes. This bone culture of the boreal period seems to have extended all along the shores of the seas, lakes and streams that intersected the great forest which at that time probably extended from Britain to Finland. Specific manifestations of this culture in peripheral regions like England and Estonia may belong to a time when higher forms had already been evolved in the central region. In the Littorina phase of the Atlantic period Denmark became a focal area enjoying privileged conditions. The climate had become warmer. Flint tools were used instead of bone. Pottery appears now in the forest cultures as a new discovery complex. In Norway, Sweden, and Finland the effect of the Littorina sea was less pronounced: hence a more gradual change of culture took place. The sub-boreal period saw another transformation of culture in Denmark, caused by a probable invasion of the forests by the food-producing dolmen-builders: the invaders cultivated wheat and barley and possessed herds of sheep, cattle, and swine. Hence the dolmen culture cannot be explained as an evolution from the older forest cultures. The twisted thread or cord decoration in the pottery seems to furnish a clue to the forests of the Ukraine as the locus in which this culture evolved. This new dolmen culture advanced much more slowly in Scandinavia and the east Baltic than in Denmark. In these northern regions the forest culture of food-gatherers lingered on and the hunters and fishers were only slowly converted to food production by a gradual permeation. As before we seem to be dealing with transmission by cultural borrowing from group to group into the peripheral regions, as each new culture extended from its focus in Denmark.—*E. D. Beynon.*

**16013. WHELAN, C. BLAKE.** Time-sequence of European prehistoric industries. *Man (London).* May 1932: 108-110.—*E. D. Harvey.*



## ASIA

16014. LIANG, S. YUNG. Some problems of Far Eastern archaeology. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(3) Jul.-Sep. 1932: 365-376.—The main discoveries of prehistoric relics in east Asia belong to the palaeolithic. The two main groups are the south Siberian region around the headwaters of the Yenisei river and a north Chinese group near Ordos. These two are strikingly similar, yet there are differences which raise perplexing questions. They both belong to a steppe climate and both are characterized by a mixture of microlithic and Mousterian-Aurignacian culture. The stratification is somewhat similar, but at present we cannot say what is the time relationship between the two. There are different animals represented among the two groups of fossil bones and this may be due to a different time or a difference in the climate. In each the deposits of human

artifacts are quite similar. It would probably have been impossible to cross the intervening mountains and the Gobi desert which lay between, so a better hypothesis is that the common ancestor of the two had lived in the east. Similar questions arise when the archaeology of Ceylon and India are compared.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

16015. MODI, JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI. The recently discovered ash mounds in the Raichur district. *J. Anthrop. Soc. Bombay.* 14(7) 1931 (publ. 1932): 843-853.—The large ash mounds in the district of Raichur, southern India, are interpreted as the result of secondary funeral rites, a burial of the bones and ashes left after cremation. Such mounds are found in Persia, western and central Asia, as well as in Babylonia, and the northwest frontiers of India. A comparable double process of disposing of the dead is found in Japan and in Europe.—*W. D. Wallis.*

## ETHNOLOGY

## GENERAL

16016. BLOCK, MARTIN. Wege zum Verstehen primitiver Plastik. [The understanding of primitive plastic art.] *Taunungsber. d. Deutschen Anthropol. Gesellsch., Mainz* 1930, *Mainzer Z.* 26 1931: 61-65.—All interpretations of primitive plastic art are a failure unless they include the surrounding creative culture. It is significant for the existence of this plastic art that it appeared in the age of the human events in which the feeling, therefore the feminine principle, ruled human life.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

16017. C., J. M. The origin and early history of religion. *Primitive Man.* 2(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 33-50.—The author uses the term "superhumanism" to embrace both religious and magical activities. He divides religions into manism, animism, polytheism, and monotheism. He makes a triple stratification of present-day peoples into "marginal" (scattered lower nomad tribes), "intra-marginal" (gardening, herding, hunting tribes, the bulk of uncivilized population), and "civilized." He then examines the distribution of religious types among these groups, and finds that all forms of superhumanism are found among both marginal and intra-marginal peoples, although theism is slightly better developed among the marginal; and magic, manism, and animism are much more elaborately developed among the intra-marginal. The origins of superhumanism are unknown; magic, manism, animism, and theism were already established at the remotest period to which we can reach; these four types of superhumanism, though sharing certain features in common, differ so profoundly in other respects as to presuppose a separate origin for each; the history and prehistory of superhumanism has not been a progressive evolution from magic to monotheism, nor a degenerative devolution from monotheism to magic, but that there has been a parallel growth of each element, accompanied by a large amount of blending of the elements.—*Margaret Wepley.*

16018. HONIGSHEIM, PAUL. Kulturkreistheorie und Evolutionismus. Untersuchungen zur Grundlegung ethnologischer Soziologie. [The culture cycle theory and evolution. Experiments in the foundations of ethnological sociology.] *Taunungsber. d. Deutschen Anthropol. Gesellsch., Mainz* 1930, *Mainzer Z.* 26 1931: 65-73.—Evolution has recently supported the position that isolated groups necessarily pass through the same stages of evolution. The culture cycle theory leans upon the thesis that the existing form could arise only once and in a culture cycle. Both principles demand that there be a general law that under all circumstances an established similar fact is to be explained in the same way. But none of the teaching institutes has the right to this

affirmation. Only so far as migration explains the existence of similar traits in unconnected continents as in matriarchy, totemism and nomadic cattle-breeding is there a direct parallelism.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

16019. MURRAY, JOHN MILNE. Anthropological significance of the oedipus complex. *Psychoanal. Rev.* 19(3) Jul. 1932: 327-330.—The oedipus situation and the resulting castration complex arose with a specific function during the process of evolution from animal to man. The phenomenon of rut begins in the higher apes with a physiologic change in the female which forces a specific positive response in the males. Anthropologists agree definitely that even in the most primitive cultures there is no absolute freedom of such activity that one would name real promiscuity, nor is there evidence to show that such a state ever existed. This phenomenon is a cultural and acquired one. The oedipus situation and the castration complex was highly valuable in the transition from animal existence to the cultural one. Without it the family unit, the integrity of which was so necessary to culture in its early forms, could not have survived the loss of its instinctive formation. The oedipus complex in primitive culture represents projected structuralized experience.—*Eli Johns.*

## NORTH AMERICA

16020. BENEDICT, RUTH. Configurations of culture in North America. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-27.—There is in every culture a principle that bends all its historically disparate traits to the expression of a particular inclination—selected, it appears, quite arbitrarily. For example, one may call Dionysian those cultures (e.g., many Plains tribes) which value excess as an escape to the supernatural; and Apollonian those (e.g. certain Pueblo groups) which distrust excess and orgy and emphasize in all their manifestations the cultural pursuit of sobriety, submitting the individual's acts to the sanction of group ritual. Cutting across this contrast, is another dichotomy—"realist" and "non-realist" cultures. The cultures of the northwest coast of America are permeated by a feeling for personal aggrandizement. Characterizations such as these can be made for many American cultures. For many others the particular cultural bent could not be so simply delineated and material upon which to base analyses of this sort is lacking.—*Harry Hoijer.*

## MEXICO

16021. GUILLERMO, JIMENEZ. Der Tanz in Mexico. [Dancing in Mexico.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 22(120) Dec. 1931: 53-57.—The various and sometimes



complex relations between religious customs and dancing are still evident. In Mexico dancing is a part of religion and belongs to sex education. In Mexico there is no sensuality in dances, the rhythm is slow and mechanical and not even a smile is to be seen on the faces of the dancers. At Zapotlán, one of the oldest Indian villages in the southern part of Jalisco, the Indians dance 18 days without interruption. They are called *sonajeros* and dance at every festivity either religious or profane. Their clothing is extremely light, they only wear a shirt and a pair of breeches but as adornment they have silk ribbons around the breast and the shoulders.—*Walter Hanckel*.

## NORTH OF MEXICO

16022. ANGULO, JAIME de, and d'HARCOURT, BÉCLARD. La musique des Indiens de la Californie du nord. [The music of the Indians of northern California.] *J. de la Soc. d. Americanistes*. 23 (1) 1931: 189-217.—The instruments used by these primitive Indians of California are: the flute, clap-stick, musical arch, and wooden drum. Their songs can be classified into: medicine, gambling, puberty, hunting, war, animal (mythological, like the coyote song), love, and dance songs.—*Eli Johns*.

16023. DANGEL, RICHARD. Der Kampf der Kraniche mit den Pygmäen bei den Indianern Nordamerikas. [The fight between cranes and pygmies according to the Indians of North America.] *Studi e Materiali di Storia d. Relig. (Suola di Studi Storico-Rel. d. R. Univ. di Roma.)* 7(3-4) 1931: 128-135.—It is wrong to suppose that the battle between cranes and pygmies goes back to a dim recollection of pygmy tribes in central Africa. The story belongs to that concept of the world which peoples the edges of the earth not only with dwarfs, but with all sorts of other fabulous beings. A pure prototype of the story still exists with Indian tribes in northwest America where there never were any pygmies who could have given rise to such a tale.—*Rosa Ernst*.

16024. DuBOIS, CORA, and DEMETRACOPOULOU, DOROTHY. Wintu myths. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 28 (5) 1931: 279-403.—The 75 myths presented were collected among the northern Wintun in the summer of 1929; 24 in native text by Demetracopoulou, the remainder in English by DuBois. Of the former, only the English translations are here published. The present collection differs considerably both in content and in style from the nine longer and more elaborate myths published earlier by Curtin. (Comparative notes.)—*John M. Cooper*.

16025. FORDE, C. DARYLL. Hopi agriculture and land ownership. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gr. Brit. & Ireland*. 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 357-406.—By careful adaptation to local conditions and by the use of ingenious but unelaborate devices all the characteristic plants of the American maize-squash complex are successfully cultivated on a considerable scale. Agriculture is not, as often in marginal regions, auxiliary to hunting and collecting, but basic in the economy. At the same time agricultural practice is deeply interpenetrated by the elaborate ritual and social organization. While exhibiting the characteristic western pattern of male cultivation, it has also been strongly influenced by the matrilineal bias of Hopi society. The transfer of lands reveals a tendency for conflict or at least adjustment between rights deriving from the maternal clan and the desire of the individual, male and female, to provide for children and relatives of whatever clan or sex.—*J. R. Swanton*.

16026. HARRINGTON, JOHN P. Karuk Indian myths. *Smithsonian Inst., U. S. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Bull.* #107. 1932: pp. 34.

16027. KELLY, ISABEL T. Ethnography of the Sur-

prise valley Paiute. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 31 (3) 1932: pp. 210.—This report is based on a summer's field work with a band of the northern Paiute or Paviotso the remnants of which are now living at Fort Bidwell, California. They formerly lived in the northeastern corner of California and adjacent parts of Oregon and Nevada, along the western fringe of the Great Basin. It seems likely that the account of material culture here contained is as complete as can be made at the present time, for there is little of the old life left. A few roots are dug in spring, and berries are gathered in the fall, but seed gathering and the old hunting methods have fallen into disuse. A few baskets, mediocre at best, are to be seen; some rather nice skin dressing is done; most infants are carried in cradles; but aside from this, statements by informants are the sole reliance. Little was obtained on political institutions, probably owing to paucity of development rather than to fragmentary information. Such is not the case with religion, which is still more or less flourishing. The meagerness of the data must be attributed to the very marked reluctance with which informants discuss religious topics. (Plates, figures, map.)—*Harry Hoijer*.

16028. KÖNIG, HERBERT. Kannten die voreiskimoischen Tornit beim Zusammentreffen mit den Eskimos bereits das Kajak? Eine archäologisch-ethnologische Grenzfrage. [Did the Tornits who preceded the Eskimos have the kayak when they came in contact with the Eskimos? An archaeological-ethnological border-line question.] *Tagungsber. d. Deutschen Anthrop. Gesellsch., Mainz 1930. Mainzer. Z.* 26 1931: 74-77.—From the legends of the Eskimos it appears that the Tornits did not have the kayak, but it is found in the Thule culture. There are Eskimos who probably did not know the kayak and on the other hand there are many Eskimo districts where this as against the umiak plays only a small role. Besides it is exactly these districts in which the use of the kayak was limited that are distinguished by many elements of the Thule culture and are centers of the whaling enterprise, which is the leading feature of the Tornit culture. Therefore it is apparent that originally the Tornit-Thule culture did not have the kayak.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

16029. NEQUATEWA, EDMUND. Hopi Hopi-wime; The Hopi ceremonial calendar. *Mus. Notes, Mus. No. Arizona (Flagstaff)*. 3 (9) Mar. 1931: pp. 4.—The author, a Hopi from Shungopovi, gives a brief description of each of the main ceremonies, the month when each is held, the length of their duration, the reasons why they are given, and the names of the clans which introduced them. In addition to religious dances there are three social dances: the buffalo dance and the mountain sheep dance, which are old, and the butterfly dance which has been introduced from the Rio Grande Pueblos fairly recently.—*Katharine Bartlett*.

16030. SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS. How Ats-ha followed the hide of his comrade to yek land. *Mus. J. (Univ. Mus., Philadelphia)*. 21 (3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 215-226.—The yeks, those in-dwelling spirits of the elements who communicated with mankind by means of the *ehets*, were both good and bad, and the spiritual fate of a tribe depended upon the purity of the *ehet* and the yek whom he served. Ats-ha and Duckde-yadugakt were *ehets* who rather resented their position which gave them no reward and which barred them from the activities of other men, for the *ehet*, though born to his task was subject to the most rigorous taboos. Duckde-yadugakt allowed himself to fall victim to the physical attraction of a woman and as a punishment for his unchastity the yek, Keyid, brought about his death and removed his skin from his body, in spite of the watch which Ats-ha maintained over his dead friend. The skin being transported to yek land by the spirits, Ats-ha accompanied them in an effort to defeat the forces of evil. He underwent the usual pursuit-obstacle



experience, and, miraculously preserved from the observation of the evil yeks, he brought about the downfall of Keyid through the aid of the good female yek, Shesoni-see. After an absence of a year Ats-ha returned to his people and from his desire to commemorate the aid of Shesoni-see came the Tlingit ceremonial head-dress.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16031. WHITE, LESLIE A. The pueblo of San Felipe. *Mem. Amer. Anthropol. Assn.* (38) 1932: pp. 69.—(Data on the social organization of the Keresan pueblo of San Felipe was gathered during two visits.) Their political organization is as follows: the cacique is the most important and sacred officer, and he holds office for life. The two war captains, assisted by eight men, are chosen yearly by the cacique and exercise the power in the administration of the pueblo. The governor and his aids function as a secular arm of the religious government of the pueblo and are appointed yearly by the cacique. An advisory council is made up of men who have been war captains, governors, and fiscales. Each kachina group or kiva has a headman. The four principal societies are the Koshare, the Quirena, the hunters' society, and the warrior's society. Clans are listed as found in 1928. The Kachina cult is fully described as to organization, dances, and masks which are illustrated by native drawings. There are four medicine societies: the flint, giant, Ci'k'ame, and snake, whose organizations and functions are discussed at length. The ceremonial calendar is given, with some discussion of solstice ceremonies, scalp dances, ceremonial rabbit hunts, and buffalo dances. Birth and death ceremonies are mentioned. (Appendix on names, color terms, and prayer sticks.)—*Katharine Barillett.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

16032. MÉTRAUX, ALFREDO. Les Indiens Kamakan. Pataño et Kutsaño d'après le journal de route inédit de l'explorateur français J. B. Douville. [The Kamakan, Pataño, and Kutsaño Indians according to an unpublished travel diary of the French explorer J. B. Douville.] *Rev. d. Inst. de la Univ. Nacional de Tucumán.* 1 (2) 1930: 239-293.—Douville (1794-1837) was well known at the beginning of the last century. There is a short biography of Douville. He describes the physical appearance, customs, social and religious life of the above mentioned tribes. There is also a vocabulary of more than 200 words. All this constitutes a very important contribution to the study of the Zè (Ges) Indians of Brazil. (Bibliography and map.)—*Eli Johns.*

16033. PETRULLO, V. M. Primitive peoples of Matto Grasso, Brazil. *Mus. J. (Univ. Mus., Philadelphia).* 23 (2) 1932: 91-173.—The author surveys his explorations in Matto Grasso in 1931, where he located and partially excavated a number of archaeological sites and met a number of tribes of the Kuluseu-Kuluene region. In the northern forests a simple stone age culture has persisted, little affected by the infiltration of European culture. After briefly reviewing the history of the region, the author gives a minute account of the two cemeteries examined at Descavaldos, a practically abandoned port on the Paraguay river. The various burials were very simple, the artifacts being those of an indeterminate lithic culture and a low crematic stage. The people appear to be in a somewhat degenerate social state and lack any formal government, although they are under the protection of the Brazilian government, which has made great efforts to prevent their extermination. The clothing, social usages, and artifacts of these Indians present no complex or particularly important phenomenon.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16034. PLOETZ, HERMANN, and MÉTRAUX, A. La civilisation matérielle et la vie sociale et religieuse des Indiens Zè du Brésil méridional et oriental. [The material culture and the social and the religious life

of the Zè Indians of southern and eastern Brazil.] *Rev. d. Inst. de Etnol. de la Univ. Nacional de Tucumán.* 1 (2) 1930: 107-238.—This paper is the first part of a complete study of the material culture and the social and religious life of the Zè (Ges) Indians in South America, Botokudos, Kamakans, Katathoys, Kutašos, Meniangs, Malalis, Makunis, Patašos, Masakalis, Papanas, Koroades, Koropos, Puris, and Waitakas, which are called eastern Zè Indians, while the most important of the southern tribes are: the Guayana, Aweikoma, Ingain, and Aré tribes. This study is divided into five parts: (1) geographical situation, (2) material culture, (3) scientific knowledge and artistic appreciation, (4) social life, and (5) beliefs and rites. In order to complete the entire work it is necessary to study the central and northern Zè tribes also. The authors intend to make the latter study in the near future. The linguistic classification of the Zè tribes which exists at present is inadequate and the family Zè, Tapuya or Kran as it was established by Martius, Brinton, or Rivet is destined to disappear. There is little similarity of the groups in material culture. The Botokudos, Puris, Patašos, Kutašos, Masas, Kalis, Aweikomas lead a nomadic life and are fruit gatherers and hunters; the Kamakans, Makunis, Koroades, Kaingang are agricultural. All ethnographers agree that the Zè tribes are extremely primitive. Their dwellings are the most rudimentary in South America, the most elementary of which are those of the Puris. Fishing is very insignificant. Water transportation is almost unknown. The Zè tribes constitute the most ancient culture in eastern and central Brazil. (Bibliography.)—*Eli Johns.*

16035. PUZANOV, I. I. ПУЗАНОВ И. И. К вопросу о давности заселения Америки. [The problem of the antiquity of man in America.] *Природа. (Priroda.)* (11-12) 1930: 1127-1135.—While some investigators, mainly Americans, credit man in America with a great age, there are still others who are inclined to consider America the cradle of the human race (the Argentinian Ameghino). The majority of anthropologists, however, are skeptical of the latter theory and believe that man entered America not earlier than the post-glacial period.—*Eli Johns.*

16036. SANTESSON, C. G. An arrow poison with cardiac effect from the New World. *Comp. Ethnogr. Studies.* (9) 1931: 155-188.—The poison called *pakurá-nará* comes from a tree yet unknown in the west of Colombia. When an incision is made in the bark of the tree there exudes a poisonous sap which is collected by the Indians and smeared by them on blow-pipe arrows used for hunting. The sap contains a bitter, poisonous, non-nitrogruous glucoside, pakurin, which crystallizes in thin leaves or fine needles. As the effect of this poison on human beings is not known, it is impossible to determine with certainty whether it was used in olden times by the Indians of Colombia in warfare; but the present-day use of *pakurá* exclusively for hunting is evidence against the supposition that it was formerly used in war.—*Ferol Cornelison.*

16037. WEGNER, RICHARD N. Die Mojos-Indianer. Eine Jesuitenmission im 18. Jahrhundert und ihre spätere Entwicklung. [The Mojos Indians. A Jesuit mission in the 18th century and its later development.] *Tagungsber. d. Deutschen Anthropol. Gesellsch., Mainz, 1930. Mainzer Z.* 26 1931: 92-97.—In the present Bolivian department of Beni, the former province of the Mojos, the old customs remain somewhat primitive in the villages of San Lorenzo and San Francisco, the inhabitants of which were forcibly settled here after the defeat of the extensive movement of independence of the Mojos Indians in 1887, that is after the "Guachocheria." The influence of the Mojos Indians there is followed by the Inca influence which brought weaving, the stone axe, and the javelin. About 1520-1670, the domination of the Jesuits began. After their expulsion (1767),



the magic rites underwent a transformation; the ancient dances took on a greater significance and lent a characteristic note to the restrained Christian customs. Since the middle of the 18th century, the European influence has brought a thorough-going revolution. The apparent mode of living was not changed, although the old utensils disappeared as also did the old weapons except the fish-spear and bow. Recent research indicates a rapid disappearance of weaving and the dances.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

## EUROPE

16038. ALFORD, VIOLET. Ceremonial dances of the Spanish Basques. *Mus. Quarterly*. 18(3) Jul. 1932: 471-482.—This is a description of several folk dances together with some of the music of the Spanish Basques, such as the Auresku (dance of honor) and sword dances, and costumes. There can be no doubt at all that the sword dances belong to that spring rite from which sprang all the sword dances of Europe. They are different from the English, Czechoslovakian and Bacchu-Ber types in that they possess a battle figure. (Drawing.)—Eli Johns.

16039. BARTLETT, ROBERT A., and BIRD, JUNIUS. The Bartlett East Greenland Expedition. *Geog. Rev.* 21(3) Jul. 1931: 398-414.—On Aug 4, 1930, this expedition stood on the spot where Captain Clavering met the Eskimos—the only known meeting between the Eskimo and the white man in northeast Greenland. The site is beautiful and desirable and it is not known why the Eskimos left it. The main objective of the Bartlett East Greenland Expedition was to explore this site. The first excavations were made on the southern side of Shannon Island at Cape David Gray; 21 houses were found. In one was found the top of a human cranium and a jawbone. It was the skull of a woman about 45 years old. One harpoon with an iron blade was found. Lumps of iron pyrites, weighing up to five pounds were found. Only two chipped flint objects were found on the island, one a carving tool the other a drill tip. On Clavering Island, 12 houses were explored. Most of the houses had been made of turf and were in poor condition. Some pieces of glass bottles were found, and numerous flakes of flint. Graves were difficult to find, only seven being seen.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

16040. BEYNON, E. D. Hungarian engagement and wedding customs. *Family*. 13(3) May 1932: 85-89.—Aárd in the county of Nógrád preserves the old wedding customs better than most Hungarian villages. Here the parents "make the matches," usually contrary to the wishes of both the boy and girl. The parents of the boy send their delegate to the home of the parents of the girl. If a suitable arrangement can be made, the children are informed and the engagement ceremony follows. The *násznagy* or "ruler of the feast"—of whom there are two, one at the bride's and one at the bridegroom's home;—the *hivogató*, who invites the wedding guests; the *írfely*, who recites a speech at the beginning of each course; the *nyoszolyóasszony*, who borrows the dishes for the wedding feast; the *nyoszolyóleányok*, bridesmaids who stay in the kitchen and wash dishes; the *csaplár*, who sends up wine and whiskey from the cellar—all have their functions carefully prescribed by tradition. The bridegroom must provide all the food for the wedding and hire women to cook it. The wedding cake however must be made by the bride and her future reputation depends upon its height. Certain vestiges of pagan rites seem to be preserved in these ceremonies; the bride places garlic in her slipper when she sets out for the wedding. Any other part of the day's proceedings—even the wedding in the church—would be more willingly omitted than the bridal dance. Beginning with the *írfely*, each male guest places a coin in the bridal basket and receives the privilege of kissing and dancing

with the bride. It is only at this time that the *párta* or unmarried woman's headdress, is removed from the bride's head and the *konty*, or married woman's head-dress, put on.—E. D. Beynon.

16041. BUGIEL. Les chants funéraires de la Pologne. [Funeral songs of Poland.] *Bull. et Mem. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*. 10(7) 1929: 7-36.—Some of the Polish funeral songs seem to form a cycle: (1) the body says farewell to its family, home, friends, and the universe; (2) the fear of death and the separation of body and soul causes a last minute repentance and confession; and (3) the wandering disconsolate soul is gathered up to heaven by the good offices of an angel or saint, and there it is judged. Other songs do not seem to fit this cycle. In all of the funeral songs Christian and pre-Christian elements are mingled. Among the pre-Christian ideas are those pertaining to the nature of the soul, and to its tendency to remain with the body until the burial.—C. D. Gover.

16042. FOURGOUS, JEAN. Paysages, légendes et vieilleseries du Lot. [Countryside, legends, and antiquities of the Department of Lot.] *Rev. Econ. Française*. 51(7) Jul. 1929: 225-238.—W. D. Wallis.

16043. KARPELES, MAUD, and EVANS, JOAN. English folk dances: their survival and revival. *Folk-Lore*. 43(2) Jun. 30, 1932: 123-143.—The ritual dances of England include the sword dance and the morris dance, both of which are symbolic and probably related. They are complex in their nature and the sword dance has a sacrificial aspect which is missing from the morris dance. Was the "rapper" of the sword dance derived from "rapier," and was the handkerchief of the morris dance a substitution for the "rapper"? The processional dances are quite different and may have had their origin in the seasonal lustration about the village. These dances are today purely social events, but their execution and the attitude of participant and onlooker alike reveals to the student many survivals of ancient folklore.—Howard Britton Morris.

16044. McKAY, J. G. The deer-cult and the deer-goddess cult of the ancient Caledonians. *Folk-Lore*. 43(2) Jun. 30, 1932: 114-174.—From many scattered sources it is evident that in pre-Celtic Scotland there existed a deer-cult and a deer-goddess cult, the latter administered by women, both of which may have been integral parts of a widespread European worship. The folk legends from which these references are derived show no trace of modernism, the Gaelic in which they are written being very pure. Fairies and deer have a close connection with each other and with local divinities, and the *bean-sidhe* (fairy women) kept herds of deer. These giantesses were originally deer-goddesses who were generally benevolent towards mankind, and the presence of a deer-cult is shown by the witches whom the hunters consulted before seeking game. That a deer skin was worn for ceremonial purposes may be assumed from the common story of the deer which changes into a woman before the eye of the hunter. The social supremacy of the women of the age is shown in the fact that the divinities and their human ministrants were always feminine. The gradual change to a patriarchal society may be seen in the case of the god *Cernunnos*, who has all the characteristics once attributed to the female deer-goddess.—Howard Britton Morris.

16045. PRINCE, JOHN DYNELEY. The Gottschee Germans of Slovenia. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 70(4) 1931: 391-398.—The Gottschee Germans are an isolated minority in Yugoslavia, where they live in a small community not far from Laibach (Ljubljana), entirely surrounded by Slovenes. The mountainous character of their district helps to preserve their distinctive national character. The Slovenes by whom they are surrounded leave them virtually unmolested. The costumes



and language alike of this district go back to pre-medieval Germany. The Gottscheer language is of the high German type, belonging to the same group as the dialects of Switzerland and Bavaria. Although Gottscheer is a Germanic language, it is unintelligible to Germans. German colonists first came to Gottschee 800 years ago. In 1809-1815 Gottschee formed a part of the artificial French kingdom of Illyria. Difficulties with the French at that time have left among the Gottscheers a marked hatred for anything pertaining to France. The Yugoslav government treats these people with every consideration, since they are rightly regarded as completely harmless. Even under Austrian rule, they had almost no connection with other German-speaking peoples. In 1880 the population numbered 30,000, but the territory allotted them by ancient law was too small. Hence half the community migrated to the United States and Canada, where their descendants are still flourishing. A great many of these are settled in and near Cleveland, Ohio. In Gottschee itself there are not today more than 15,000.—*E. D. Beynon.*

16046. VAILLANT, ANDRÉ. Les chants épiques des Slaves du Sud. [The epic poetry of the southern Slavs.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 33 (4) Jan. 1932: 309-326; (5) Feb. 1932: 431-447; (7) Mar. 1932: 635-647.—This series includes lengthy sources for the formation of a Yugoslav epic; songs sung to the music of an archaic form of the violin—songs which occur in the course of the epic narrative; and the whole centering around the modern battle of Kossovo (A.D. 1868).—*E. D. Harvey.*

16047. VAKARELSKI, KHR. Tzennostite na bulgarskata narodna pesen'. [The value of the Bulgarian folksong.] *Uchilishten Pregled.* 31 (2) Feb. 1932: 249-274.—The Bulgarian folk-song exemplifies high artistic qualities. It is a reflection of the ethical, social, and political life of the nation. It is a documentation on the views of the people on religion as well as philosophy and science.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16048. WITTICH, ENGELBERT. Some songs of the south German gypsies. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 11 (1) 1932: 26-29.

16049. WOLFRAM, RICHARD. Schwerttanz und Schwerttanzspiel. [The sword dance and the sword dance play.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde.* 37 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 1-6.

## AFRICA

16050. BODIN, MARCEL. Traditions indigènes sur Mostaganem et Tidjdit. [Native legends in Mostaganem and Tidjdit.] *Bull. Trimestr. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran.* 50 (181) Mar. 1929: 33-48; (182) Jun. 1929: 161-184.—(Legends collected from natives in northern Africa).—*Eli Johns.*

16051. GREBERT, F. La famille pahouine en 1931. [The Pahuin family in 1931.] *Africa.* 5 (2) Apr. 1932: 192-201.—Marriage, instead of resulting from bride-purchase, is based rather on a rental contract (*contrat de louage*).—*R. W. Logan.*

16052. KÉZ, ANDOR. A pigmeusok. [The pygmies.] *Földgömb.* 3 (3) 1932: 97-103.—Although the pygmies were mentioned in the hieroglyphics of the 4th Egyptian dynasty, civilized man gained no certain knowledge of them until the penetration of the forests of the Congo in the time of Stanley and Schweinfurt. From 1670 on acquaintance had been made with various pygmoid peoples but not with true pygmies. Near the coast of the Cameroons were Bekvi or Akoa tribes; farther inland were the Bagielli, Babinga, and Bacsva peoples. All these differ from the true Ituri pygmies both in physique and in mode of life. The three principal tribes of the Ituri pygmies are the Aka, Efe and Bambuti. Other pygmy tribes such as the Batvas of Tanganyika live at a considerable distance from the Ituri. Pygmies seldom live below a 500 m. altitude and never in open

country. They are a nomadic people, seldom remaining longer than six or seven days in any location. Their hastily constructed hovels are used solely at night. Their sense organs are extraordinarily acute. Although formerly unacquainted with either arrow or dog, the pygmies of today hunt chiefly with these aids which they have taken over from the Negroes. This contact with the Negroes is destroying their ancient culture. It is estimated that about 200,000 pygmies still remain among the three Ituri tribes.—*E. D. Beynon.*

16053. KIRCHHOFF, PAUL. Kinship organization: a study of terminology. *Africa.* 5 (2) Apr. 1932: 184-191.—Patrilinearity and matrilinearity or patrilineal and matrilineal, patrilocality and matrilocality, enlarged family (*Grossfamilie* of German anthropologists), clans, and moieties are defined in this article. The enlarged family is a unit of people living together, being related partly by blood and partly by marriage, the clan (and the other unilateral groups) is a unit of persons being related unilaterally (either patrilineally or matrilineally) but not necessarily living together (never the married clan members of both sexes). For the student of kinship organizations the contrast between societies organized on the basis of clans and of enlarged families is of less interest than the question whether in tribes organized on clan basis we find besides the individual family the enlarged family also, and what its function there is. With a few noticeable exceptions this problem has apparently never occurred to workers in the African field, and the answer has to be left to future investigators.—*Eli Johns.*

16054. LEYDER, JEAN. Les "To" contes Bwaka (Ubangi). [The "To" tales of the Bwaka, Ubangi.] *Flambeau.* 15 (6) Jun. 1932: 723-735.—This is an abstract of a work to be published by the author under the title: *Dans l'Ubangi belge; Contes et légendes Bwaka.* From 1928 to 1930 the author was in contact with the Bwaka, an important Sudanese tribe in Ubangi. The author gives the essential characteristics of the oral literature of these natives, especially from the Bwado region, the center of the Bwaka territory. The *to* resembles the fable. Like all classical types of tales, it is a mixture of reality and fiction. There are two kinds of *to*; the *bito* (short *to*), which is a puzzle, and the *bwato* (long *to*), which corresponds to a story and fable. They are often correlated. The *to* is very old and is transmitted from generation to generation. The reason why the *to* is told at nights is explained by the routine of their daily work. The theme of the *bwato* varies, but very frequently it perpetuates the victory of fineness over brutality and indecency. The principal hero is Setu. He appears in the religious beliefs of the Bwaka as half man and half animal.—*Eli Johns.*

16055. TORDAY, EMIL. The things that matter to the West African. *Man (London).* 31 Jun. 1931: 110-113.—The West African native takes himself very seriously. In spite of his apparent childishness, his underlying nature shows a deep-seated love for traditional institutions. Tribal government had long been founded on the family system under a patriarch, the latter being controlled in his decisions and actions by senior members of the household who conferred with him on political, judicial, economic, and religious matters. When the household grew so as to become unwieldy, it was split up into new units, each similar to the parent group, and all united by ties of blood and recognition of the patriarch. Then kingdoms were founded by ambitious adventurers coming from the east, but the traditional clan system was too deeply rooted to be stamped out. The *poro* was a school of clan organization which trained its male members from youth to respect clan traditions. A *poro* boy might become a king, but he remained ever a *poro*, subject to the will of his people through the medium of clan counselors. Women had



their *sende* or *bundu*, an association similar to *poro* of the men, but the two organizations never intermingled, for women resented and effectually resisted any interference by the male in matters pertaining to the female.—George Langford.

## ASIA

16056. BONINGTON, C. J. Ossuary practices in the Nicobars, with particular reference to the practice of keeping the skull of an ancestor on or in a life-size wooden body on the islands of Teressa and Bompoka. *Man* (London). May 1932: 105-106.

16057. BOROVKOV, A. БОРОВКОВ, А. Карачаево-Балкарский Язык. [The Karatchaian-Balkarian language.] Яфетический сборник. (*Iafeticheskii Sbornik*.) 7 1932: 37-55.—The author analyzes critically the theories and hypotheses of the origin of the Karatchaian and Balkarian languages and their place in the modification of Turkish languages. The language is close to the so-called Japhetic system of languages. The author denies the emigration of Karatchaians and Balkarians from this original country to the Caucasus.—G. Vasilevich.

16058. CAMMIDE, L. A. A primitive oil extractor from the Godavari district. *Man* (London). 32 Apr. 1932: 84.—The people who use this primitive instrument are the Kois, a Dravidian hill tribe in the interior of the Pôlavaram Taluk, Godavari district. Oil seeds (*Bassia latifolia*) are contained in a flexible receptacle of palm leaf and placed between two heavy logs acting like a nut-cracker. At one end the logs are roped together. Just to the inner side of the rope a stake passes through the logs, supporting them above the ground and holding them in position. Pressure is brought to bear by a bar crossing the distal end of the logs. The chief point of ethnological interest in this oil press is the use of the double lever.—Melvin R. Gilmore.

16059. CHADWICK, NORA K. The kite: A study in Polynesian tradition. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 455-492.—The various puposes of kite-flying prove of valuable assistance in the study of the anthropology of Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Malay peninsula, Java, Bali, Indonesia, and Polynesia. It offers especially favorable conditions in the last named place which is so rich in oral tradition and on account of its backwardness it has preserved customs and beliefs about kite-flying that are obsolete in Asia. Throughout Polynesia there are two distinct aspects of kite-flying, the religious and the utilitarian. Under the former it represents the soul, and is used as a form of religion in which man seeks access to the gods. As a scapegoat and demon queller it is of frequent service. In its materialistic aspect it has numerous purposes. In Indonesia kite-flying is used in fishing for garfish; among the Maori, as well as in Korea and China, lamps were tied to the tails of kites which were flown in warfare over a hostile army or town for purposes of reconnaissance. In Polynesia kite-flying is used as a motive power as well as weather forecast and gauge. A knowledge of mathematics, navigation and meteorology is also allied with the practice. The earliest record of kite-flying comes from China and the author is convinced that it originated there before the 2nd century. This cult, whether for sport, utilitarian or religious purposes, spread from central Asia to the islands of the Pacific and reached its highest development in Polynesia under the family of Tawhaki. Women never handle the kites.—Robert Bennett Bean.

16060. DAS-GUPTA, H. C. On a type of sedentary game prevalent in Shahpur, the Punjab. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*. (1) 1930 (publ. 1931): 411-412.—The game that is described in this note is a sort of tiger-play prevalent in the district of Shahpur in the Punjab. It is known locally as the game of *sher-baker*, i.e. tiger-

goat. All the diagrams known hitherto in connection with tiger-play are of a square or rectangular type and a triangular diagram, depicted in this article, does not appear to have been recorded from anywhere else. (Diagram and explanations of the game.)—Eli Johns.

16061. DIXIT, S. C. An account of widow immolation in Gujarat in 1741 A.D. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14(7) 1931 (pub. 1932): 830-833.—An account of a widow immolation in a high Brahmin caste at Surat in 1741, a translation of an old Gurajarati manuscript. The account is given by an eye witness. Upon receiving a letter notifying her of the death of her husband, the widow announced that she would perform the *suti*. She lived on milk, from that day, for she had acquired *Sat*. All in the city who heard the news went to see her, and her relatives tried to dissuade her from this course. She persisted, and threatened with curses the people who refused to believe in the good faith of her declaration. One of her kin locked her within her room, but the lock broke of its own accord, and the frenzied woman threatened to set fire to her house. After five days she placed herself on the pyre, set fire to the *ghi* in her hair, and then to the straw in the funeral pyre.—W. D. Wallis.

16062. FIRTH, RAYMOND. Totemism in Polynesia. *Oceania*. 1(3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 291-321; (4) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 377-398.—(An analysis of the role of animals in Tokopia (Polynesia).) The natural species which figure in Polynesian totemism are generally animals, either land or marine; plants, though occasionally serving as totems, never predominate. Natural species are linked with their respective social groups not by their own virtue, but because they are a vehicle for the manifestation of external supernatural beings, known as *atua*. Except in Ontong Java, this belief in the animation of the totem by an *atua* seems to be common to the Polynesian area. The distinction between god and animal is often difficult to make, and apparently does not always exist for the native. In Polynesia there is not identity of the animal with the social group; the totem does not serve as a group emblem; it is not an index of marriage regulations, and does not accord with the rules of exogamy. There is no belief in the descent of members of the group from the totem.—W. D. Wallis.

16063. HOGGIN, H. IAN. The social organization of Ontong Java. *Oceania*. 1(4) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 399-425.—An account of kinship, marriage, political organization, village life, totemism, and religion. Many features are represented which are not found in other parts of Polynesia.—W. D. Wallis.

16064. HIGO, KAZUO. Omononushi no kami ni suite. [The god Omononushi.] *Shirin*. 16(3) Jul. 1931: 425-445.—According to the Koji-ki and Tosa fudo-ki, the oldest written records, a youth came nightly to see a maiden who finally tied a linen thread to his robe and found that he was the god of the Mt. Miwa. In the southern agricultural section, he is a serpent, god of water. In the north where hunting is the chief occupation, he is its patron. He also appears as god of grains, hence wine from which it is made. The survey of this folklore shows that Omononushi was everything in the primitive religion, but as gods increased in number, division of labor took place, and he was reduced to god of wine. But this was among the higher class in Kyoto; in the less sophisticated rural districts, Omononushi appeared in various capacities.—Shio Sakanishi.

16065. KLEIWEG de ZWAAN, J. P. Bijgeloof in den Indischen Archipel in zake krankzinnigheid. Samenvattend overzicht. [East Indian superstitions concerning insanity. Résumé.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48(4) Jul. 1931: 609-638.—Material is brought together from a great number of sources, dealing with the entire archipelago. The most widely held belief as to the cause of insanity is that in possession by evil spirits. Next in frequency is



the violation of tribal customs or taboos, which brings upon the offender insanity as a punishment. According to some of the peoples, adepts may inflict insanity as revenge, with or without the aid of superhuman powers. The attitude of fellow tribesmen toward the insane person varies; in general, he is permitted to remain free, but if dangerous is forcibly restrained in stocks or in a cage. Generally the insane person is not held responsible for his deeds, and insanity releases his spouse or relatives from obligations connected with marriage. In few instances is the insane person looked upon as possessing supernatural powers. Treatment of mental ailments depends upon the concept of the cause of the affliction. Evil spirits are of course exorcised by magic, but treatments pass without sharp break from magical practices to medicaments, such as infusions of spices, or into hygienic measures, e.g., exposure to fresh and cool mountain air.—*J. B. Leighty*.

16066. KRUYT, ALB. C. De bewoners van den Banggai Archipel. [The inhabitants of the Banggai archipelago.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 49(1) Jan. 1932: 66-68; (2) Mar. 1932: 249-271.—The population of the Banggai archipelago is divided into two general racial groups, but increasing trade and immigration are gradually fusing the groups. The density of the population is also increasing rapidly. Bark was formerly used as clothing, but cotton materials are now imported. Iron and copper are imported and manufactured. Agriculture, however, remains the most important industry. The inhabitants are adept at hunting in which they used trained dogs; the weapons are spears and hatchets; traps are also used. The various types of social control are rigidly enforced.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt*.

16067. KRUYT, ALB. C. De Pilogot der Banggaiers en hun priesters. [The Pilogot of the Banggaiers and their priests.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 8(2) Mar. 1932: 114-136.—The Banggai archipelago lies east of the island of Celebes. The deities consist of: (1) gods which are invoked at special occasions, and live on certain mountains; (2) evil spirits, lodging in the earth, in trees, in the sea, etc.; (3) Pilogot, the gods of the every day life, who live in and around the house. To the first class belong Tememeno, the creator, with his wife and four sons, namely the gods of the *oebi* (cassava) gardens, of the hunt, of the fishing, of the *koesoe* (Phalanger, a marsupial) and of the bees. Along with the Pilogot are the four gods that every house possesses. One becomes a priest or priestess through the apparition of Pilogot in a dream or through shamanistic practices and apparitions which indicate that Pilogot wants to enter into the body or already has entered into it. The sphere of action and the rite of the priests are described, together with the *mabatong*, *biok*, or *balibang*, the great sacrificial feast, which is considered necessary now and then to strengthen the life and the health of the family and for which the blood of many animals is necessary.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

16068. MEHTA, S. S. Fates decree: a Hindu ceremony. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14(7) 1931 (pub. 1932): 834-842.—The Hindu belief in reincarnation leads to a concept of an endless chain of causation, and to the belief that the fate of the individual is determined at birth, by reason of its place in the cosmos. After the purification measures taken subsequent to the birth of the child the room is cleaned and two wooden seats are placed in it, one for the astrologer-priest, and one for the goddess Vidhatri. This goddess writes her decree for the newly born babe on a piece of paper represented by the forehead of the child, in strict harmony with the various ways in which influences of the different planets and constellations are shed. Vidhatri, a female deity, is the architect of human fate. The ceremony is performed on the sixth day after the birth of the child. Among the Gujarati people, and in Sanskrit, one finds

such expressions as, "Who is able to thwart the dictates of fate?" "What is written or inscribed on the slab of one's forehead." "The Lord of Lanka says: 'Death never occurs except at a moment that the fate has decreed'."—*W. D. Wallis*.

16069. MODI, JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI. The Hindu custom of setting up a kalasa (water-pot) in the name of a deceased and the Parsee custom of setting up a kalasyo: A few thoughts suggested by the custom. *J. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay*. 14(7) 1931 (pub. 1932): 857-870.—A water-pot is set up by Hindus and Parsees after a death in the name of the deceased. This is also done at a second marriage of a man in honor of his deceased wife. There are analogies in Japan and in Europe.—*W. D. Wallis*.

16070. MOSES, S. T. The Besthas of Nellore. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*. 26(1) 1930 (pub. 1931): 395-400.—This paper embodies the notes on a Teluga fishing caste, the Besthas of Nellore. The Besthas occupy a low scale in the social status though the caste is considered to be high among the low ones.—*Eli Johns*.

16071. NIPPGEN, M. J. Les rites de la chasse chez les peuples ougro-finnois de l'Asie et de l'Europe septentrionales. [Hunting rites among the Finno-Ugrian people of Asia and northern Europe.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 40(10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 389-399.—Among the Finno-Ugrian people of Siberia the soul of any man and especially of a shaman may appear in animal form and the fate of the person is then bound to that of the animal. Some social groups may have mysterious relations with animal species. Hence this particular animal must neither be killed nor molested. Animals are supposedly gifted with the power to guess the intentions of men. There is a name tabu forbidding the use of the real name for the bear and many expressions are used to designate game animals and hunting operations without direct reference, even signs are used in order to prevent the bear from guessing the intentions of the hunters. Prayers and invocations are employed to avoid the irate bear causing sickness and storms. The blood of the bear gives courage, certain parts are used as remedies, others as magical objects. In Siberia certain conceptions are current concerning mysterious relations between women and wild animals. A prospective mother must hide from sight of reindeer or avoid crossing the path followed by the herd. Women must not skin wild animals nor cook their meat; they must keep away from fresh bear-skins. There is a similar superstition in regard to the moving out of the dead body of a member of a family. They pass it out the window or they remove the door and place an ax on the seal to scare the spirit from coming back, and it is to avoid vengeance of the bear spirit that the hunter enters his dwelling from the rear. Among certain tribes women use gloves and sticks to eat game meat. A protective power is also believed to reside in the bark and sap of the alder tree and is used for rubbing the faces of the women and the hunters for the bear and reindeer ceremonials and to prevent certain diseases especially in Finland. The Lapps prefer ashes. Small tin crosses, as many as bears have been killed were suspended around the necks of the Laplanders by their wives during the three days of the bear festival. A cross made of fabric was also worn by the reindeer which dragged a dead bear. Even cattle must be protected against a dead bear.—*E. B. Renaud*.

16072. PLAETSCHKE, BRUNO. Die Tschetschenen. Forschungen zur Völkerkunde des nordöstlichen Kaukasus. [The Circassians. Ethnographic studies in the northeastern Caucasus.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Inst. d. Univ. Königsberg*. (11) 1929: pp. 116.—From October 1927 to February 1928 the author made a study of that region, which is very little known. Linguistically, the population of the Caucasus consists of three larger groups: (1) the Caucasians proper, (2) Aryan people,



and (3) Turkish people. The Circassians number about 300,000. (24 illus. and drawings.)—*Eli Johns.*

16073. SANDSCHEJEW, GARMA. *Weitanschauung und Schamanismus der Alaren-Burjaten.* [The world philosophy and shamanism of the Alar Buriats.] *Anthropos.* 22 (3-4) May-Aug. 1927: 576-613; (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1927: 933-955; 23 (3-4) May-Aug. 1928: 538-560; (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 967-986.—The author is an Alar Buriat who received ethnological training at Leningrad and then returned to study his own people. He discusses his material under the following headings: (1) Concept of the soul. Man has three souls. The first stays in the grave and guards the remains. The second is consumed by spirits (this is the cause of death). The third soul continues its existence after death. (2) Burial. (3) Metamorphosis of the soul. After death the third soul usually becomes a little spirit having the physical and psychological characteristics of the dead man. The more obnoxious and powerful become evil spirits; some have cults. (4) Ruling and protecting spirits. Spirits are not clearly divisible into good and evil, since they may do good to one and evil to another. Ideas of kinship and vengeance in large part determine their attitude. The spirits of shamans or distinguished men are the most powerful and are placated with rich offerings. (5) The "living idol" or "totem." Shamans have a ceremony by which spirits can be transferred into an animal. When the animal grows old it is sacrificed and the spirit retransferred into a young animal of the same kind and color. (6) Genii. These are divisible into two classes: white, western, well-disposed, and black, eastern, and evil. They lived exactly as the Buriats do. (7) Iron cult. Buriat smiths are very skilful. They have their own particular gods, and are divisible into white and black series. The craft is hereditary. They have a ceremony which the author believes is a remnant of a cattle-raising ceremony. (8) Fire cult. Each hearth has its own spirit, though these spirits do not have distinctive names. The cult of the fire spirit is probably older than that of the genii. (9) Nature cult. There is an anthropomorphic earth god whose connection with the rest of the pantheon is hard to determine. Certain elements in the marriage ceremony seem to indicate that earlier the earth was deified without anthropomorphism. There are nine water spirits, classed with the white genii. There are black and white Tengris, or heaven-gods, belief in whom is thought by the author to be a result of contact with central-Asiatic mythology. Venus is worshipped. (10) Shamans. The office of shaman is hereditary in male or female line, and if a shaman dies, one of his descendants must become one. A nervous child is thought to have been chosen by the spirits, and is trained to be a shaman. There are both black and white shamans, the black being very dangerous. (Texts of hymns, two symbolical drawings, bibliography of Buriat shamanism.)—*Margaret Wepfley.*

16074. SHTERNBERG, L. IA. ШТЕРНБЕРГ, Л. Я. *Орнамент из Оленьего волоса и игл дикобразов.* [An ornament from deer hair and porcupine needles.] *Советская Этнография.* (*Sovietskaia Ethnographia.*) (3-4) 1931: 103-105.—The author analyzes the ornament from deer hair and porcupine needles from the viewpoint of genesis and distribution. The rope-lineal ornament is common to all hyperboreans from the White sea to Greenland, while the ornament of broad stripes has been developed through the influence of the neighboring American people. In an epilogue S. V. Ivanov adds new material regarding diffusion, technique, and worship putting the border of distribution in Asia far more to the south. (16 illustrations.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

16075. VANOBERGERH, MORICE. *The Isneg.* *Publ. Cath. Anthropol. Conf.* 3 (1) Apr. 1932: 1-80.—(A study of the Isneg, a Philippine island people.) The author analyzes their language, giving a key to the pronunciation of the words of their language, studying the

vowels and consonants, the syncopations, the various dialects and names. An account of the number and distribution of the present population and settlements, travel, boat-building, canoeing, landing places, the conditions of the rivers, rafts, paths, river-crossings, etc. is included.—*A. D. Frenay.*

## AUSTRALIA

16076. ELKIN, A. P. *The Dieri kinship system.* *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jul.-Dec. 1931: 493-498.—This paper is presented to correct and complete Howitt's account of the Dieri kinship. Blood relationship is traced only in the maternal line. The tribe is divided into two matrilineal moieties which include a number of totemic social clans. The father finds the pre-existent spirit of his unborn child in a dream, cares for it, and is regarded as a social spiritual parent rather than one by blood, yet some affinity to the father akin to the blood bond is felt to exist.—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

16077. ELKIN, A. P. *Rock-paintings of northwest Australia.* *Oceania.* 1 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 257-279.—Many of these rock paintings in the north Kimberly district have a magical significance. By retouching some rain can be brought; if others are touched babies will be born. (Illus.)—*W. D. Wallis.*

16078. RADCLIFFE-BROWN, A. R. *The social organization of Australian tribes.* *Oceania.* 1 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 322-341; (4) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 426-456.—The system of kinship, and the terminology, is closely correlated with the social organization. Throughout Australia kinship ties resulting from family are the basis of the whole social structure. In social organization the continent shows essential homogeneity [See also Entry 3: 10533].—*W. D. Wallis.*

16079. WALKER, W. D. *Anthropological observations in Central and North Australia.* *Man (London).* 32 Apr. 1932: 94.—The natives encountered during journeys into various parts of the Australian interior are described. Special reference is made to the Narrinyeri, Arundta, Loritja, Ilpera, Rimpuringa, Chingilla, Wurrumurra, and Yuntawanta.

16080. WARNER, W. LLOYD. *Murngin warfare.* *Oceania.* 1 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 457-494.—Six distinct varieties of warfare exist among the Murngin of northeast Arnhem Land, Australia. There is, in addition, another form in which only women participate. These are: a fight within the camp; a secret method of killing; a night attack in which the whole camp is surrounded; a general fight in the open between at least two groups; a pitched battle; and a ceremonial peace-making fight, which is partly an ordeal. Of 72 engagements in which men were killed, 29 were slain in pitched battle, 35 in night attack on a camp; 27 by the secret method of killing, 3 by a general open attack, and 2 in a fight within a camp. The last mentioned form occurs most frequently but seldom results in a killing. The pitched battle had occurred only twice in the last 20 years. This is spoken of as a "fight to end all fights."—*W. D. Wallis.*

## OCEANIA

16081. PLISCHKE, HANS. *Tahitische Trauergewänder.* [Tahiti suits of mourning.] *Arbeiten a. d. Ethnog. Sammlung d. Univ. Göttingen.* 2. Abhandl. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen. Philol.-Hist. Kl. 24 (2) 1931: pp. 47.—In the South sea collection from the earlier expedition of James Cook there is a reference to a complete suit of mourning from Tahiti. These suits were at that time very costly. The descriptions and the copper engravings confirm the supposition that it is family property of the highest classes; they consist throughout of eight principal articles but differ in the



individuality of the ornaments in which the owners tried to excel themselves. It is obvious that these suits in the original faith of the Tahitians were possibly not a sign of mourning but rather emblems of a demon and

represented a departed spirit—the leader of an army of spirits. In this ceremony we probably have to do with a local Tahitian institution. (4 illus., 12 plates, bibliography.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

## HISTORY

### HISTORIOGRAPHY

16082. ARCHIBALD, RAYMOND CLARE. Florian Cajori, 1859–1930. *Isis*. 17 (51) Apr. 1932: 384–407.—A brief biography and appreciation of the great Swiss-American historian of mathematics, with a list of 286 of his publications.—*Major L. Younce.*

16083. BATTISTINI, MARIO. Le relazioni di Luigi de Potter con scienziati italiani. [The relations between Louis de Potter and learned Italians.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 23 (3–4) Mar.–Apr. 1932: 68–83.—Louis de Potter (1786–1859), the Belgian historian, philosopher, and patriot who laid grounds for the Belgian revolution of 1830, spent several years (1811–1823) in Italy and continued his friendship for Italians throughout his life by correspondence and by entertaining Italian visitors in Brussels. Among his friends were journalists, patriots, and literary men, and also such scientists as Giovan Battista Amici, Giuliano Frullani, Vitorio Fossombroni, Guglielmo Libri, and Gaspere Michele Pagani, who became a professor at Louvain.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

16084. DOSTOJEVSKUJ, MILIUS. W. Barthold. Versuch einer Charakteristik. [W. Barthold. Attempt at characterizing.] *Welt d. Islams*. 12 (3) May 1931: 89–135.

16085. GOYAU, GEORGES. Albert Dufourcq. *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 60 (6) Apr. 1, 1932: 375–388.—Personal recollections and a critical analysis of the French ecclesiastical historian, in whose honor a volume of *Mélanges* has just been published.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

16086. MEINECKE, FRIEDRICH. Über Justus Möser's Geschichtsauffassung. [Justus Möser's concept of history.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (1) 1932: pp. 14.—The contributions of Voltaire and Montesquieu to general historical thought, different as they were, had established that the influence of the irrational in history was great. But the idea did not occur to them that the mixture of rational and irrational forces was not purely mechanical and only understandable through the events of individual life; the inner unity and completeness of man had to be understood. Sentiment had to win its place by the side of reason. That came about as a natural reaction in western Europe in the second half of the 18th century. Möser was influenced by Leibnitz and by his own contemporary thinkers in France and England, but their influence was modified by the peculiar conditions of his environment in Osnabrück. Gradually, in his historical method, he developed the idea of "total impressions" which combined with gradual intensive penetration with all the powers of the soul into the object, was the proper approach to the

problems. Möser was the only historian of the Age of Reason (Aufklärung) to undertake the epoch making connection of antiquarian love for the past and the new love for humanity. From his practical work in Osnabrück, Möser also developed the idea of institutional change and raised the question of the dynamic cause of the change. In contrast to the history of the Age of Reason, Möser was interested not in abstract man, belonging to every age, whose actions could be judged by the universal standards of reason, but in concrete, historically determined man.—*L. D. Steefel.*

16087. MOSČIN, V. A. МОШИНЪ, В. А. ПЪМЯТИ Августъ Гейзенберга. [In memory of August Heisenberg.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum*. 4 1931: 271–273.—A necrology of the well-known German scholar who worked in the field of Byzantine history and literature, and had been for many years the chief editor of the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*. He died on Nov. 22, 1930.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16088. OSTROGORSKIĬ, G. ОСТРОГОРСКИЙ, Г. А. Николай Михайлович Бѣляевъ. [Nikolai Mikhailovich Beĭaev.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum*. 4 1931: 253–260.—A necrology of Beĭaev, the young and most promising Russian archaeologist, pupil of the late Kondakov and secretary in the Kondakov Institute at Prague. Beĭaev was killed in an automobile accident in Prague on Dec. 23, 1930.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16089. ROSTAND, ANDRÉ. Barbey d'Aureville. L'histoire et les historiens. [Barbey d'Aureville on history and historians.] *Normannia*. 3 (1) May 1930: 565–582.—Barbey, better known as an extreme romantic novelist, violently attacked historians. He despised research, and clung to a great man interpretation.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

16090. SAVITSKIĬ, PETR N. САВИЦКИЙ, ПЕТРЪ Н. В. В. Бартольдъ, какъ историкъ. [V. V. Bartold as an historian.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum*. 4 1931: 261–271.—A necrology of the famous Russian historian, one of the best students of the Islamic Orient. He died in August, 1930.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16091. VERNADSKY, G. ВЕРНАДСКИЙ, Г. М. И. Ростовцевъ. Къ шестидесятилѣттю его. [M. I. Rostovtzeff. On the occasion of his sixtieth birthday.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum*. 4 1931: 239–252.—This is an attempt at a biographical sketch of Rostovtzeff of Yale. A list of his works is attached.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16092. WEINGART, M. Feodor Ivanovič Uspenskij a jeho význam v dějinách ruské byzantologie. [Feodor Ivanovič Uspenskij and his activity in the history of Russian Byzantine studies.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 1 1929: 165–181.—Written on the occasion of the death of Uspenskij (1928), describing all of his activities in contributing to Byzantine studies in Russia. (German résumé.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

### ARCHAEOLOGY

#### PALESTINE AND SYRIA

16093. BELLINGER, A. R. The temples at Dura-Europas, and certain early churches. *Seminarium Kondakovianum*. 4 1931: 173–178.—A contribution to the archaeologic research work of American scholars in Syria.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16094. TURVILLE, PETRE F. Dolmen necropolis near Kerazeh, Galilee. Excavations of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, 1930. *Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 63 (3) Jul.–Oct. 1931: 155–166.—Potsherds, assignable to the Roman and to the Byzantine period, and a few Arab pieces show that the dolmens were probably occupied in



Roman and later times, as shelters for shepherds or outcasts from surrounding towns. Some middle paleolithic implements. (Illus.)—*E. Cole*.

16095. SAARISALO, AAPELI. Topographical researches in Galilee. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 9(1) 1929: 27-40.—Acre, which comes to historical notice by 1400 B.C., has long been an important point in the history of the region because of its favorable geographical location. We are able to reconstruct the trade routes at various stages of development by the presence, or absence, of certain cultures, such as the early or late bronze along the way followed by the caravans.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

### ASIA MINOR

16096. GORDON, F. G. The Keftiu spell. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 18(1-2) May 1932: 67-68.—New evidence brought forth by Wainwright may aid in the decipherment of this spell of which only the last word has as yet been accurately identified, and about which little else is known.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

16097. RICE, D. TALBOT. Hira. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(2) Apr. 1932: 254-268.—A history of Hira, ancient city of Mesopotamia, and an account of the still incomplete excavations there under the auspices of Oxford University, 1931. The findings described consist mainly of houses and churches with their pottery and sculpture, dating from different periods of art and history, with particular description of churches of the Christian era.—*M. Abbott*.

16098. SCHEDE, M. Archaeological research in Turkey. *Antiquity.* 6(22) Jun. 1932: 218-221.—A report of the work done since 1924 by German field expeditions, at Didyma, in the Troad, at Pergamum, Ephesus, Ancyra, Aezani, Istanbul, Nicæa, and Boghaz Keui.—*Elwin Abells*.

16099. WATELIN, L. CH. Les premiers peuplements en Mésopotamie. [The first peopling of Mesopotamia.] *Arch. Suisses d'Anthrop. Générale.* 5(3) 1930-1931 (pub. 1932): 313-320.—The most important result of the diggings in Kish is the discovery down on the virgin soil of a set of stone tools unknown up to the present in Mesopotamia. These consist for the most part (55%) of small tools found at the southern limit of their diffusion at Kish, and in its environs, for they are not met with either at Erech, or Tello, at Ur, or at Susa. They came either from the North or from the West; the makers of these instruments must have been checked in their migration by an obstacle, presumably the shores of the Persian Gulf whose limits at that time were in this region. The consequence of this fact is that the first inhabitants of Mesopotamian soil travelled on water to the markets of the Tigris and Euphrates, and arrived from the North or the West; and were only clans, driven from the desert of Syria by the continuous drying-up of the country. It is now largely proved by all the tests made in Palestine, in Syria, in the desert of Syria, and even to the bounds of Kurdistan that men of the Mousterian and Aurignacian epoch peopled these vast territories and left there, notably in the desert near the water supply of Palmyra, of Soukhne, of Routba, some considerable centers of fabrication as revealed by de Morgan; then found in different strata by Henry Field and by the author. South Mesopotamia, (Ur, Erech, and Tello) points to another civilization whose affinities must be judged by the construction and

painting of the ceramics. Probably Susa and Ur had the same degree of civilization. But the culture of Susa I has been submerged as has been that of Moussain and of Ur-El Ubaid by the culture of Jemdet Nasr. The newcomers neglected the decorative themes which for them had no *raison-d'être* and destroyed them, without having equalled their admirable technique.—*Ira Maurice Price*.

### CRETE AND GREECE

16100. MYLONAS, GEORGE E. Eleusis in the bronze age. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 36(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 104-117.—Excavations on the slope of the hill southwest of the Museum conducted by the author in 1930 and 1931 disclosed the remains of a bronze age settlement. Early Helladic sherds, probably washed down by the rain, indicate settlement, probably on the summit of the hill, but the most important remains found were Middle Helladic and Late Helladic. Most important finds were the remains of some Late Helladic houses showing apsidal form but Mycenaean megaron-type room arrangement, and some new vase-forms. Burials were beneath the house-floors, the later burial shafts being lined with stone. No evidence of cremation was found. (14 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

16101. ROBINSON, DAVID M. The residential districts and the cemeteries of Olynthos. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 36(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 118-138.—Excavations in 1931 confirm the discoveries of the earlier excavations of 1928. An important residential district, completely occupying the top of the North Hill, was explored. This region was laid off in a network of straight streets running at right angles to one another, streets about five meters wide, rectangular blocks 86.6 m. from east to west, by 35.5 m. from north to south, with ten houses, each about 17 m. square, to a block. The regularity of the design and the fact that the houses have common lateral walls indicate that the area was built up at one time. The most reasonable date for this construction is that following the union of the Chalcidic cities in 432 B.C. Several floor-plans show houses with complete peristyles, porticoes, etc., and furnish valuable material for classical Greek house design. Two small cemeteries and a portion of a "shopping district" on the South Hill were also excavated. Coins to the number of 1222 establish conclusively the identity of the site as that of the capital of the Chalcidic League. The complete absence of Hellenistic coins demonstrates that the site of Olynthos was not reoccupied following the destruction of the city in 348 B.C. Ceramics included many terra cotta figurines of local make, a pre-Persian style of Olynthian pottery (new) and some plastic vases dating shortly before 348 B.C. but hitherto classed in type as Hellenistic. (28 figures, 4 plates.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

16102. ROBINSON, DAVID MOORE. New inscriptions from Olynthus and environs. (Plates I-II.) *Amer. Philol. Assn., Trans. & Proc.* 62 1931: 40-56.—The second campaign of excavations at Olynthus brought to light an inscription in the Corinthian alphabet of the end of the 6th century B.C. and several deeds of sale of the 4th century B.C. These mention the eponymous priest, the guarantors, witnesses, purchasers, sellers, and the price paid. New inscriptions from Hagios Mamas and from Pallene (one Latin) were added, as well as several small inscribed objects.—*H. G. Robertson*.



## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

16103. BHATTACHARYA, HARISATYA. Ancient concepts of matter. *Rev. Philos. & Relig.* 3(1) Mar. 1932: 20-32.—The writer discusses and compares the ancient concepts of matter, molecule, soul, sound, color, space, and time as set forth by the various schools of Greek, Indian, Buddhist, and Jaina philosophy.—*M. Abbott.*

16104. CHU, H. J., and CHIANG, I. H. Extracts from some old Chinese medical books on worm infections. *Natl. Medic. J. China.* 17 Aug.-Oct. 1931: 655-666.—The authors have selected and translated paragraphs from 12 books of old Chinese medical literature dealing with worm infections in order to give an understanding of the old ideas concerning parasitic worms. The belief was that the worms had their origin in the metamorphosis of various kinds of substances, similar to the view prevailing for many centuries in European medicine. While old Chinese medicine is obviously speculative and to a high degree written in a philosophical way, adhering to the authority of ancient and revered writings rather than to revisions based on observation accompanied by detailed description, yet several times the Ts'un Pai Ch'ung, or tapeworm, is said to be produced by eating raw meat, a belief obviously based on observation. The identity of some of the worms referred to in the translations are offered: the Ts'un Pai Ch'ung as the tapeworm, the Yu Ch'ung as ascaris lumbricoides, and the Jao Ch'ung as probably the enterobius vermicularis.—*P. Lieff.*

16105. DATTA, BIBHUTTIBHUSAN. On the Hindu names for the rectilinear geometrical figures. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 26(1) 1930 (pub. Mar. 1931): 283-290.—Comparisons in ancient writings (500-350 B.C.).

16106. JABLONSKI, WALTER. Die Theorie des Sehens im griechischen Altertume bis auf Aristoteles. (Zur Geschichte der Theorie des Sehens I.) [The theory of seeing from Greek antiquity up to the time of Aristotle.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(4) Oct. 1930: 306-331.—After an analysis of the various theories of seeing depicted by the Greek philosophers, Jablonski has come to the conclusion that the chief value of his study is that it shows how inferior the knowledge of the past upon this subject was to that of the present time.—*D. Maier.*

16107. LENGHEL, ALEXANDRU. Zwei trepanierte Schädel aus dem siebenbürgischen Landesmuseum in Cluj-Klausenburg. [Two trephined skulls from the Transylvanian museum in Cluj-Klausenburg.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 98-100.—The first skull is of prehistoric origin. Only the forehead is well-preserved, but there are sections of the right mandible with seven teeth, and of the right upper maxillary with four teeth, and also other remnants of the skullbones. The bones date back to an early period, and were discovered in Transylvania in 1913 by St. Kovacs. The opening made by the trephining is rather large, and the growth of some new tissue around it, leads to the belief that the patient survived from five to seven days after the operation. A flint blade, which was probably the instrument used in the trephination, was clasped in the right hand of the dead man. The second skull was found in a grave from the 11th century, and has already been described by Marton Roska. (Illus.)—*D. Maier.*

16108. MEYER, A. W. Essays on the history of embryology: old ideas regarding sex, fertilization and procreation. *California & Western Medic.* 35 Dec. 1931: 447-451.—The earliest Greek ideas of man's origin came from the philosophers, but the actual story of prenatal development is too intricate to be formulated

by mere speculation. The important thing for us, however, is the fact that these older people attempted to obtain light and that their speculations on the subject occur in so many of their writings. Among the problems which they considered were those of the origin and nature of the generic substances, of the role of the sexes in procreation, of the determination and causes of sex, and the nutrition of the foetus. They also speculated as to which organ of the body develops first or plays a guiding role. The heart, the liver, and the brain, each in turn was regarded as the leading organ in development. Aristotle thought animals had a vegetal and animal period of existence, the former persisting up to the development of the heart. The old idea of spontaneous generation, as thread worms from the manes and tails of horses, lives on among the laity to-day, and among scientists as late as Redi and Harvey. The oldest idea of procreation is that man as well as animals arose from putrescent material, from excrements through the agency of ferments and decomposition.—*P. Lieff.*

16109. RABKIN, SAMUEL. Dentistry in the Talmud. *Jewish Forum.* 14(10) Oct. 1931: 355-360.—The chapter on the Hebraic period, as presented by dental historians, seems incomplete, and reflects a "missing link" in the history of dentistry. The evidence presented here proves that the manifestations of disease dealt with by early civilized man may not have differed much from those of the present day, though our knowledge has broadened. Dental disorders existed in early civilization, while the art of treatment belongs chiefly to our progressive age. We possess definite material to show that the Phoenicians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Etruscan, and the Inca tribes in South America did practice the dental art. So far no evidence has been uncovered to show that the Hebrews or the Egyptians actually practiced technical dentistry.—*B. W. Weinberger.*

## HISTORY OF ART

16110. BLÜMEL, CARL. Un portrait impérial retrouvé. [A rediscovered imperial portrait.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 Jan.-Apr. 1932: 22-25.—A head resembling the portraits of Antoninus Pius, acquired by the Berlin Museum, fits the neck of the figure behind Hadrian in the *Sacrifice to Hercules* of the arch of Constantine. It can no longer be doubted that the companion of Hadrian in the medallions of the arch is Antoninus Pius; they can thus be dated very closely, between Feb. and July, 138 A.D.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

16111. CALZA, GUIDO. Il sepolcreto del "Portus Romae." [The necropolis of the "Portus Romae."] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2(5) Dec. 1931-Jan. 1932: 8-14.—Agricultural reclamation in the *Sacred Island* between Ostia and Porto has revealed, and led to the excavation of, the cemetery of Trajan's *Portus Romae*. It has great importance, by reason of the number and variety of the tomb structures and their excellent preservation. Interesting sculpture and painting have come to light. Plates 4-7 publish general and particular views of the cemetery, a sarcophagus with charming reliefs of children at play, part of a Bacchic group in marble, a terracotta relief showing a surgeon operating and another representing the delivery of a woman in childbirth, not to mention other objects scarcely less interesting.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

16112. FREY, J. B. Il delfino col tridente nella catacomba giudaica di Via Nomentana. [The dolphin and trident in the Jewish catacomb of Via Nomentana.] *Riv. di Archeol. Cristiana.* 8(3-4) 1931: 301-314.—A remarkable feature of the painted chamber of the 3rd



century in the Jewish catacomb at the Villa Torlonia on the Via Nomentana is the representation, hitherto unexampled in Jewish art, of a dolphin wound about a trident, repeated four times in the lunettes of the vaulted ceiling, the central figure of which is a Menorah. This is purely a decorative device borrowed from pagan art and has no symbolic meaning. Scholars have stated that the Jews used the fish in art as the mystical symbol of the Leviathan, the food of the Blest in Paradise, and that the mystical significance of the fish passed into Christian art. For this theory there is no proof. In Christian art the fish not infrequently takes the form of a dolphin, which is often accompanied by either anchor or trident, a combination symbolic of Christian hope founded on the cross of Jesus Christ, and not dependent for its symbolism on either Jewish or pagan usage. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

**16113. GORDON, HIRSCH LOEB.** The basilica and the stoa in early rabbinical literature. *Art Bull. Univ. Chicago*. 13 (3) Sep. 1931: 353-375.—The earliest description of the basilica comes from the Roman architect Vitruvius, who pointed out these distinguishing characteristics: rectangularity and division of interior into the middle space and side aisles, the inner sides of the roofed aisles being fenced toward the middle by a parapet. Variations exist if we begin with the enneastyle temple at Paestum, Southern Italy, built by the Greeks about 550 B.C. and include celebrated Roman secular edifices as well as certain early Christian churches. The sources used for the study are the works of Josephus Flavius (37-101 A.D.) and rabbinical books, such as the Mishnah, the Sifre, and Targums, the Jerusalem Talmud, the Babylonian Talmud, the Midrashim. Among basilicas described are Solomon's armory, Ahasuerus' banquet hall in Susa, the Supreme Court in Jerusalem, the synagogue in Alexandria destroyed by Trajan in 116 A.D. The basilicas differed according to purpose: treasure-houses, baths, prisons, royal residences, etc. The early Christians must have adopted the basilican style of churches from the Jewish prayer houses, not from the pagan basilicas of Rome. The stoas, or covered structures supported by columns and attached to other buildings or merely forming a colonnaded walk or place of assemblage, received mention 30 times. The name was later given to raised platforms and to seats and benches in public places, thus causing confusion among commentators of the Talmud.—*E. Cole.*

**16114. INGHOLT, HARALD.** Quelques fresques récemment découvertes à Palmyre. [A few recently discovered frescoes at Palmyra.] *Acta Archaeol.* 3 (1) 1932: 1-20.—Frescoes discovered at Palmyra, Syria, during the years 1924, 1925, and 1927. They belong to the first three centuries A.D. They show the intermingling of Oriental and Hellenistic art, thus creating an individual art, which from the archaeological point of view commands as great interest as the Byzantine art which existed before Byzantium. (Photographs.)—*Eli Johns.*

**16115. KRAIKER, WILHELM.** Die rotfigurigen attischen Vasen. [Red figured Attic vases.] *Katalog d. Sammlung Antiker Kleinkunst d. Archäol. Inst. d. Univ. Heidelberg*. 1 1931: pp. 63. (48 plates.)

**16116. LEON, ERNESTINE F.** Children in ancient art. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 141-145.—Representations of children are rare and generally unrealistic in early Greek art, due in considerable measure to the seclusion of women and children. The greater freedom and importance of women and, in consequence, of children, in Hellenistic Greece and in Rome is reflected in more numerous and more realistic portrayals of children. (Illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

**16117. MCKENZIE, R. TAIT.** The athlete in sculpture. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 115-125.—The modern development of athletics has had inadequate attention from the sculptors of the present

age in comparison with the attention paid by Greek sculptors to the athletes of their day. Some of the opportunities and the problems in posing which modern athletics present are discussed. (17 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

**16118. MAGNANI, RODOLFO.** Le antichità romane dissotterrate presso Brescello. [Roman antiquities unearthed near Brescello.] *Aurea Parma*. 13 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 11-23.—Account and description of two beautiful pagan sepulchers of the Vibii and of the Concordi families (3rd century) discovered in the vicinity of the town of Brescello, and a study of the old city of Brixellum, an Augustan colony. (2 plates and a reproduction of inscriptions.)—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

**16119. MESSERSCHMIDT, F.** Die schreibenden Gottheiten in der etruskischen Religion. [The writing gods in Etruscan religion.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 29 (1-2) 1931: 60-69.—Weege propounded the theory that Etruscan art was influenced to a great extent by Orphism, basing his conclusions partly on the wall paintings showing male and female demons holding scrolls or diptychs. These, Weege maintained, were registers of sins or books of life. That the scroll is an attribute of the Etruscan underworld demons is easily shown. But Messerschmidt holds that this has no mystical significance, and merely expresses the Etruscan's relation to the gods of heaven and earth. (9 figures.)—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

**16120. ROSENTHAL, E.** The caves of Ajanta; India's premier rock temples. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (3) May-Jun. 1932: 127-136.—These caves consist of 29 excavations in the walls of the Ajanta gorge, within the modern state of Hyderabad, on the natural frontier between the Deccan and central India. They were constructed by or for Buddhist monks over a period of time extending from the 2nd century B.C. to the 7th century A.D. Most of the caves were constructed for the use of monasteries. The earliest ones show the austere restraint of the Hinayana Buddhists as well as the adjustments deemed necessary by primitive builders in wood called upon to design for stone. With the rise of the Gupta dynasty and the triumph of the Mahayana Buddhists the architectural style changes, the figure of Buddha appears in the decorative designs, and the style becomes matured and sumptuous. A skillful blend of sculpture and painting marks the excavations of the Gupta period. Naturalism is characteristic of the art work. There is no evidence of belief in the evil of life; woman is depicted with admiration, and the joy of life finds frequent expression in the art. (13 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

**16121. SCOTT, KENNETH.** The significance of statues in precious metals in emperor worship. *Amer. Philol. Assn., Trans. & Proc.* 62 1931: 101-123.—Likenesses in gold and silver were regarded as divine honors during the Hellenistic period. During the early centuries of the Roman Empire almost every emperor expressly forbade such likenesses of himself. Caligula, Nero, Domitian, Commodus, and Caracalla, however, permitted their images in precious metals, in consistency with their tendency toward absolutism.—*H. G. Robertson.*

**16122. STEIN, AUREL.** Note on a find of ancient jewelry in Yasin. *Indian Antiquary*. 61 (765) Jun. 1932: 103-105.—Reveals recurring ornamental motifs in metal work and shows the influence of Hellenistic art in remote regions to the north of the Hindukush.—*E. Cole.*

**16123. TANKARD, ELAINE.** The art of the 'Armarnah period. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 18 (1-2) May 1932: 49.—A fondness for curves is the outstanding characteristic of the art of this period when artistic endeavor was influenced by the close observation of nature which developed from Akhenaten's search for truth.—*Howard Brillon Morris.*



16124. **TECHNAU, WERNER.** Eine Schale des Onesimos im Berliner Museum. [A vase by Onesimos in the Berlin Museum.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 46 (3-4) 1931: 189-197.—Within a circular border in meander design the artist represents a partly naked youth stretching a Scythian bow. A comparison with other known works of Onesimos shows that he was interested in presenting a single beautiful human figure. His earliest works show the figure at rest, his later works represent motion. The Berlin vase is a first attempt to paint a figure in motion, since the posture of the body is rather awkward, the limbs stiff, and the bended figure is not successfully adapted to the round area. Later works of the artist show a mastery of these problems. The present work reflects the new feeling at Athens for representation of the human form, and belongs to the period between Marathon and Salamis (490-480 B.C.), when the Athenians were especially interested in archery, as is shown by the use of archers against the Persians at Salamis and Plataea. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

16125. **TOLL, N. P. ТОЛЛЪ, Н. П.** Замѣтки по иконографіи сасанидскихъ тканей. [Notes on the iconography of the Sassanian tissues.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum.* 4 1931: 227-230.—A wild boar's head which is often pictured on Sassanian tissues should be interpreted as an image of Verethragna, the genius of victory. As to the design, the head of the wild boar was borrowed by the Sassanian artist from Scythian art.—*G. Verнадский.*

## EGYPT

16126. **FRENAY, ADOLPH DOMINIC.** The god of Akhnaton. *Cath. World.* 135 (805) Apr. 1932: 40-45.—The history of Akhnaton, Pharaoh of Egypt, 1375-1358 B.C., begins with the extension of the Egyptian kingdom. The author reports on the philosophical-theological doctrines of the king, especially with regard to the pharaoh's conception of God. He reproduces some of Akhnaton's poems. He speaks of the sun as the symbol of Akhnaton's religion. Finally, he describes the family life of the Egyptian king, his policy in spreading amongst his people the belief in the one true God, and the final failure of this attempt.—*A. D. Frenay.*

16127. **NEWBERRY, PERCY E.** King Ay, the successor of the Tut'Ankhamūn. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 18 (1-2) May 1932: 50-52.—The history of the last years of the 18th dynasty is not yet clear, but it is certain that King Ay, the immediate successor of Tut'Ankhamūn, married the widow of his predecessor in order to regularize his position, as he himself was not of the royal blood. The importance of his reign may be assumed from the titles which were bestowed upon him.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16128. **WENGER, LEOPOLD.** Neues zur "ägyptischen Zivilprozessordnung." [New comments on the "Egyptian Civil Procedure Ordinance."] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 500-502.—The fragmentary demotic papyrus recently discovered dealing with procedure is now definitely seen to be a law book. The comments of Sethe and Seidl have brought new light upon many particulars. The actual influence of Egyptian procedure upon Greco-Egyptian process and the full significance of these texts edited by Spiegelberg should be realized.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

16129. **WESTERMANN, W. L.** Entertainment in the villages of Graeco-Roman Egypt. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 18 (1-2) May 1932: 16-27.—The Columbia University document Inventory Number 441 is an example of a well-known type of contract made with professional entertainers for the pleasure of some village, the expense of which was borne by the more wealthy members of the community. There is evidence that in the 2nd century B.C. the Greek example of social grouping had

influenced the social life of Egypt, although throughout the east at this time there were generally no social groups outside of the family. One club of servants had a very complete organization whose minutes have been preserved, and with the coming of the Roman period such clubs had become organized institutions in Egyptian village life, to which the title "village club" was applied. There was frequently a cult as the basis of a club, which was a private organization, bearing no relation to the government, and being denied the status of a legal personality. The official Roman opposition to individual and private organizations in the provinces does not seem to have had any great effect upon the Egyptians, who represent a phase of the Hellenistic culture and civilization.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16130. **WOESS, F. v.** Schuld knechtschaft und Sklaverei im ptolemäischen Ägypten. [Debtor-servitude and slavery in Ptolemaic Egypt.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 426.—A recently published Greco-Egyptian papyrus of Ptolemaic times belonging to Columbia University, proves that free persons could become slaves by reason of failing to repay loans made them. This shows that language of an earlier published Ptolemaic papyrus illustrating a similar situation was not merely rhetorical expression.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

## BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

16131. **EILERS, WILHELM.** Gesellschaftsformen im altbabylonischen Recht. [Business organizations in old Babylonian law.] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaftl. Studien.* (65) 1931: pp. 72.—The central point in old Babylonian business documents is the word and concept *tappātum*, translated arbitrarily as "partnership," but without modern juristic connotations. Literally, the word means any commercial relationship, but this discussion is confined entirely to the juristic aspect. There are two types of *tappātum* contracts—commercial and agricultural. The agreement sets up a form of debtor-creditor relationship, and not a combination of juristically equal persons. Actual transfer of property (generally land or money) is so essential an element of such a transaction that the partnership is known as "the silver (or field) of the partnership." The relationship thus set up differs from the ordinary loan or lease agreement in that the creditor not only is repaid the principal plus interest upon completion of the business, but further shares equally in the profits with the debtor or debtors. In return, certain liabilities are borne by the creditor alone. The partnership created is not a permanent organization such as is to be found in Neo-Babylonia, but comes to an end upon completion of the project specified in the contract.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

16132. **SAN NICOLÒ, M.** Der Kauf des Pfandes durch den Gläubiger im Lichte des neubabylonischen Rechtes. [The sale of the pledge by a creditor in the light of the neo-Babylonian law.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 421-426.—San Nicolò employs neo-Babylonian documents of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. to compare to Roman law sources permitting the sale of a pledge by the creditor.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

16133. **SCHULZ, WALTER.** Der Namenglaube bei den Babyloniern. [Belief in names among the Babylonians.] *Anthropos.* 26 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 895-928.—Among many peoples, the relationship between the name and the object itself is inextricable; the evocation of the former commands the nature of the latter. An examination of the various facets of this belief among the Babylonians is here undertaken. The etymological roots of the words for "name" are examined since the totemistic or the taboo theories do not seem to account altogether for the Babylonian usages. It is believed that



an object does not altogether begin to exist until it is named. That is why in the myths, the process of creation is so closely assimilated to that of name-giving. Change of name implies change of fate or nature. Preservation of one's name by descendants becomes the chief symbol of immortality. Names are employed in magical performances with devastating effects on individuals concerned. Hence also, the secret names and the use of names in oaths.—*Nathan Miller.*

16134. SMITH, SIDNEY. Notes on the Gutian period. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc.* (2) Apr. 1932: 295-308.—A letter from Ishkun Dagan (British Museum 121205) came from a site in the Muntaf'ih area. It is a lament and gives a picture of confusion in Babylonia during the reign of Sharkalisharri caused by the Gutians, who probably held a part of southern Babylonia. It is restricted geographically to Agade, which has not been precisely located, and makes no mention of Umma, Lagash, and Ur. A broken clay cone from Khidr (British Museum 121343) cannot be dated but is in the style of the third dynasty of Ur. Ur must have been independent for a time during the Gutian domination. A stone cone (Iraq Museum 7053 (29-10-1)) has an inscription denoting a votive object. The style is probably subsequent to Gudea. Perhaps Ur-Nin-Mar ruled Lagash at the end of the Gutian period.—*E. Cole.*

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA

16135. CANAAN, T. Water and "the water of life" in Palestinian superstition. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 9(2) 1929: 57-69.—The scarcity and importance of water to living objects has caused the superstition of the East very largely to center around the magical and medicinal powers of water, as many examples will demonstrate.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16136. CAUSSE, A. Les prophètes et la crise sociologique de la religion d'Israël. [The prophets and the social crisis in the religion of Israel.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 12(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 97-140.—Old Testament study has rendered invaluable service in according the prophets a central place in the religious evolution of Israel. At the same time the prophets have been too much modernized and Protestantized, with too little recognition of the particular psychological and sociological conditions under which the prophetic message developed. The prophet sought to save the ancestral tradition of Israel, but profoundly transformed it and outran it. The article traces the development of prophecy and its changes under complex social conditions, with full citations and illustrations. In spite of their effort to conserve the ancient primitive order, they ultimately came to a profound transformation in social concept, a break with the past and an upsetting of ancient values. The reformers of Judaism, in the effort to establish the ideal of the prophets, set forth a double issue in the social crisis: the religion of the law and individualistic piety.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

16137. KYLE, MELVIN GROVE. Old Testament chronology—characteristics. *Biblioth. Sacra.* 89(355) Jul. 1932: 334-345.—Old Testament chronology is a record of events rather than of time, and the genealogies cannot be used as the basis for numerical computation. It is upon the plane of contemporaneity more than in the line of succession, which is characteristic of average human thought, although both methods are to be discovered. The physical shortsight of the orient and the absence of exact scientific knowledge caused the ancients to think only in general terms, with the result that order, synchronism and proportion were the determining factors. Modern chronology reckons from a fixed point in the past, while the Old Testament speaks in terms of a moving present. Despite the fact that the chronology of the Old Testament is not yet fully under-

stood we can determine accurately many dates as far back as the time of Abraham.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16138. STEINBERG, MILTON. Job answers God: being the religious perplexities of an obscure pharisee. *J. Relig.* 12(2) Apr. 1932: 159-185.—Steinberg calls attention to a book known as *Ezra Apocalypse* largely forgotten for centuries and yet of rare value to the moral and intellectual life of man. This ancient book takes up the age long discussion with and about God where Job laid it down and is therefore in a sense the sequel to the Old Testament narrative. Written three centuries later it speaks with the same fiery vim that characterized the works of the "patient" prophet. Steinberg traces the history of the times and the theological concepts of the period in which this book was written. He quotes at length from its pages comparing the statements of Ezra with those of Job, commenting upon their significance and teaching. This almost unknown, obscure author who dared to demand that God conform to man's standards of justice and righteousness is worthy of study and reflection.—*John F. Moore.*

16139. WIENER, HAROLD M. The conquest narratives. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 9(1) 1929: 1-26.—Three characteristics may be discerned in the conquest narratives: (1) materials antedating David and Solomon; (2) incomplete passages, due to accident rather than deliberate editing; (3) arrangement without regard for historical principles. Examination of the subject matter, and a comparison of parallel texts presents a narrative for the invasion from the time of the death of Moses to the battle at Gideon, but the materials thereafter are badly confused. It is patent that the authorship of Joshua is different from that of the Pentateuch.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## PERSIA

16140. DAVIS, A. W. An Achaemenian tomb inscription at Persepolis. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc.* (2) Apr. 1932: 373-377.—From the south tomb comes a well-preserved trilingual inscription which is here translated. This tomb is assignable to Artaxerxes II (404-358 B.C.) and fills in some of the historical gaps.—*E. Cole.*

16141. JACKSON, A. V. WILLIAMS. A sketch of the Manichaean doctrine concerning the future life. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 50(3) Sep. 1930: 177-198.—From old Turkish, Middle Persian, and Arabic are Manichaean fragments which trace the fate of the soul after death through the judgment tribunal, the final judgment, and the millennium. The universe will at last be restored to its pristine state, the powers of light being triumphant.—*E. Cole.*

## CRETE AND GREECE

16142. HAGGERTY-KRAPPE, A. Le Petit Poucet et la Grande Ourse. ["Tom Thumb" and the Great Bear.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 Jan.-Apr. 1932: 78-82.—A weakness of Gaston Paris' argument that the dwarf who in northern mythology drives the heavenly chariot (the Great Bear) is identical with Hermes was that he could show no evidence that the Greeks thought of Hermes as driver of the constellation. Such evidence the writer supplies in the fact that Bootes was also called Myrtilos. Myrtilos the "son" of Hermes is in fact a proto-Hermes. Though nowhere described as a dwarf, he was treacherous and lustful, in the way of dwarfs.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

16143. HULST, CORNELIA STEKETEE. Gorgo and matriarchy. *Open Court.* 46(911) Apr. 1932: 249-272.—The discovery of an archaic statue and of a temple resembling in startling respects the Athenian Parthenon on the island of Corfu in 1911 lends added significance to the legendary contest between the Gorgon, which may be taken to represent the Arabian



(Semitic) culture of the pre-Greek Aegean, and Athene, the type of Hellenic civilization. This contest, which took place in Egypt (as between the Arabian Hyksos and the Aryan Thebans) as well as in the Aegean world (between the Arabian Minoan-Mycenaean culture and the Aryan Greeks), might be understood also as a struggle between the opposing systems of matriarchy and patriarchy, and between the two contrasting versions of supreme female godhead, the one being the Aryan cow-goddess, in her various forms as Egyptian Hathor, Greek Hera, and Norse Audhumbla, the other an Arabian deity known also in Egypt as Hathor, in Babylon as Ishtar, in Anatolia as Kybele (Cybele), in Carthage as Tanit, and to be identified with the Gorgo of Corfu. (Illus.)—*Elvin Abeles*.

16144. LINFORTH, IVAN MORTIMER. Two notes on the legend of Orpheus. *Amer. Philol. Assn., Trans. & Proc.* 62 1931: 5-17.—An epitaph of Orpheus, which is quoted by Pseudo-Alcidamas, is found to contain features unusual in the myth of Orpheus and to present the Thracians in a favorable light. An occasion for its composition is discovered in the early years of the Peloponnesian War. Evidence for certain striking features in the myth of Orpheus has been found in the reconstructed plot of the lost *Bassarides* of Aeschylus, for which Pseudo-Eratosthenes *Catasterismi* is the principal testimony. An examination of the latter shows that the reconstruction, as far as Orpheus is concerned, rests on an insecure foundation.—*H. G. Robertson*.

16145. McCARTNEY, EUGENE STOCK. On the Cnossian custom of snatching money from lenders. *Amer. Philol. Assn., Trans. & Proc.* 62 1931: 26-39.—We are told that the Cnossians had a custom of snatching money from lenders. Since superstitious people still believe that under certain circumstances perils attend lending and giving, the act of the Cnossians may have been a simulated theft in an effort to avoid them. In modern lore stealing is sometimes supposed to confer magical powers upon objects stolen. It is possible that the apparent theft was intended to safeguard the borrower and also the transaction itself.—*H. G. Robertson*.

16152. ALTHEIM, FRANZ. Messapus. *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 29(1-2) 1931: 22-32.—Among the old Italian heroes who are named in the Aeneid as allies of Turnus appears Messapus, son of Neptune. Unwoundable by iron or fire, he is a true son of Poseidon, not of Neptune. Virgil assigns to Messapus the territory of Falerii in southern Etruria, and the question arises as to how he, as son of Poseidon, reached that region. Earlier he was a Boeotian divinity (that district had originally been called Messapia in his honor), as well as the eponymous hero of the Messapians of lower Italy. Herodotus states that the latter, undoubtedly the same as Virgil's character, came originally from Crete, and this is borne out by other evidence. Still earlier he seems to have been identical with Poseidon.—*Moses J. Finkelstein*.

16153. BROTHERTON, BLANCHE. Vergil's catalogue of the Latin forces. *Amer. Philol. Assn., Trans. & Proc.* 62 1931: 192-202.—The catalogue of the Latin forces in Aeneid VII is balanced in such a way that of the twelve groups of forces each one in the first six has a parallel in the last six. The parallelism is determined by the nature of the troops and their role in the subsequent action of the Aeneid.—*H. G. Robertson*.

16154. FRAENKEL, EDUARD. Vergil und die Aithiopsis. [Vergil and the Aethiopsis.] *Philologus.* 87(2) Apr. 1932: 242-248.—The author finds greater probability in referring Vergil's account of the death of Lausus

16146. MURRY, JOHN MIDDLETON. Pythagoras. *Aryan Path.* 2(11) Nov. 1931: 754-759.

16147. PEEK, WERNER. Zu griechischen Epigramme. [On certain Greek epigrams.] *Philologus.* 87(2) Apr. 1932: 229-241.—Textual emendations and interpretations of miscellaneous epigrams.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

16148. PFIBIFFER, RUDOLF. Βερενίκης πλόκαμος. [The lock of Berenice.] *Philologus.* 87(2) Apr. 1932: 179-228.—A detailed account, the objects of which are to interpret the extent fragments of, and references to, the poem of Callimachus; to study the form and content of the derived poem of Catullus; and to present a tentative chronological arrangement of the poems of Callimachus.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

16149. PRAECHTER, KARL. Platon und Euthydemos. [Plato and Euthydemus.] *Philologus.* 87(2) Apr. 1932: 121-135.—An inquiry, answered in the affirmative, as to the actual existence of Euthydemus, a sophist of the eristic group.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

16150. VALGIMIGLI, MANARA. La scena di Cassandra nell' 'Agamennone' di Eschilo. [The Cassandra scene in Aeschylus' 'Agamemnon.'] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1(4) Dec. 15, 1929: 561-571.—The author gives a brief account of the significance of the scene which he translates. Such a scene as this must not be judged to be a simple episode of the tragedy, as do those who consider this tragedy from the point of view of the dramatic action. It must be interpreted from the point of view of the poetry of Aeschylus as the central point of the entire work.—*G. Calvino*.

16151. WASSERMANN, FELIX. Das neue Thukydidesbild. [The new interpretation of Thucydides.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7(3) 1931: 248-258.—Recent studies of Thucydides, e.g. those of E. Schwartz, Pohlenz, and Schadewelt, reflect in their appreciation and understanding of the Athenian writer the bitter enlightenment and realism of a post-war generation. Wassermann's essay is a synthesis of these studies, stressing the significance of the speeches and extracting from them the purpose and method of Thucydides.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

## ROME

(Aen. 10,769 ff.) to the Aethiopsis than the writings of the Alexandrian Memnon.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

16155. GEER, RUSSEL MORTIMER. Notes on the early life of Nero. *Amer. Philol. Assn., Trans. & Proc.* 62 1931: 57-67.—An examination of the material for the life of Nero to the beginning of his reign establishes the following points. His father died late in 40, about a year after his mother's exile began. The adoption of Nero by Claudius was irregular. Nero was prefect of the city for the Latin games in the spring of 53, delivered the orations for Bononia, Ilium, and Rhodes at about that time, and soon afterwards married Octavia. Octavia was born in 39.—*H. G. Robertson*.

16156. GRADENWITZ, OTTO. Cipriano interpolante se stesso? [Did Cyprian make interpolations in his own works?] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 170-183.—By an examination of the various manuscripts of the writings of Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, Gradenwitz reconstructs the chronology. Originally there existed a text containing the changes that Cyprian himself made in the margins. One copyist inserted these in the text, another substituted. The example of Cyprian is interesting as showing the possibility that similar phenomena occurred in certain interpolated passages of Justinian's Codex and Digest. Gradenwitz illustrates this practice by a comparison of extracts of the Codex Theodosianus and Codex Justinianus dealing with rape, sale of lands, and other matters.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.



16157. HELLER, JOHN L. Burial customs of the Romans. *Classical Weekly*. 25 (24) May 2, 1932: 193-197.—A typical Roman funeral is described in detail.—*Elvin Abèles*.

16158. IPPEL, ALBERT. *Pertica Pompeiorum*. [City plan of Pompeii.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 46 (3-4) 1931: 198-304.—Through a detailed examination at Pompeii of irregularities in house plans, the walling up of original passages and windows, and the cutting of new ones, the author demonstrates that the present arrangement of large blocks (*insulae*) of houses with party walls superseded an earlier condition of free-standing smaller houses, surrounded on four sides by alleys or streets. The systematic arrangement of the parallel lines of alleys can be traced through the *insulae*. The narrow houses and alleys in parts of modern Taranto show a similar arrangement. As Pompeii became more prosperous, a uniform building program was adopted for beautifying and modernizing the city. The alleys were systematically eliminated by widening the houses and in many cases doubling their depth. The great mansions were formed through the combining of two or more small houses. Many problems in connection with topography and house construction are solved. (Numerous plans and photographs.)—*H. J. Leon*.

16159. JOLOWICZ, H. F. Academic elements in Roman law. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48 (190) Apr. 1932: 171-190.—The common English belief that Roman law is peculiarly academic is the result partly of teaching methods, and partly of Maine's treatment of the *responsa*. The Romans were, in fact, highly practical people, and so was their law which grew up in courts and not in lecture rooms. Certain academic elements are difficult to disentangle from the problem of Byzantine influences in the *Corpus Juris*. There are traces of Greek philosophy, as Sokolowski has urged. Greek rhetoric contributed dialectic and the idea of natural law. The most important contribution of rhetoric was a theory of equitable interpretation, as recently shown by Stroux. There are clear traces of Byzantine influence (derived from rhetoric) in such matters as (1) intention in the interpretation of wills; (2) intention in forming a *societas*, and the requirement of *animus recipiendi* to maintain an *actio negotiorum gestorum*; (3) the distinction between actions of good faith and strict actions; (4) the graduation of liability; and (5) the establishment of the categories of quasi-contract and quasi-delict. All these may be properly described as academic and the existence of law-schools at Beirut and elsewhere is highly significant.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

16160. LARDONE, FRANCESCO. Airspace rights in Roman law. *Air Law Rev.* 2 (4) Nov. 1931: 455-467.—Roman law accepts private control of airspace above private property because it considers it inherent in the ownership of the land itself. It does not limit such control to low altitudes. It is believed that the Romans could have met even the case of air navigation by permitting the aviator to cross a private air column, when it was not used by the landowner himself, and provided such a crossing did not cause injury or damage to persons or to property.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

16161. MALTEN, LUDOLF. Aeneias. [The Aeneid.] *Arch. f. Religionswissensch.* 29 (1-2) 1931: 33-59.—Aeneas was one of the Dardanians, a people of Illyro-Thracian stock whose origin was in the Balkans. The Dardanelles and the city of Dardanos on the Hellespont are evidence of their migration to Asia Minor at some time during the extensive migrations 2000-1200 B.C. We are certain of their presence in Troy by 800 B.C. at the latest, but their relation to the Trojans must remain unsettled until the problem of the identity of the latter is solved. During the period of the epic the family of the Aeneidae develops and enlarges by the addition of other family groups. They ruled the region about Mt.

Ida for centuries. Suddenly they migrated to western Sicily along with the Elymians. Then, at some time before the middle of the 5th century B.C., Aeneas wandered to Rome. The story of Timaeus and Virgil that he reached Latium via the Etruscans seems to be false, since Aeneas is virtually absent in the Etruscan tradition.—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

16162. OTTO, WALTER. Eine antike Kriegsschuldfrage. Die Vorgeschichte des 2. punischen Krieges. [An ancient war guilt question. The historical background of the Second Punic War.] *Hist. Z.* 145 (3) 1932: 489-516.—No definite proof of an aggressively anti-Roman attitude can be found in the Carthaginian occupation of Spain. Nor can Roman diplomacy in the west from 238 to 219 be considered positively aggressive. In the negotiations concerning Saguntum, Rome had the weaker case and lost. The declaration of war should be attributed to the inevitable conflict and the opportune moment. (Bibliog.)—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

16163. PREMERSTEIN, A. von. Rev. of Uxkull-Gyllenband: Ein neues Bruchstück aus dem sogenannten heidnischen Märtyrakten. [A new fragment of the so-called Acts of the Heathen Martyrs.] *Gnomon*. 8 (4) Apr. 1932: 201-206.—The verso of Berlin Papyrus 8877 gives in two columns in late second or early third century uncials a hitherto unknown fragment of the so-called Acts of Isidore, on Claudius' judgment in the case of the anti-Semitic leader Isidore of Alexandria against a Jewish king Agrippa. This Uxkull dates in 41 A.D., a theory difficult to reconcile with Josephus, and not proved here; von Premerstein will soon publish his arguments for the date 53 A.D.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

16164. PREMERSTEIN, ANTON von. Zu den kyrenäischen Edikten des Augustus. (Literaturbericht und Nachträge.) [On the Cyrenian edicts of Augustus. (Survey of the literature and additions.)] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 431-459.—A survey of 24 articles and reviews which have dealt with the important edicts enacted by Augustus (7-4 B.C.) for the citizens of Cyrene, and dealing with civil and criminal procedure of Romans and Greeks settled there, and the organization of the province of Cyrenaica.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

16165. RICCOBONO, SALVATORE. Lineamenti della dottrina della rappresentanza diretta in diritto romano. [Elements of the doctrine of direct representation in Roman law.] *Ann. d. Seminario Giurid. d. R. Univ. di Palermo*. 14 1930: 389-447.—The national law of Rome—the *ius quiritium*—grew up in a period of primitive agricultural economy, and necessarily underwent great changes after the great Roman conquests towards the end of the Republic. The legal system had to be readjusted to the new capitalistic commercial economy, with introduction of many new elements and serious changes in the very fundamentals of the law. The institution of agency in its development is illustrative of this process of change from the rigidity of the old law to the flexibility of the new system. In quiritary law the doctrine of direct representation was entirely absent, for it requires a power of abstraction impossible in a primitive society. By the end of the classical period of Roman law, however, agency and contracts in favor of a third party were fully developed with all the variations of modern law. The suggested Byzantine origin of this institution is false. Its growth is to be found entirely within the Roman law itself. The praetor, the jurists, and the emperors all played a part in breaking down the ancient restrictions. (Two appendices: 1. A discussion of D.24.3.45 (Paul 6 *quaestionum*); 2. The role of the *exceptio doli* in the formation of the new law and of the doctrine of *voluntas*.)—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

16166. ROGERS, ROBERT SAMUEL. The conspiracy of Agrippina. *Amer. Philol. Assn., Trans. & Proc.* 62 1931: 141-168.—Many criminal cases in Tiberius' reign, described as *maiestas*, can be shown to



have been actually *perduellio*. A study of these, especially the trials of Gaius Silius in 24 and Titius Sabinus in 27 A.D., together with an examination of the careers of the elder Agrippina and her sons, shows that there was a determined plot by Agrippina's party to overthrow Tiberius and set upon the throne a representative of the Julian blood.—*H. G. Robertson.*

**16167. SCHERMERHORN, H. B.** Quintilian's hints to the advocate. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(6) Apr. 1932: 641-650.—Modern advocates and law students may find much of practical value and application in the advice of Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, keen-minded Roman advocate of the reign of the Emperor Domitian over eighteen centuries ago, from whose *Institutes of Oratory* some pointed extracts are here given to attest their enduring value in successful pleading.—*M. Abbott.*

**16168. SCHÖNBAUER, ERNST.** Reichsrecht gegen Volksrecht? Studien über die Bedeutung der Constitutio Antoniniana für die römische Rechtsentwicklung. [Imperial law versus popular law? Studies on the significance of the Constitutio Antoniniana for the development of the Roman law.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 277-335.—Schönbauer, after expounding the thesis first advanced by Ludwig Mitteis upon the antinomy of the imperial, legislative law of the Roman state and the native law of the various subject peoples, reexamines the Giessen papyrus which is supposed to be the famous constitution of Caracalla of 212 A.D. granting Roman citizenship to the subject peoples. He decides that it is a copy of the constitution (contra to Bickermann, but in accord with Meyer, the original editor of the papyrus) but proposes that the *dedicicii* exempted from Roman citizenship were not a particular class of foreigners, but persons who were not citizens of any state. Schönbauer then studies the general nature of the enactment, holds that it was no brutal measure directed against the Greek nationalities and law, being an important factor in leading to the organization of the empire by Diocletian and Constantine, and actually made of Rome an empire, but not a single entity.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

**16169. SERRA i VILARO, J.** Necropolis romano-cristiana de Tarragona. [The Christian cemetery of Roman date at Tarragona.] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2(5) Dec. 1931-Jan. 1932: 3-4.—The description is illustrated by views and by figures of objects (a doll, the sculpture of a sarcophagus, a mosaic).—*H. R. W. Smith.*

**16170. WEISS, EGON.** Vorjulianische Ediktsredaktionen. [Pre-Julian redactions of the Edict Perpetuum.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 249-271.—A crucial point in the history of Roman law was the compilation of the Perpetual Edict by the jurist Julian in the time of Hadrian. The question has often been posed whether there was any earlier redaction of this edict of the praetor. The use of the terms *edictum tralatitium*, transmitted edict, by Cicero and others, is no sure indication of such a compilation. The language of Aurelius Victor stating

that the praetors before Julian proposed their edicts in various forms seems to be correct. Thus the redaction of Julian was of utmost significance for the theoretical jurists as well as the practical lawyers. All of the earlier commentaries of jurists, such as those of Laebo and Sabinus, upon the edicts of the praetor, had, after Julian, to be considered in the light of the epoch-making redaction of this famed jurist.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

**16171. WILCKEN, ULRICH.** Zur Genesis der Res gestae divi Augusti. [On the origin of the Res gestae divi Augusti.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 11 1932: 225-246.—The question of the origin of the *res gestae* is still being discussed, especially in view of the new text of the *Monumentum Antiochenum*. It may be regarded as certain that the document was several times revised but Kornemann's view of a brief record prepared in 29/8 B.C. and a substantial document written by 23 is not supported by the evidence. A draft was in existence by 8 B.C. The form of the senate-roll sentences shows that there were three revisions and one census, and hence it was drawn up before Augustus' second census of 8 B.C. Many interesting observations, both historical and stylistic, can be made on the relation of the text to its later supplements, which often come in, somewhat in the wrong place. The reference to Germany shows a double revision. Originally there was a statement of the pacification of Gaul and Spain; after Tiberius' campaigns of 4-5 A.D., Germany was added. After Varus' defeat this was changed to refer only to the northern coast, on which Rome retained some hold. A certain clumsiness is produced; the ambiguity was useful under the circumstances. Kornemann considers that the last sentence of chap. 34 dates from 23 B.C. and refers only to colleagues in the consulate but even in the tribunician power Augustus had colleagues; he was alone only in the *auctoritas* of the principate. It is a mistake of modern scholars to regard the principate as having been in Augustus' view a magistracy.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

**16172. WOESS, F. v.** Die oratio des Claudius über Richteralter, Prozessverschleppung und Anklägerterrannei (BGÜ 611). [The oratio of Claudius on the age of judges, delay in the prosecution of trials and tyranny of accusers (BGÜ 611).] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 336-368.—Woess' article is, in the main, a review of Stroux's booklet upon the significant Berlin papyrus No. 611 which provided us with an *oratio* (enactment) of the emperor Claudius. Woess comments upon the several portions of the *oratio*, namely, provisions enacting that completion of 24 years of age was necessary to occupy the position of judge, parrying delays in prosecution by threatening to cut down the vacation between terms, fighting against tyrannical accusers by granting an appeal to the accused and providing penalties for malicious prosecution, and finally, dealing with the procedure of the *oratio* itself before the Roman senate. Woess concludes by pointing out that the emperor conceived of this *oratio* as an expression of his consular power, not as a true *oratio principis* (emperor's legislation).—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

**16173. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, E. G.** Suggestions on the lay-out of two Roman roads. *Sussex Notes & Queries.* 4(2) May 1932: 43-45.

**16174. PIGGOTT, STUART.** The name of the giant of Cerne. *Antiquity.* 6(22) Jun. 1932: 214-216.—Flinders Petrie has suggested that the name Helis, given by Stokely in 1764 to the club-bearing spectre of Dorset tradition, may be related to the "god Helith" which the 13th century Walter of Coventry mentions

as having been worshipped at Cerne. Further derivation in confirmation is to be found in the word Harlequin, from Arlechino (Ital.) or Hierlikin (Fr.), from which the English Herlichin (12th cent.), a club-bearing giant, may have been formed, possibly by analogy with "heoleth-cynn" (hell-folk).—*Elvin Abells.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

**16175. AYYANGAR, P. T. SRINIVASA.** Ancient Tamil culture. *New Era.* 1(5) Feb. 1929: 395-401;



(6) Mar. 1929: 474-477; (7) Apr. 1929: 561-569; (8) May 1929: 652-657; (9) Jun. 1929: 749-755.—Tamil culture was pre-Aryan and so is distinct from Hindu culture which now threatens to swamp all the indigenous cultures of Hindustan. The author gleans his material from ancient Tamil poetry and gives a wealth of quotations. It reflects five types of culture, namely, "the hilly, the desert, the wooded, the riverine, and the littoral." Each type reveals traits peculiar to itself. Love and war are common themes, the former divided into pre-nuptial and post-nuptial themes; the latter showing a growing civilization and so a growing moral sense. The war-usages are those of barbarism and then of an agricultural milieu. Head-hunting and tribal vendetta are things of the past, although some of the songs are reminiscent of both. The patriarchal organization of society shows some very advanced elements. The religious mores of the people lag behind their material traits. Ghost-fear is everywhere and the ghosts vary with the geographical environment. Religious ritual is well-developed among the agricultural tribes. Some of the dances are intricate, highly symbolic, and were well executed. Ancient Tamil culture reveals a *joie de vivre* that was absent in the contemporary Aryan culture to the north.—*E. D. Harvey.*

16176. BHATTASALI, N. K. Maurya chronology and connected problems. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (2) Apr. 1932: 273-288.—Excerpts from commonly used handbooks on Indian chronology show discrepancies in the date of the accession of Candragupta Maurya. Here is an attempt to determine the exact order of events after the Indian revolt against Alexander's control. Comparisons of Purāṇa, Dipavamsā, Mahāvamsā, Buddhaghosa, and Burmese sources lead to the establishment of the following dates: 486 B.C., death of Bimbisāra and accession of Ajāta-satru; 484 B.C., death of Gaśala, founder of the Ajīvika sect of the Jainas; 478, Nirvāṇa of Buddha; 468, Kaivalya of Mahāvira; c. 317 B.C., Indian revolt against Greek authority in the Panjab under Candragupta; 313, coronation of Candragupta; 289, accession of Bindusāra; 264, accession of Asoka; 260, coronation of Asoka.—*E. Cole.*

16177. BISWAS, ASHUTOSH. Society and culture in the Brāhmaṇa period (notes from the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa). *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 13 (2) 1931-32 (pub. 1932): 144-148.—Insight is given into the life, thought, and social customs in the Brāhmaṇa period, by passages from the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, respecting sacrificial customs, caste-system, marriage, position of women, morality, and scientific theories held at the time relating to the sun and the sea.—*M. Abbott.*

16178. BOBRINSKOY, GEORGE V. The rite of dantadhāvana in Smṛti literature. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 52 (2) Jun. 1932: 163-167.—A search by the writer through this literature, reveals a complexity of regulations governing the daily rite of tooth-cleansing as practiced among the early Aryans in India.—*M. Abbott.*

16179. CHAKRAVARTI, NILMANI. End of Prasenajit, king of Kosala. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 26 (1) 1930 (pub. Mar. 1931): 271-273.—Bimbisāra, King of Magadh, and Prasenajit, king of Kosala, were contemporaries of Buddha. This story relates events in the overthrow of the latter.—*E. Cole.*

16180. CHAKRAVARTI, NILMANI. Ghoṭakamukha a predecessor of Kauṭilya and Vātsāyana. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 26 (1) 1930 (pub. Mar. 1931): 275-277.—The views of Ghoṭakamukha on marriage are here quoted. His work is dated in the 4th century B.C.—*E. Cole.*

16181. DIVATIA, N. B. The vinā in ancient times. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 12 (4) Jul. 1931: 362-371.—The term vinā, denoting a musical instrument of ancient India, is so confused and corrupted and loosely applied in literature, that the author

considers various Sanskrit passages from many sources with a view to determining the correct shape and construction and the method of playing the instrument, giving the conclusions reached. (Plates.)—*M. Abbott.*

16182. KEITH, A. BERRIEDALE. Mahāvira and the Buddha. *Bull. School Orient. Studies, London Inst.* 6 (4) 1932: 859-866.—The writer turns over available evidence and challenges Jacobi's conclusion that, contrary to accepted tradition, the Buddha was outlived by his rival Mahāvira, on the grounds that data for contention over priority of dates of death of these two are inadequate.—*M. Abbott.*

16183. KOMAI, YOSHIKI. Zen Kan Kyodo chimei ryakuko. [Notes on the geographical names of the Huns in the early Han dynasty.] *Shirin.* 15 (3) Jul. 1930: 393-414.—The author collects the geographical names of the Huns in Chinese writings and determines their exact locality in present day geography, thus finding the extent of the activities of the Huns in early Han dynasty.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

16184. KUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN M. Buddhist missionaries of Asoka. *Aryan Path.* 2 (11) Nov. 1931: 774-779.—The intellectual and the religious life of western Asia and Greece were much influenced by the energetic and devoted missionaries of the Emperor Asoka.—*E. Cole.*

16185. S., S. C. Sir John Marshall on the Indus valley civilisation. *J. Indian Hist.* 10 (3) Dec. 1931: 307-309.—Sir John Marshall points out in his new book, *Mohenjo-Daro and the Indus Civilisation*, that a high grade of pre-Aryan civilization may be discerned as far back as the 4th and 3rd millennia B.C., and his discoveries bear to the Indian branch of Aryan history the same relation that the earlier work of Schliemann bear to the Hellenic phase. A metal culture existed side by side with a paleolithic culture and the civilization of Mohenjo-Daro presents a contrast to the Egyptian of the same period in that it placed little emphasis on tombs and the after life, but upon the comforts of life on earth. Their language and script were possibly Dravidic and their cultural relations to the peoples of Central India and Baluchistan are not definitely established.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16186. SAHNI, RAI BAHADUR DĀYA RAM. A Sunga inscription from Ayodhya. *Epigraphia Indica.* 20 (2) Apr. 1929: 54-62.—Interpretation of these two lines on a stone slab at the eastern entrance of Samādhi of Bāhā Sangat Bakhsh, establishes beyond doubt the fact that Ayodhya formed part of the Sunga empire as late as the 1st century A.D., the date of the inscription.—*E. Cole.*

16187. SHINJO, SHINZO. Shina koten no nendai nitsuite. [A chronological study on the historical records of ancient China.] *Shirin.* 14 (1) Jan. 1929: 17-40.—The author attempts to determine the dates of the ancient Chinese records through the study of the old Chinese system of calendar and astronomy. The *Shinju*, the Spring and Autumn Chronicles, which treats the events of 722-471 B.C., has 36 passages on the eclipse of the sun and 389 cycles of the oriental signs of zodiac, and from them, the author dates this chronicle as the contemporary record and not the later compilation as some scholars maintain. The *Saden*, Tso's Narrative, begins in 722 B.C. and ends in 468 B.C., but using the same method, it can be dated as the work compiled between 360 or 350 B.C. (Charts and tables.)—*Shio Sakanishi.*

16188. WADA, KIYOSHI. Hoshu tentoku-gun no ichi ni tsuite. [On the position of Feng-chou T'ien-te-chun.] *Shirin.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 185-202.—The great citadel in southwestern Inner Mongolia was first introduced to the western world by Marco Polo as Tenduc, but since the 15th century it has been forgotten, and even its exact locality is not certain now. Some say T'ien-te-chun at Feng-chou was present Tokhto, but



through careful examination the author concludes that during the Tang dynasty the city of Feng-chou was moved to a distant northwestern part of the state, but the T'ien-te-chun remained in the old site and still was called Feng-chou T'ien-te-chun.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

16189. BARTON, GEORGE A. Who founded the church at Rome? *Expository Times*. 43 (8) May 1932: 359-361.—Bacon's reconstruction of the *Andronicus* episode may be open to question, since the thesis that the 16th chapter of Romans is really a letter to the church at Ephesus seems unfounded. Rather the evidence indicates that the chapter was addressed to the Roman community. Thus it appears that Andronicus and Junias were the first Christians to go to Rome and were therefore the founders of the church at Rome.—*S. Lessly*.

16190. CATAUDELLA, QUINTINO. *Poesia cristiana antica*. [Ancient Christian poetry.] *Didaskaleion*. 9 (1) 1931: 237-254.—Ancient Christian poetry has suffered from being judged as a more didactic successor to classical literature, or a more artificial successor to the New Testament. A proper valuation of it depends on

willingness to look at it as a literary development, fundamentally part of the classical tradition. Two characteristics may be mentioned. Literary forms are used to convey serious philosophical meaning; this is like the aesthetics of Plotinus. The result is that the objectiveness of the epic is lyricized. Nature, again, when it is described, is seen as the revelation of a deeper meaning. The result contrasts unfavorably with the simplicity of the Bible. However, the inner, even allegorical, meanings were thought of as really there; a somewhat similar treatment appears in Macrobius. This interpretation produces its best results when, as in some Latin hymns and Greek *kontakia*, it is fairly popular and close to simple observation. The play of thought between morning and the waking of the soul in Prudentius' *Ales dei nuntius* is a good specimen of this type.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16191. LOEW, JOHN. Arnold Meyer and the Epistle of James. *Canad. J. Relig. Thought*. 9 (2) Mar.-May 1932: 134-136.—Arnold Meyer has offered a new explanation of the riddle of the Epistle of James wherein he maintains that it is based on an allegory of Jewish origin, addressed to the Jews of the Dispersion and adopted to Christian use by a Christian editor.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

## THE WORLD, 383 TO 1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

16192. BILIKIEWICZ, TADEUSZ. Johann Jonston (1603-1675) und seine Tätigkeit als Arzt. [Johann Jonston (1603-1675) and his diligence as a physician.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz*. 23 (4) Oct. 1930: 357-381.—Jonston was born in Poland of a Scotch father and a Polish mother. After receiving his high school education in Poland, he went to St. Andrews from 1623 to 1625 in order to study theology, scholastic philosophy, and Hebrew. In 1628 he attended various German and Dutch universities to acquire a medical education. Returning to Poland in 1626, he started to practice at Lissa. At the time of the war between Poland and Sweden, he was forced to go to Ziebendorff, where he spent the rest of his life. A follower of Hippocrates, he made humoral pathology and physiology the basis for all his research. He did not describe individual types of diseases, but endeavored systematically to depict abstract and ontological cases. His dualism was a combination of Aristotle and of Descartes. The ideas expressed in Jonston's writings were those prevalent in the period in which he lived; especially his work on anatomy and physiology shows the earmarks of book wisdom. In the other medical fields he was able to contribute something out of his personal experiences; his system was, therefore, an eclectic and encyclopedic compilation. His works were popular in their day, and many commentaries have been written upon them. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier*.

16193. CASEY, HYACINTH. The scientific work of St. Albert the Great. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 39 (773) May 1932: 476-488.—St. Albert the Great anticipated a number of modern scientific practices. In his *Isagoge de Anima* he showed a familiarity with principles of acoustics. Albert's *Libri Mineralium* is a mine of information—with due regard for medieval handicaps—concerning minerals. He has a discussion on meteorology, in the *Libri Meteororum*, not to mention studies on astronomy, zoology, geography, and anatomy to be found elsewhere in his voluminous writings. Albert must be ranked among the foremost scientific thinkers of western civilization.—*Philip J. Furlong*.

16194. GILLARD, ROGER. Quelques maîtres-chirurgiens briards. 1. Antoine Gilles L'Ainé (1620-1689). [Some master surgeons of Brie. 1. Antoine Gilles

the Elder.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 23 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 315-324.—Elder of the famous pair of Briard surgeons. It is curious that both the father and the two uncles of this one were barber-surgeons, and his aunt married another. The article describes the appearance of the shop of Gilles, gives a list of his simple instruments which could be purchased complete in a white-wood box for but 31 livres.—*C. R. Hall*.

16195. GREENWOOD, THOMAS. Albert the Great, his scientific views. *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 69-73.—Albert the Great (1206-1280), pioneering in secular knowledge, wrote on astronomy, physics, mechanics, chemistry, mineralogy, anthropology, zoology, botany, architecture, and the applied arts. At a time when the church frowned upon the teachings of Aristotle he followed the guidance of the Greek master, but he relied upon his personal observations as well as upon authority. His astronomical ideas, which inspired Dante's cosmology, were only partially dependent upon Aristotle. He dabbled in alchemy, but understood that he was merely imitating metals, not transmuting them. In biology he did perhaps the best work of the middle ages. His work has the natural limitations of his time, but is none the less important in the history of science.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

16196. LUND, F. B. Paracelsus. *Ann. Surgery*. 94 Oct. 1931: 548-561.—Paracelsus, born in 1493 in Switzerland, was by nature and career a precursor of the modern scientist in medicine. An unsparing critic of the authority of Avicenna, Mesne, Galen, and other medieval oracles, as well as of his own contemporaries, he earned great unpopularity within his profession. Partly for that reason, but more because he was constitutionally foot-loose, his crowded career was one of ceaseless travel, and a wide range of territory was the laboratory of his experimental research. In 1518 he began service with King Christian of Denmark in his war against the Swedes, tending to the wounded on both sides, and his experiences at this time served him well later in life in the preparation of his most important work, *The Greater Surgery*, finished in 1535.—*P. Lieff*.

16197. MUSCHEL, JESAJA. Die pseudo-hippokratische Todesprognostik und die Capsula eburnea in hebraischer Überlieferung. [The pseudo-Hippocratic death



prognostic and the "Capsula eburnea" in Hebrew translation.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 43-60.—It seems probable that the composer of the Hebrew version of the *Capsula eburnea* contained in the Berlin MS Cod. Berol. hebr. Berlin 545, used a Latin and not an Arabic model. The familiar Greek teaching of the four elements and of their relation to the constitution of man is given here. The sages said that if food and drink are not taken at the right time, they will only harm the body. Furthermore, in each month there is a particular sign which will inform the physician as to the prognosis for his patient. The comparison of the Latin and Hebrew texts of the *Capsula eburnea* leads to the conclusion that the Berlin MS and the Munich MS, Cod. Monac. hebr. 245. 105<sup>v</sup>-106<sup>v</sup>, on prognosis can both be traced to Honein, who took them from the fragments of the Alexandrian, Palladios. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier*.

16198. RIDDELL, W. R. Some early Spanish American remedies: soldier's letter to Monardes. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 133 Apr. 15, 1931: 401-402.—After having read Monardes' work on natural medicaments, Petrus de Osma et Xarayzato, an officer in the Spanish army stationed in Peru, wrote to him on Dec. 21, 1568, in order to give him further information concerning the medicinal fauna and flora of the New World. Pedro described the animal which produced the bezar stone in its bursula from the juice of plants as having many characteristics in common with the goat found in the East Indies. It could only be located in the Peruvian mountains, where the Indians considered the stones very precious, and were accustomed to offer them to their idols. When the stones were applied either externally or internally, they had a marvellous efficacy in resisting poisons and toxins, in aiding heart disease, and in expelling abdominal worms. When they were powdered, they were efficacious against the poison with which arrows were anointed. Pedro likewise described the medicinal properties of molle. When this bark was powdered, it was used to cleanse wounds and to make teeth and gums firm. Pedro also mentioned other remedies of less importance.—*D. Maier*.

16199. ROSENBERG, S. L. M. Lure of medical history: a twelfth-century treatise on surgery. *California & Western Med.* 35 Sep. 1931: 220-222.—This is an account of a 12th century medical treatise by Bruno of Longoburgo, presented to the Library of Congress, and is a compilation of the medical knowledge of that century. Bruno was the earliest of a remarkable school of north Italian surgeons. These men experimented with anesthetics, using opium and mandragora. Bruno is the first to mention a third form of bleeding, the capillary, and of the two forms of healing a wound, one kind must be left open till it heals, while others must be drawn together. With no knowledge of the germ theory of disease, his insistence on cleanliness resembles modern asepsis. Medical treatment is divided into three major divisions: diet, potions and surgery, the third being a last resort after all other means have failed.—*P. Lief*.

16200. SCHIFFMANN, S. Moses Maimonides—physician and philosopher. *New Jersey Med. Soc. J.* 28 Oct. 1931: 750-755.—Born in 1135, in Cordova, Spain, Maimonides plunged into a devoted study of the Talmud, as well as mathematics, philology, natural science, medicine, logic, and metaphysics. During an exile forced on him while still a lad, by the ascendancy of a Puritan sect of the Mohammedans, Maimonides made some progress towards writing a complete commentary of the Talmud. After removing to Fez, Morocco, at the age of 25 by his *Essay on the Sanctification of God* he saved Judaism from absorption into Islam, a performance which he repeated later to save the Yeminite Jews from a similar fate by his celebrated *Letter to the South* in 1174. Forced to flee from Fez, he came to Alexandria, where he became a bosom friend of the illustrious ruler, Saladin, and where by indefatig-

able labor he was largely successful in bringing back to Rabbinate Judaism the Egyptian Jews, whose conditions, though satisfactory materially, were less so spiritually. In 1174 he became private physician to Vizir Alfadel, meanwhile pushing forward his great work, a complete codification and digest of Biblical and Rabbinical law, with its 14 books and 1000 chapters, a work of ten years. In medicine Maimonides was more important for his massive learning than his originality, and before his death he was loaded with honors as a royal physician of wide repute.—*P. Lief*.

16201. STAPLETON, HENRY E. Note on the Arabic manuscripts on alchemy in the Âsafiyah Library, Hyderâbâd (Deccan), India. *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 14(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 57-61.—A study of these manuscripts is now in progress with the view to publishing a catalogue. At least 195 volumes dealing with alchemy have been found but some of these are duplicates. There are probably about 150 different works, 30 of which have no author's name. A preliminary list of authors and titles is given.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

16202. VOWLES, HUGH P. The early evolution of power engineering. *Isis.* 17(51) Apr. 1932: 412-420.—Paper presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Section H, London, Sept. 29, 1931. Most of it is devoted to early types of water-wheel, water-mill, and windmill, the author's study of Heron of Alexandria's *Pneumatics* leading him to conclude that the windmill was invented at a much earlier time than hitherto generally realized. The Persian windmill, with vertical axis, is referred to at some length as nearer to the origins of power engineering than the European windmills, which are more complex in construction, and for which we have no authentic evidence earlier than the 12th century. For the origins of steam power the author also goes back to Heron of Alexandria and the continued use of his stationary eolipile through the middle ages into the early modern world.—*Major L. Younce*.

16203. WILLIAMS, R. An exodontist's fee: four centuries ago. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 134 Oct. 7, 1931: 351.—In a manuscript in the British Museum, entitled *Privy purse expenses of Princess Mary, from December, 1536, to December, 1537*, under the month of November is an entry of 45 shillings for the extraction of a tooth by a surgeon sent by the king. Computing the true value of a shilling of that day would place it as the equivalent of \$100 at the present time. Compared with other professional services, Dr. Thos. Alsop, the "Gentleman Potycary" to Henry VIII, received an annual salary of £26 13s. 4d. Dr. Wm. Butts was appointed by Henry VIII medical attendant to the young Duke of Richmond at a salary of £20 per annum; and his own surgeon, Richard Ferrys, was paid the same figure. Princess Mary, afflicted with amenorrhea, and consequently, according to the practice of the time, requiring to be bled periodically, was always charged 20 shillings for operations of this kind, or less than half the exodontist's fee for drawing her tooth.—*P. Lief*.

16204. WULF, WINIFRED. On the qualitees, maners, and kunynge of a surgeon, etc. *Z. f. Celtische Philol.* 18(3) 1930: 249-285.—The MS 23.N.16., which is on small quarto paper in the Royal Irish Academy, contains 138 folios written in a clear, neat, small hand with a number of contractions, which form a medical code which was in use throughout the middle ages. The MS is composed of several early modern Irish translations of Latin medical works, such as the *Aphorisms*, *Circa instans*, and *Prognostica* of Hippocrates, and writings by Egidius, Geraldus de Sabloneto, and Lanfranc. The translations of these works, which were used as textbooks in the medical schools, are good. The MS 23.N.16 was written between 1597 and 1601, but the name of the scribe is lost. There are many notes and colophons which are interesting from a topographical, historic,



and human viewpoint. The document is in a bad state of repair. The value of the tract is largely lexicographical. The translation given here is of the opening chapters of Lanfranc's *Chirurgia Magna*, which is contained in folios 133 through 138. Lanfranc, who was born not later than 1245, studied in Bologna under William of Saliceto. He wrote his *Chirurgia Minor* in 1270. After he fled to Paris because of political difficulties, he devoted himself to his *Chirurgia Magna*, which was published in 1296. Lanfranc's work is interesting primarily because of the ideas which he expressed upon how to treat wounds.—*D. Maier.*

## HISTORY OF ART

16205. ABRAHAM, J., and LÉTIENNE, A. Les bordures de la tapisserie-broderie de Bayeux. [The borders of the embroidered tapestry of Bayeux.] *Normannia*. 2(3) Dec. 1929: 483-518.—The borders have not been sufficiently studied. Although the body of the tapestry was executed to a pre-ordained design, the borders seem to have been left for the most part to the initiative of the needlewomen, who drew upon motifs which were familiar to them in current albums of design. The authors identify some of them as illustrating fables which so far have been found only in Latin. The tapestry suggests that they may have circulated orally in the vernacular.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

16206. D'ARDENNE de TIZAC, H. Sur l'hypothèse d'une poterie des Ts'in. [Hypothesis on a pottery of the Ts'in.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 18(1-2) 1932: 16-17.

16207. UNSIGNED. Gemme dell'arte parmense. [Gems of Parmesan art.] *Aurea Parma*. 13(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 8-9.—The figure of the Parmesan Paolo Toschi, director of the Accademia Parmense di Belle Arti, renowned engraver, sculptor, and painter, is discussed. (Two reproductions of drawings.)—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16208. BARILLI, ARNALDO. Una lettera del Guazzo a Claudio Merulo. [A letter of Guazzo to Claudio Merulo.] *Aurea Parma*. 13(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 39-42.—Claudio Merulo was a notable musician and composer, born in Correggio in the 16th century. The letter which Stephen Guazzo, able man of letters and Piedmontese poet, sent to him about the year 1582, presents Merulo to us under a heretofore unknown aspect of friend and protector of *literati*, connoisseur of poetry, and influential for the high connections which he had at the Academy of Venice.—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16209. BLOCHET, E. L'origine byzantine des cartons des écoles de peinture persane, à Herat, au XV et au XVI siècles. [Byzantine origins of Persian miniatures at Herat in the 15th and 16th centuries.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum*. 4 1931: 111-120.—Blochet expresses the opinion that Persian miniature painting formed itself under the influence of the Byzantine originals. He attacks violently the theory according to which the origins of Persian painting should be looked for in China. Of this latter theory Blochet himself was the chief exponent in his early works.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16210. BONDOIS, PAUL-M. Les verreries nivernaise et orléanaise au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Jean Castellan et Bernard Perrot (1647-1709). [The glass-works of Nevers and Orleans in the seventeenth century. Jean Castellan and Bernard Perrot (1647-1709).] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 20(1) 1932: 75-95.—Italian craftsmen introduced the art of fine glass-work into France during the 16th century. In the following century the industry became important in Nevers and Orleans owing to the initiative of two Italian glass-workers, Jean Castellan and his nephew, Bernard Perrot. Both uncle and nephew enjoyed privileges and monopolies granted by Colbert.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

16211. GENTHON, STEFAN. Meister M. S. [Master M. S.] *Ungarische Jahrb.* 12(1-2) Apr. 1932:

21-39.—Beneath the floor of the church at Hontszen-tantel is a tomb and in the floor of the church is a tablet with the simple inscription "M. (Meisterzeichen) S. 1506." Were the name of the man who is buried under the tablet known, the author believes that the artist who has executed several remarkable examples of early Hungarian murals and woodcarvings would also be known. In this article are discussed the relative merits of certain outstanding individual works such as those found in the municipal museum at Schemitz, the chapel at Trümmern, the Sebaldus-Kirche at Nürnberg, pointing out the possibility that several came from the same workshop although they do not appear to be done by the same hand. The influence of one man is definitely seen throughout what the author calls late Hungarian Gothic. This man, the writer of the article believes, can be no other than *Meister M. S.* Certain characteristics of his are now immediately evident, but his identity is still a mystery. (3 plates.)—*David F. Strong.*

16212. JULIAN, RENÉ. Les survivances antiques dans la sculpture lombarde au XII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Ancient survivals in Lombard sculpture of the 12th century.] *Études Ital.* 1 n. s. (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 131-140; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 217-228.—The classic character of the columns and the decorative elements in medieval architecture and sculpture attest to the utilization or imitation of the ancient forms. Examples: columns of the Cathedral Museum at Modena with the classic lions; the Roman bust of a woman in the medallion over the right door of the facade of the Dome at Ferrara; the acanthus-leaf capitals of most of the edifices at Modena, Ferrara, Verona. Mythological figures of Greece or Rome are more frequently and more directly used in Lombardy than in the other provinces. Ancient panels of the bronze doors at St. Zeno in Verona, the Hercules design on the lateral portico of the Borgo San Donnino, the bas-relief in the *loggia* of Ferrara give evidence of the liking of the Lombard masters for ancient mythology for their figures. The question whether these works are direct copies or adapted imitations must be answered according to the particular work. It was during the later 12th century that classic Greco-Roman influence was most marked.—*E. Cole.*

16213. OKUNEV, N. L. Sostav rospisi khrama v Sopochanakh. [The mural paintings of Sopochani.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 1(1929): 119-150.—The church of Sopochani was built by the Serbian king Stephen Urosh I (1243-1276) about 1265 at the source of the river Rashka. Although almost in ruins, this church has preserved most of its paintings which represent the most important of mural paintings among the Serbian monuments of the 13th century. The author makes a detailed study of all the paintings. (Plans and plates.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16214. PROTICH, ANDREJ. Sveta Gora i Bŭlgarskoto izkustvo. [Mount Athos and Bulgarian art.] *Bŭlgarski Pregled*. 1(2) 1929: 249-276.—Being accessible to the Bulgarian land by the valleys of the Vardar and Struma, Mount Athos exercised a great influence upon Bulgarian art. In the 14th century Bulgarian masters began visiting the monasteries of Mount Athos. Before that time Bulgarian art was under the influence of other cultures. There are many monuments, churches, frescoes, icons, and carvings preserved to the present day which show that architecture, painting, and artistic industry all fell under the influence of Mount Athos.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16215. SITTI, GIUSEPPE. Le nostre vecchie torri. [Our old towers.] *Aurea Parma*. 13(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 22-27; (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 26-31.—List and description of the old towers of Parma.—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16216. STRANGWAYS, A. H. FOX. A tenth century manual. *Music & Lett.* 13(2) Apr. 1932: 183-193.—The *Musica Enchiriadis* (Manual of music) and the *Scholia Enchiriadis* (Notes on the manual), were probably written by an Abbot Notker; originally anonymous,



they were later attributed to Hucbald of S. Amand. The examples are written in a peculiar form of notation which was invented by the author of the manual himself. He describes the primitive form of part-writing called Organum. The modern considers the fourth as a discord since his mental ear has changed. It is probable that the organum was used as an enrichment of the melody. The fourth did not seem to Notker's contemporaries to be dissonance, and when the consecution of fourths led to occasional tritones, it was broken up in favor of various alternations and admitted with the others as substantial intervals. This organum was the first step in harmony.—*Igon Treulich.*

16217. STRZYGOWSKI, JOSEF. Die Miniaturenschätze der Grossmoguln in Wien im Rahmen der indischen Kunst. [Miniature treasures of the Great Moguls in Vienna from the point of view of Indian art.] *Belvedere*. 11 (1-2) 1932: 36-42.

16218. THIERSCH, HERMANN. Weitere Beiträge zur Ikonographie Leonard und Albrecht Eulers. [Further contributions to the iconography of Leonard and Albrecht Euler.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (3-4) 1930: 219-249.—The famous mathematician, Leonard Euler, was portrayed in contemporary busts, medals, and paintings, some of which were reproduced in copper engravings as illustrations of popular works. (Illus.)—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

16219. WALKER, J. W. The architectural history of St. Matthew's church, Harwell. *Berkshire Archaeol. J.* 36(1) Spring 1932: 8-23.—A church stood at Harwell in 1086, but there is no documentary evidence on the early construction of the present church. The chancel dates from 1315-20, and changes were then made both in the arches, and in the sculptured figures. The grisaille glass of the eastern windows is somewhat similar to the 14th century work in Merton College Chapel, Oxford. In the early 15th century the lancet windows in the east wall of the north transept were replaced by a large square-headed window. A plain embattled parapet was added to the tower about 1360. From that date the general construction has remained the same. Near the end of the 17th century new woodwork was introduced. At the restoration of the church in 1867, all modern work was removed. The Registers commence in 1558.—*E. Cole.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

16220. BAINTON, ROLAND H. The parable of the tares as the proof text for religious liberty to the end of the sixteenth century. *Church Hist.* 1(2) Jun. 1932: 67-89.—The parable of the tares in the age of persecution was applied to the moral offender, as the church was not yet able to coerce the heretic; the moral offender could be admitted to the church upon the completion of proper penance, and there are many examples of this to be found in early church history. Chrysostom identified the tares with the heretics, whom Christ had forbidden the church to slay. In the age when heretics were executed in great numbers, Thomas Aquinas found it necessary to offer devious explanations based on Augustine and other writers. With the Protestant Reformation the parable was applied to ministerial ethics, but after the execution of Servetus, Calvin assumed a position quite like that of the inquisitors, and Theodore Beza carried the matter even further. Luther, at first a liberal opposed to the execution of heretics, came by the end of his career to avail himself of the usual devices for evading the liberalism inherent in the parable. Erasmus was the great liberal of the 16th century yet the Protestants were soon to pursue a policy of extermination based on the assumption that the harvest was at hand.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16221. BOESCH, PAUL. Die Beziehungen zwischen dem Toggenburg und Zürich seit der Reformation

bis zum Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts. [Relations between the Toggenburg and Zürich from the Reformation to the end of the 17th century.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 12(3) 1932: 300-403.—The article describes the struggle between the Protestant communities in the Toggenburg and the abbots of St. Gall. In this struggle the villages looked for and obtained help from Protestant Zürich. After the battle of Vilmergen, in which the Protestants were victors, Toggenburg's expectations regarding political rights were not fulfilled, but the communities obtained complete freedom in matters pertaining to the church, for which end they had fought for a century and a half.—*Rosa Ernst.*

16222. BOLTE, JOHANNES. Das Spiegelbuch—ein illustriertes Erbauungsbuch des 15. Jahrhunderts in dramatischer Form. [The Mirror—an illustrated devotional book of the 15th century in dramatic form.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 5 Feb. 1932: 130-171.—This moralizing poem was written in southwest Germany before 1450. It presents the alternative of conversion or damnation in four episodes (the conversion of a youth, the death of a worldly woman, the eternal punishment of the sinner, and the rich man and Lazarus), told in dialogue between the personages and illustrated with dramatic scenes. (Critical text, and two pages reproducing eight of the pictures.)—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

16223. CICCOTTI, FRANCISCO. San Francisco y el renacimiento. [St. Francis and the Renaissance.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Cordoba*. 18(7-8) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 3-15.—Asissi is the most appropriate cradle for the Franciscan spirit. Although son of a cloth merchant, St. Francis was not so cultured as historians have tried to make out. His knowledge of Provençal led him to introduce a language reform into preaching. The necessity for improvisation and poetic imagery coupled with ignorance made for the development of a new language. The Neo-platonic influence of the Saracens awakened a joy in life which destroyed the former interest in death. Art was influenced by the Franciscan conception of the saints and the Virgin as possessed of all beauty and goodness. Happiness was their "motif."—*Hope Henderson.*

16224. DELEHAYE, HIPPOLYTE. Une lettre d'indulgence pour l'hôpital della Vita de Bologne. [A letter of indulgence for the Hospital della Vita of Bologna.] *Analecta Bollandiana*. 49(3-4) 1931: 398-406.—Edited, with critical notes, from a MS in the archives of the Ospedale Maggiore, at Bologna. The hospital in whose favor the indulgence was granted was founded between 1289 and May 2, 1291, by a confraternity of Flagellants, the society of those devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whom letters of indulgence were addressed in 1261 and 1291. The indulgence was for the period of the festival of Bl. Raynerius de Borgo San Sepolcro, the subject of a popular cult.—*T. P. Oakley.*

16225. FONTANA, PIERINA. Una nuova luce circa l'interessamento di Clemente VII per la biblioteca vaticana dopo il sacco di Roma. [New light on the interest of Clement VII in the Vatican library after the sack of Rome.] *Accad. e Bibliot. d'Ital.* 4(4-5) Apr. 1931: 370-376.—Clement VII is blamed not only for the sack of Rome in 1527 but also for the great losses suffered by the papal library at that time. His continuing interest in the library is here set forth in detail; the library suffered at this time, but the damage was not irreparable; the pope made every effort to restore the collection and to improve it; after 1527, as before, he worked for the benefit of the library as might have been expected from a member of the Medici family.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

16226. GALTIER, PAUL. Le pénitence en Occident aux derniers siècles de l'antiquité chrétienne. [Penance



in the west in the last centuries of Christian antiquity.] *Now. Rev. Théol.* Sep.-Oct. 1929: 631-659.—A survey of the subject from the traditional Catholic viewpoint, maintaining, in opposition to the recent works of Watkins and others, that private penance originated in the western church very early, certainly before the 7th century. The article is principally devoted to a critique of the work of B. Poschmann, *Die abendländische Kirchenbusse im frühen Mittelalter*. In the extended controversy over the early existence, extent, and spread of public and of private penance in the western church, Galtier adds a brief examination of various important sources, without adding anything of significance to previous contributions on the subject by himself and other writers. The chief stress is laid upon the mode of confession and of public and private forms of absolution, with little attention to works of expiation.—*T. P. Oakley.*

16227. GÉROLD, TH. *Les Pères de l'Eglise et la musique.* [The Fathers of the Church and music.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 11 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 409-423.—An advance summary of a book of the same title, which appeared in 1931.—*T. P. Oakley.*

16228. HULL, R. A famous text—The 'Duo Sunt' of Gelasius. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 39 (773) May 1932: 449-462.—The text of Pope Gelasius (494) concerning the position of the papacy in relation to the authority of the emperor influenced popes and canonists from his own time down to Gregory VII and Gratian. Gelasius ruled "principaliter" by virtue of his "primatus." The text makes it clear that there is an exclusive primacy in two spheres, the temporal and the spiritual. Important applications of the formula of Gelasius were made in the 9th century by Charles the Bald in his *De institutione regia* and by Archbishop Hincmar of Rheims. In the 10th century this formula of Gelasius concerning the two jurisdictions is quoted approvingly by a council held by Hervaeus, archbishop of Rheims. In the 11th century the formula *Duo Sunt* was quoted by Bernaldus of Constantine. Finally, in the 12th century the authors of the *Disputatio vel Defensio Paschalis Papae* quote the *Duo Sunt* of Gelasius to justify the stand taken in the year 1112 by Pope Paschal against the emperor, Henry V. The text was misused, on occasion, by both parties in the struggle between pope and emperor. The papal party, however, for the most part quoted the Gelasian text only in self-defense. The wide claims of power enunciated by Boniface VIII were far beyond the principle asserted in the text of Gelasius, that there are two distinct spheres of authority in the world, the spiritual and the temporal.—*Philip J. Furlong.*

16229. IL'INSKI, G. Küm vüprosa za búlgarskoto vliyanie vürkhu staroruskoto tüzrkovno pravo. [The question of Bulgarian influence upon the early Russian canon law.] *Búlgarski Pregled.* 1 (2) 1929: 243-248.—There is no doubt to-day that after the conversion of Russians to Christianity (988) the first cadres of the clergy were recruited not only from among the Greeks but also from among the Bulgarians, who performed the services in the Slavonic language, and copied liturgical books. They also brought over to their new fatherland some legal books that were used during the 100-year Bulgarian Christian life. It is plausible, however, that the first Bulgarian teachers also brought over to Russia some legal books. A young Russian jurist, V. M. Chernov, has attempted to prove that the Bulgarians influenced the old Russian canon law in his new work, *K voprosu o bolgarskom vliyanii na Ustav Yaroslva*, 1928.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16230. LIETZMANN, HANS. Ein Beitrag zur Mandäerfrage. [A contribution to the Mandaean problem.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (27) 1930: 596-608.—Many have in recent years incorrectly regarded the Mandaeans as descended from the followers of John the Baptist and their literature as a source of information on the background of

early Christianity. John does not appear in the Mandaean liturgy, while the references in the Ginza and Book of John are based on the Bible as seen through legends of the Byzantine and Arab periods. The Mandaean baptismal rite is derived from the Syrian Christian, especially Nestorian. The designation of baptismal water as *Jordan* is regular among Syrian Christians. Not only the common order of ancient Christian baptismal services (blessing of waters, baptism, confirmation, communion) and the threefold immersion, but details of the ceremonies used in the Syrian church (e.g. the crowning of the candidate) are taken over. A Syrian baptismal hymn made up of verses from Pss. 29 and 114 occurs twice in the Mandaean literature with mistakes due to misreading of the Syriac. The sacred day of the Mandaeans is uniformly Sunday; there are, to be sure, a few puzzling references to the sabbath and attacks on the Christian observance; but these are late (Byzantine or Arabic), and are connected with the polemic against Christian ascetics. The oldest documents (4th cent. tablets), while otherwise closely related to the literature, are free not only from references to John, but from everything Christian. Mandaism must not be used to explain the New Testament. It shows us Christian influence on an oriental gnostic religion, not gnostic elements in primitive Christianity.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16231. MALAGOLI, LUIGI. Cronaca della tribolazione di Angelo Clareno. [The "Chronicle of Tribulations" of Angelo Clareno.] *Didaskaleion.* 9 (1) 1931: 77-236.—First publication of the Italian translation of Angelo Clareno's work, previously published only in Latin. As an account by one of their leaders, it is of great importance for the history of the Spiritual Franciscans, in spite of its partisan outlook. Clareno, after 1308 the acknowledged leader of the party, suffered exile and imprisonment for the cause; after his trial before John XXII in 1318 he was, however, protected by the abbot of Subiaco until his death in 1337. The work, after an introduction devoted to the life of St. Francis, traces the history of the Spirituals to 1325 in seven tribulations. The scheme is controlled by Clareno's Joachite expectation that when he wrote the tribulations preceding the beginning of a new era were near their end. Through the 5th tribulation the present publication is based on a newly found MS, of about 1400, the rest on those previously known. The new MS is of some linguistic interest.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

16232. MANCINI, AUGUSTO. Bolle papali dell'archivio di stato di Lucca. [Papal bulls of the state archive of Lucca.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 81-83.—The text of two papal bulls, one of Honorius III, July 7, 1226, and the other of Innocent IV, Dec. 11, 1252 (lacking in the *Registers* of Pressutti, Berger, the general works of Boehmer and Potthast, the *Regesto del Diplomatico* of the archive of Lucca by Degli Azzi and the *Registers* of Kehr), is published integrally and summarized. Of the two, one, that of July 7, 1226, was indicated by Bonghi, *Inventario*, I, 313, with an error of date, as of July 17, 1225. Both pertain to the monastery of S. Giustina, founded by Duke Allone of Lucca in the second half of the 8th century, and come from the manuscripts of that institution now in the Lucca state archive. In particular, the documents treat of Bridge of the Nuns, constructed in the first years of the 13th century across an arm of the Serchio. The more important is the bull of Innocent IV, wherein the pope interferes against the commune of Lucca, which had placed the monastery under contribution for the rebuilding of the bridge. It offers a good illustration of the continual struggle between the city, which attempted to maintain constantly the fullness of its jurisdiction, and the church, equally intent upon preserving or strengthening its position vis-a-vis the communal power.—*P. H. Harris.*

16233. O'DOHERTY, JOHN F. The states of the



church. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 33 (737) May 1929: 449-461; (738) Jun. 1929: 576-592; (739) Jul. 1929: 1-14.—I. To the donation of Pepin. Although the majority of early Christian converts were poor, some were from families of importance who gave freely of money and land, particularly after Constantine's decree, making it legal for the church to hold property. This was the beginning of the pope's temporal power. With the division of the Roman Empire, Italy was left to withstand the ravages of the barbarians as best it could, and the popes played an important part in securing the safety of the people, at the same time forging ties of loyalty. The popes were being marked out as leaders of a resurgent Italy. The papal state broke the lines of communication between the northern and southern parts of the Lombard kingdom, and became the scene of conflict because of it. Stephen III turned for protection to Pepin, king of the Franks, who guaranteed to win back the papal territory. In return, he was anointed king afresh by the pope who also gave him the title *Patrician of the Romans*. Thus the papacy gained complete control of its territory for all time. II. From Pepin to Pope Innocent IV. The ideal of the medieval mind was a world empire as the counter-part, on the civil side, of the world religion which the universalism of Christianity tended to be. The continuation of Charlemagne's empire in the Holy Roman Empire satisfied this ideal. Trouble came from Italian nobles coveting the popes' power and from the interference of the emperors in spiritual matters. The 9th and 10th centuries were the "dark ages" of the church when it was the prey of one or another of the factions of the Roman nobility or the creature of a German emperor. Hildebrand, later Gregory VII worked for a free papacy ruling a free church as the remedy for all evils. He won his fight in the synod of Easter 1059 when the election of future popes was vested exclusively in the Sacred College of Cardinals. Frederick Barbarossa made an attempt in 1152 to gain control but was beaten by the signing of the treaty of Venice 1177. Under Innocent III (1198-1216) the church lands were restored to their fullest extent and there maintained. III. Covers the period from Pope Innocent IV to Pope Pius IX.—*H. M. Dudley.*

16234. PRENTOUT, H. Thomas Becket et ses historiens. [Thomas Becket and his historians.] *Normannia*. 2 (2) Sep. 1929: 370-393.—A survey of Becket's life with special reference to its Norman elements. Béquet is a Norman family; his cult was widespread in Normandy. The article discusses whether Becket visited Lisieux (he probably did); the history of his vestments (presented to Lisieux perhaps by John of Salisbury); the rise of his cult; the architectural influence of the cathedral of Sens upon the cathedrals of Lisieux, Canterbury, and Lincoln. The result of Becket's death, in Norman as well as English law, was to make degradation the sole punishment of a criminous clerk.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

16235. RODOCANACHI, E. Le Pape Adrien VI. [Pope Hadrian VI.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., (Paris)* C. R. 92 Mar.-Apr. 1932: 195-227.—The college of cardinals selected Hadrian VI only after prolonged and sometimes bitter voting. He assumed office under trying conditions, coming as he did after some popes who were not noted for their religious zeal or ability, and after Martin Luther had already begun the Protestant revolution in Germany. He reached Rome early in 1522 during an outbreak of a plague. He soon won many friends by his energy, earnestness, and zeal. He encountered the hostility of European princes on account of his vigorous policies in foreign affairs, and became deeply involved in opposition to the French aggressions in Italy. He died in 1523, too soon to carry to conclusion any of his policies, or to see the end of the religious revolt. [Extensive bibliog.]—*J. A. Rickard.*

16236. ROLLER, O. Zur Geschichte Wernhers von Staufen, Bischofs von Konstanz. [Essay on the history

of Wernher of Staufen, bishop of Constance.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 45 (2) 1931: 220-265.—An exposition, based on the archives of Constance and Freiburg, of the circumstances in the life of this interesting personality, with statements and genealogical table of his family. Wernher von Staufen was descended from an old and powerful family of *Ministerialen* in Schwaben. Born between 1170 and 1175 he entered the chapter of the cathedral very soon and was elected bishop in 1206 after the death of Diethelm of Krenkingen, a strong partisan of the Hohenstaufen Philipp von Schwaben. He resigned in 1208, just at the moment when the fierce struggle between Philipp von Schwaben and Otto IV was ended by the death of the first; he may not have felt strong enough to carry the burden of the important bishopric in those warlike times, when churchmen had to hold up their position between the emperor and the pope. He was deeply oppressed by his quarrel with the abbot of St. Gallen about the castle of Rheineck which led to the bloody fight of Breitfeld in 1208, where Wernher, who had been victorious, erected a chapel for the salvation of the killed. The controversy was only solved after his resignation. He died between 1213 and 1218.—*G. Meenseff.*

16237. SHAEFFER, PAUL B. The popes and the twelfth century Renaissance. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* (2) Jun. 1932: 155-163.—It appears that the popes in the 12th century already played a significant role as patrons of the Renaissance. Their interests and achievements may be clearly traced in architecture, sculpture, and the lesser arts of the period. Materials for research are fragmentary and inadequate. Nevertheless further investigation will doubtless reveal the interest of the 12th century popes in science and literature.—*E. Filia Ravitz.*

16238. SCHAFF, HAROLD H. The Anabaptists, the Reformers and the civil government. *Church Hist.* 1 (1) Mar. 1932: 27-46.—Anabaptism as a social movement had so many diverse forms that the term can only be applied as an external designation for the various sects. The Anabaptists were basically interested in religion, although political protest became their outstanding characteristic. In this they were aided by the stand taken by Luther and Melancthon at the time of the Peasants' War. The desire of the Anabaptists for social change was based on religious grounds, but they have been subject to blanket indictment for radicalism on the basis of their hostility to the civil government, the untruth of which is readily demonstrated. Luther had expressed himself as of the belief that authority should be obeyed because derived of God, and he regarded the Anabaptists as a disrupting force, barring the unity of the new church. The Anabaptists were divided into classes, the larger of which was the more moderate in its opinions. Konrad Grebel, the leader of the Anabaptists at Zürich, protested loyalty to the established order when interrogated, but some of his intimate associates were known for their inflammatory statements, while the positions of the others were so ambiguous as to arouse suspicion. The Moravian Anabaptists were more radical in their views, but the charges against them were seldom proven, and their attitude was not induced by a dislike for civil government *per se*, but by their refusal to allow their religious life to be controlled by authorities.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16239. SIMON, G. A. La réforme de Saint-Maur en Normandie. [The Maurist reform in Normandy.] *Normannia*. 2 (1) May 1929: 249-299; (3) Dec. 1929: 449-482; 3 (1) May 1930: 583-624.—The Benedictine congregation of St. Maur is world-famous for its historical scholarship, but the sneer of Anatole France that they placed research before piety is unfounded. The decadence of Benedictine houses in Normandy just before the reform is indicated by (1) the appointment to abbacies of royal favorites and married lay nobles, who allowed the



buildings and estates to go to ruin, and carried off everything of value, and only a few of whom showed a real sense of their position; (2) the rise of the monks' *peculium*; (3) destruction of Huguenots during the wars of religion; (4) heavy royal taxation of the clergy resulting in forced sales. Internal signs of decay were (1) decline of the monastic ideal; (2) regular abbots and their servants living outside the convent; (3) decline of intellectual life; (4) monks wearing secular clothes and bearing arms; (5) neglect of choir offices. The Council of Trent dared not attack the system of abbots commendatory; the provincial Council of Rouen (1581) was more vigorous. There had been a few spontaneous attempts at self-reform in some Norman houses; the Cazalist movement (1488) produced a congregation in 1506 and came to Normandy in 1511; the congregation of the Exemptes of France (1581); Congregation of St. Denis (1607); the congregation of St. Vanne (1604), being of Lorraine origin, was represented in Normandy by a separate congregation of St. Maur (1618) which restored the strict observance of the Benedictine rule, with modifications. The progress of the Maurist reform in Normandy is traced, and the habit in the time of Mabillon is described. The parlement of Normandy was hostile, and reform was only accomplished at the price of costly concordats with abbots commendatory and other vested interests. The reform resulted in a revival of religion, the restoration of buildings in a classical style with immense staircases, the establishment of schools, and the tremendous labour of historical research for which the congregation is renowned, and in which the Norman houses took part.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

**16240. TAPPERT, THEODORE G.** The framing of the first Apology of the Augsburg Confession. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 36-53.—Upon the reading of the Catholic refutation of the Augsburg Confession, a request was made that a copy of the *Confutatio* be supplied the Lutherans, but the Emperor complied with this request only on the condition that it lead to no further disputation. The Lutherans refused this condition and based their apology upon their recollection of the Catholic statement. Much of the misunderstanding between the parties during the August conferences was due to an absence of uniform definition of theological terms. Melanchthon was at the head of the Lutheran party which was seeking to effect agreement, and, as a consequence, pressure was brought to bear upon him from all sides, particularly as war threatened in several quarters. Wishing peace, Melanchthon offered concession which promptly brought Lutheran censure upon his head, although conciliation was as much delayed by ecclesiastical policy as by difference in dogma. Melanchthon depended upon Luther to a great extent for advice, and it was only when the Catholics sought to lure the nobility with offers of office that Melanchthon and his associates at the diet turned from conciliation to the preparation of their apology, a task made difficult by their inadequate notes. Although presented to the emperor, the apology was never officially received.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**16241. UNSIGNED.** *Catalogus codicum hagiographicorum latinorum seminarii et ecclesiae cathedralis Treverensis.* [A catalog of the hagiographical manuscripts in Latin of the seminary and cathedral at Treves.]

*Analecta Bollandiana.* 49 (3-4) 1931: 241-275.—*T. P. Oakley.*

**16242. VAN MOË, ÉMILE A.** *Suppliques originales adressées à Jean XXII, Clément VI et Innocent VI.* [Original petitions addressed to John XXII, Clement VI, and Innocent VI.] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartes.* 92 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 253-276.—Very few originals of these petitions have survived. In 1908 Dom Ursmer Berlière discovered a few fragments. Meanwhile there was in the Bibliothèque Nationale a volume of MSS, MS Latin 4121, mostly relating to the period of papal residence at Avignon. The leather binding, from the 15th century, was in need of repair. During the process of rebinding it was discovered that the binding boards consisted of documents pasted together. Examination showed that among these documents were a number of originals of petitions addressed to Avignon popes. It appears that they were in the possession of Hélie d'Eyjeaux, auditor of the sacred palace and later vice treasurer of Gregory XI and Clement VII. Considering them of no further value, he evidently turned them over to a binder who used them to make binding boards. The MSS are dated as of the pontifical year, the papal signature where it appears being a mere initial. Since the same initial was sometimes used by two or more popes, dating the MSS presents a difficult problem, which Van Moe attempts to solve. [Calendar, facsimiles, documents.]—*Walther I. Brandt.*

## JEWISH HISTORY

**16243. BAER, F. I.** גירוש היהודים מספרד [The expulsion of the Jews from Spain.] *Achduth Haavodah.* 3 (5-6) Oct. 1931: 298-307.—The expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492 was the last in the series of attempts on the part of the Spanish government to solve the Jewish problem. The article traces these attempts which lasted for about a century. The problem consisted of combating the constant contact between, and influence of the Jews on, the Marranos—the converted Jews. Restrictions upon Jewish autonomy, segregation of the Jews in special quarters, and the introduction of the Inquisition, were some of the steps taken by the government. When they failed, expulsion was resorted to. Religion alone was the cause of the expulsion.—*Moshé Burstein.*

**16244. HERZOG, ISAAC.** Legacies to creditors and satisfaction of debt in Jewish law. *Temple Law Quart.* 6 (1) Nov. 1931: 87-95.

**16245. NOZYNSKI, TADEUSZ.** *Zydzi Poznanscy w XV Wieku 1379-1502.* [Jews of Poznan in the 15th century, 1379-1502.] *Kronika Miasta Poznania.* 10 (1) Mar. 1932: 86-99.—*Frank Nowak.*

**16246. OMAR ES-SALEH EL-BARGUTHY.** Traces of the feudal system in Palestine. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 9 (2) 1929: 70-79.—Five forms of feudal land tenure may be discovered in the Palestinian region, whose historic origins reach as far back as the pre-Islamic times. The early forms of feudalism were as diverse in origin and development as they were in Europe, but the Crusades gave them a more definite character. The feudal system has vanished from Palestine today, although it is still observed in neighboring regions.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## EASTERN EUROPE

### BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

**16247. ANDREYEVA, M. A.** *Drevnii persten' iz Varny.* [An old ring from Varna.] *Byzantinoslavica.* 1 1929: 151-158.—An ancient tomb was excavated, in Varna, Bulgaria, 1926. There were found two coins of the era of Emperor Justinian and a brass ringseal. This

ring is very rare and belongs to the first quarter of the 6th century. (French summary.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

**16248. BANESCU, N.** *Les sceaux byzantins trouvés à Silistrie.* [The Byzantine seals found at Silistria.] *Byzantion.* 7 (1) 1932: 321-331.—Description, with illustrations, of nine seals of Byzantine officials, found in Silistria in the fields along the Danube. The seals



date from the 8th to the 12th centuries.—*J. L. La Monte.*

16249. EHRHARDT, ARNOLD. *Byzantinische Kaufverträge in Ost und West.* [Byzantine contracts of sale in the East and the West.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist.* Abt. 51 1931: 126-187.—As a result of Levy's remarks upon the possibility in post-classical times of the influence of Roman law in the West upon the East and vice versa, Ehrhardt makes a study of the deeds of sale, utilizing in the main papyrological sources for the East and manuscript deeds for the West. The result of his researches show that up to the beginning of the 8th century the deeds of sale of the Germanic peoples can be declared as based upon Roman legal principles. This is actually Roman popular, not imperial, law, in its essential portions free from any infiltrations of the East, and accordingly proving the continued application of the Roman law in the West. In the East, at the close of the 3rd century, except for its subjective stylization, the deed of sale corresponded to the earlier eastern (Egyptian) publicly executed deed of sale. Otherwise Roman (western) formulae did not creep in. The changes in the documents during the 4th century do not necessarily indicate Roman influence, except in a few documents. With the exception of one document, 5th century documents are based on earlier Egyptian deeds, and show the eastern rule that only written deeds of sale of real property were valid.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

16250. GOOSENS, ROGER. *Autour de Digénis Akritas: La Geste d'Omar dans les Mille et Une Nuits.* [Digenes Akritas: The deeds of Omar in the Thousand and One Nights.] *Byzantion.* 7 (1) 1932: 302-316.—*The History of Omar ben Numaan and his Sons in the Arabian Nights* is much like the *Sayyid Battal* Turkish epic, and connects closely with the Greek Digenes epic. The exploits of Digenes are divided between Scharkan and his nephew Kanmakan in the Arab version, but the characters are similar and many of the episodes the same. Both connect with Cappadocia and both seem to commemorate the battle in 863.—*J. L. La Monte.*

16251. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. *Autour de Digénis Akritas: Les cantilènes et la date de la recension d'Andros-Trebizonde.* [Digenes Akritas: the cantilenes and the date of the Andros-Trebizond recension.] *Byzantion.* 7 (1) 1932: 287-302.—The epic poem of the *Digenes Akritas* had as one of its sources shorter poems—cantilenes—some of which celebrate Digenes but many of which treat other themes. The most important of these is the *Chant d'Armouris* written in the 9th century. The Andros-Trebizond MS of the Digenes was written, as shown by the mention of Aaron in the astrological chant which precedes the main body of the epic, in the early years of the 12th century.—*J. L. La Monte.*

16252. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. *Digénis: notes complémentaires.* [Digenes: supplementary notes.] *Byzantion.* 7 (1) 1932: 317-320.—The inclusion of the names of Philopappos and Kinnamos show earlier sources of the Digenes epic. Philopappos was a king of Commagene in the first century B.C. Kinnamos was a Parthian at the same period. They were both subjects of local legend and have been included in the Digenes epic.—*J. L. La Monte.*

16253. MORAVCSIK, IU. МОРАВЧИКЪ, Ю. Происхождение слова. *Tzitzakion.* [The origins of the word *Tzitzakion*.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum.* 4 1931: 69-76.—*Tzitzakion* was a kind of garment worn by those belonging to the Byzantine court. It was supposed to be borrowed by the Byzantines from the Khazars. Moravcsik is of the opinion that the word should be derived from the Turkish *chickek*, flower, which apparently was the original name of the Khazar princess who married the Byzantine emperor Constantine V in the 8th century. [German resumé.]—*G. Vernadsky.*

16254. MUTAFCHIEV, P. МУТАФЧИЕВЪ, П. Русско-болгарскія отношенія при Святославѣ. [Russo-Bulgarian relations under Sviatoslav.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum.* 4 1931: 77-94.—(Address before the fifth meeting of Russian scholars held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in 1930.) There are many riddles in the history of Sviatoslav's Bulgarian adventure in the 60's and 70's of the 10th century A.D., and the chronology of the events is unsettled. In Mutafovchiev's opinion, the main reason for Sviatoslav's failure in Bulgaria was the skilful policy of his enemy, the Byzantine emperor, John Tzimiskes, who succeeded in attracting Bulgarian sympathies by promising autonomy, and thus in isolating Sviatoslav. (Resumé in French.)—*G. Vernadsky.*

16255. NIEDERMEYER, HANS. *Studien zum Edictum Carbonianum.* [Studies on the Carbonianian Edict.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist.* Abt. 50 1930: 78-139.—Niedermeyer considers in all its details the edict which resulted in *bonorum possessio* (praetorian succession) granted to *liberi* (children) designated as heirs who were alleged to be illegitimate. In Byzantine times there was an amalgamation of this procedure and a particular type of status procedure. This resulted partially from the late classical view that minor children had a special standing as regarded the *Edictum Carbonianum*. Originally the minor received *bonorum possessio* without showing anything else. An examination into the question (*missio*) was only possible if the minor failed to give security. If the opponent was another child then no security was necessary. Byzantine practice merely denied a different suit upon the will (*hereditatio petitio*) to the minor. Among the *liberi* entitled to the *Edictum Carbonianum* were primarily natural descendants of the deceased, adopted children by analogy in later times, and to some extent those entitled under the *bonorum possessio contra tabulas* (patron and children of patron). Nevertheless there remained a distinction as to the term *liberi* in all three edicts on intestate succession, the *Edictum Carbonianum*, that on *bonorum possessio contra tabulas* and that on *bonorum possessio ab intestato*. Legal casuistry and the splitting up of the content of *liberi* does not permit us to hold that it was a clear legal concept.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

16256. OSTROGORSKIĬ, G. A. ОСТРОГОРСКИЙ, Г. А. Отношеніе церкви и государства въ Византии. [The relations between church and state in Byzantium.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum.* 4 1931: 121-134.—Address before the fifth convention of Russian scholars, Sofia, Bulgaria, 1930. According to Ostrogorskiĭ, there was, properly speaking, no "caesaropapism" in Byzantium, but rather a close cooperation between the church and the state. (Resumé in German.)—*G. Vernadsky.*

16257. OSTROGORSKIĬ, G., and SCHWEINFURTH, PH. *Das Reliquiar der Despoten von Epirus.* [The reliquary of the despots of Epirus.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum.* 4 1931: 165-172.—A contribution to Byzantine archaeology. The reliquary analyzed is now kept in the cathedral of Cuenca, Spain.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16258. SATURNIK, TH. ΓΟΥΒΕΛΙΑΤΙΚΟΝ. *Byzantinoslavica.* 2 1930: 42-46.—A study of a medieval Greek taxation term which has, with some variations, passed into the languages of the neighbors of Byzantium. Among the Slavs it meant a tax of a vase of wheat imposed on the wheat produced. Taking into consideration the fact that this term is very rare in Greek documents and more frequently mentioned in Slavonic, the author supposes that it is formed under Slavonic influence.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16259. STEINWENTER, ARTHUR. *Die Litiskon-testation im Libellprozesse.* [Joinder of issue in the libellary procedure.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist.* Abt. 50 1930: 184-211.—A technical examination of classical and post-classical legal sources



as well as Byzantine papyri in order to determine the changes that occurred in the nature of the concept of joinder of issue in the procedure instituted by *libellus* in the time of Justinian as compared with the similar stage of a trial in previous systems of Roman and provincial procedure, notably the classical formulary process and the trial instituted by the *denunciatio*.—A. Arthur Schiller.

16260. ZLATARSKIĬ, V. N. ЗЛАТАРСКИЙ, В. Н. Устройство Болгарии и положение болгарского народа в первое время после покорения ихъ Василиемъ II Болгаробойцею. [The organization of Bulgaria and the status of the Bulgarian nation during the first period following the conquest by the Emperor Basil II Bulgaroctonus.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum*. 4 1931: 49-68.—Basil II annexed Bulgaria to the Byzantine Empire, after a protracted war, in 1019. While utterly cruel and implacable during the war, Basil proved to be moderate after the victory. Under the Byzantine governors Bulgaria kept its former administrative division as well as local privileges. The Bulgarian church remained autocephalous. (French summary.)—G. Vernadsky.

## SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

16261. ANGELOV, B. Bulgarskata narodna istoricheska balada. [Bulgarian historical folk ballads.] *Uchilishten Pregled*. 31(1) Jan. 1932: 37-52.—Works with historical character in the Bulgarian folk poetry are very scanty. There are no ballads of the 1st and the 2nd Bulgarian empires. Important events and great personalities of that epoch have not left any trace in the memory of the nation. A few personages and events from the tragic fall of Bulgaria under the Turks are reflected in the folk poetry. First of all is Tzar Ivan Shishman, the last Bulgarian ruler of 14th century. Some of the Turkish sultans of the later times can also be found in the folklore of the Bulgarians.—V. Sharenkoff.

16262. MIYATEV, KR. Simeonovata tŭrkva v Preslav i neiniyat epigrafichen material. [The church of Simeon in Preslav and its epigraphic material.] *Bulgarski Pregled*. 1(1) 1929: 100-124.—A study of the finds excavated in the old Bulgarian capital, Preslav. A new church was discovered in 1927 which was built by the Bulgarian czar, Simeon the Great. (Plans.)—V. Sharenkoff.

16263. POLYEVKTOV, M. The ways of communication between Russia and Georgia in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. *J. Modern Hist.* 2(3) Sep. 1930: 367-377.—In Russia's expansion toward the Baltic and the Southwest she reached Astrakhan as an outpost for the Persian trade in the latter half of the 16th century. Georgia, sandwiched between Persia and Turkey as contestants for Caucasus control, asked

economic and political support from Russia. Embassies were sent by various routes, especially to Kakhetiya, to explore and attract Georgia to Russia. In the 17th century Georgia wanted military aid against Persia, but received only a subsidy and diplomatic aid, since Russia's interest was mainly economic, and concerned Persia and all the Caucasus. Russian expeditions over the high mountain passes, by the shore of the Caspian Sea, and by the old road from Asia Minor in the valley of the Doryal, secured detailed statistics of area, population, and much well-grounded geographic and economic data about the Caucasus.—Sherman M. Smith.

16264. ROMANSKI, ST. Simeonovata titla "tzesar." [Simeon's title "tzesar."] *Bulgarski Pregled*. 1(1) 1929: 125-128.—The mightiest of the early Bulgarian rulers, Simeon, at first arbitrarily assumed the title *tzesar* (caesar). In 915 he called himself Caesar of the Bulgarians and Greeks. The form *tzesar* by abbreviation became *tzar* (czar) which was used by the Bulgarian rulers, whence it passed in 1547 to Russia.—V. Sharenkoff.

16265. ROMANSKI, ST. Slavyani na Dunava. [Slavs on the Danube.] *Bulgarski Pregled*. 1(1) 1929: 80-99.—Historiography of the Slavs comes to existence as late as their settlement in their historical dwellings which they have in most cases kept up to the present day. There exist some legends and traditions that the South Slavs are an aboriginal population in the Balkans. However, the few positive historical sources prove that the Danubian Slavs came after the fall of the state of the Huns (453).—V. Sharenkoff.

16266. ŠESTAKOV, S. P. K istorii grekobolgarskikh otnoshenii v tret'iem desyatiletii X-vo veka. [The history of Greco-Bulgarian relations in the third decade of the tenth century.] *Byzantinoslavica*. 1 1929: 159-164.—This is a publication in Greek of one letter by Arethas of Caesarea to the emperor of Constantinople, Romanus Lakapenos, congratulating him on his diplomatic success in giving his granddaughter in marriage to the Bulgarian czar, Peter (927). There followed an alliance between Byzantium and Bulgaria. It is an important document on the conditions in which the Greeks were living at that time. (German summary.)—V. Sharenkoff.

16267. TRIFONOV, YU. Marashki sela v Plevensko i proiskhod na dumata marash. [Marash villages in the district of Plevna and the origin of the word marash.] *Bulgarski Pregled*. 1(2) 1929: 288-292.—A certain group of villages in the district of Plevna are called *marashki* not only by the Bulgarian population but also by the Rumanians across the Danube. *Marash* is a vernacular form of the Arabic word *mer'ash* which has the same root with the word *mer'a*, a common pasture. From here the character of the villages originates. They are villages founded on common pastures during the Turkish dominion and were owned by some Turkish landlords.—V. Sharenkoff.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

16268. BAUGH, ALBERT C. Kirk's Life Records of Thomas Chaucer. *PMLA*. 47(2) Jun. 1932: 461-515.—Ernest F. Kirk, who had assisted his father, R. E. G. Kirk, in compiling the Life Records of Chaucer, was requested by Furnivall to continue the project of a similar volume on Thomas Chaucer; however his completed MS was never published. A selection only from his material is offered, in which all the documents are included that are not cited by M. B. Ruudin in his monograph of 1926.—F. G. Bauer.

16269. BAUMGARTEN, N. de. БАУМГАР-ТЕНЪ, Н. ФОНЪ. София Русская, королева Датская,

азатѣмъ ландграфиня Тюрингенская. [Sophie of Russia, Queen of Denmark, later landgrave of Thuringia.] *Seminarium Kondakovianum*. 4 1931: 95-104.—This is an attempt to discover whose daughter Sophie, wife of King Waldemar the Great of Denmark, was. Sophie is mentioned as a Russian princess in Danish chronicles but there is no mention of this marriage in Russian chronicles. According to Baumgarten's conjecture, Sophie was a daughter of the Russian prince Vladimir, son of the Prince of Novgorod, Vsevolod-Gavriil, who was in his turn a grandson of the famous Vladimir Monomakh. (French resumé.)—G. Vernadsky.

16270. BLASI, FERRUCCIO. Il trovatore Arnaut Catalan. [The troubadour Arnaud Catalan.] *Arch.*



*Romanicum*. 16(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 97-123.—No information exists as to the birthplace and life of Arnaud Catalan. His works, until recently unstudied, give little if any biographical material. The name Catalan is found elsewhere than in Toulouse; it also exists in Provençal literature. Arnaud had frequent intercourse with that court, and sang of Beatrice of Savoy, the learned spouse of Raymond Berengar IV; one of his disputed poems celebrates the merits of Eleanor, wife of Raymond VI, Count of Toulouse, and not, as Milà insists, the wife of James I of Aragon. (Four of his poems are reproduced in the original Provençal and are then translated into Italian.) In the poem *Langan vinc en Lombardia*, the poet speaks of his voyage in Italy. This one in which he exalts Beatrice of Savoy seems to be the most important of the group. Arnaud wrote in the middle of the 13th century when Provençal poetry was declining, due to political unrest in the land.—Gertrude R. B. Richards.

16271. CARUSI, ENRICO. Per il significato del termine "Bonello" (in una nota del codice Cap. Veronese LXXXIX). [The significance of the word Bonello as used in a codex Cap. Veronese LXXXIX.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 13(2) 1930: 295-303.—*Bonello* may mean a team of oxen, a form of wine, or a proper name. In this particular codex it usually has the first meaning.—Gertrude R. B. Richards.

16272. CHRISTENSEN, C. A. Nedgangen i landgilden i det 14. aarhundrede. [The decline in land rent in the 14th century.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen)*. 10(4) 1931: 446-465.—Two tables, based on the Roskilde episcopal rent roll and other sources, one for the years 1259-1330 and the other for those from 1330 to 1400, reveal unmistakably the lower level of land rents prevailing in the 2nd period. The decline is difficult to explain. It is hardly associated with the Black Death for it is discernible in the 1330's and it is a decline not in prices primarily but in landed property values. There seems to have been some increase in the land lying idle.—Oscar J. Falnes.

16273. DOROSHENKO, D. Das deutsche Recht in der Ukraine. [German laws in the Ukraine.] *Z. f. Osteurop. Gesch.* 5(4) Jan. 1931: 126-167.—German colonists came to the Ukraine and dwelt in the towns; in most of them is found the German municipal constitution. But the importance of the German law and its results for the development of the towns is a difficult matter. German municipal law, or as it was called the *Magdeburger Recht*, was in its essentials already given in the 12th century. It governed the right to have fairs in the market-place, to lay taxes on the imported goods, to punish citizens and merchants so that each town was at this time "a self-governing and commercially free" entity. Examples of this sort are very numerous in Germany, e.g., the Hansa towns. In Ukraine most people were peasants, town life seeming not attractive to them; for the cultural development of the country German colonists were invited to come to the towns with the promise of German municipal law. In this way the foreign colonists had opportunity to build up a township according to their customs. They were not legally suppressed by the peasants living around the cities, but as a minority they remained a self-governing body and exercised a strong cultural influence over the surrounding population. This proved to be the case in Ukraine. The influence at this time was purely cultural. But when the country came under Polish dominion the situation changed completely. The German law was not abolished; it was even granted to other towns in which there were no German colonists because the Polish government wanted to use the municipal law as a means of Polonizing the country. Polish colonists were drawn into the towns and the municipal law brought about an overwhelming influence of the town over the rural districts. On the left side of the Dnieper political

development was quite different. One may find traces of the German institutions but when Russia conquered the country the new masters merely stamped out the cultural institutions they found. Most of the towns fell into decay and with them the German municipal law.—Walter Hanckel.

16274. DUMAS, AUGUSTE. La diplomatie et la forme des actes. [Diplomatics and the form of official documents.] *Moyen Age*. 42(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 5-31.—Diplomatics is the science of rules governing the drawing up and presentation of legal documents. A people whose civilization is little advanced lays great stress on form. This is particularly true of law. Documents having legal significance follow this principle. The earlier middle ages followed the form of the *ars dictaminis*; with the revival of Roman law in the 12th century stress was laid on legal as well as grammatical form. The form of a charter provided the document with its legal standing, and reinforced the ordinary signs of validation. Each chancellery had its individual form, which the notary knew by heart and used constantly. Innovations introduced by progressive notaries tended themselves to become traditional. Diplomats left sigillography as an independent science, regarding seals, writing, parchment, etc., only when they were prescribed by form. Diplomatics is, then, not a historical science *per se*, but a useful auxiliary. It aids in distinguishing the true from the false, and in determining the validity of legal documents. Such official documents are inferior to personal documents in revealing the life of an age.—Walter I. Brandt.

16275. EYRE-TODD, GEORGE. Southern origins of Highland clans. *Natl. Rev. (London)*. (592) Jun. 1932: 744-747.—Perhaps there is no name more generally accepted as Highland at the present day than that of Stewart. Since the first settlement of the Shropshire knight, Sir Walter Alan, at Renfrew by David I in the middle of the 12th century, however, every step can be traced of the process by which the Stewarts became Highland. A second family which is regarded as altogether Highland today is that of the Frasers, originally a Norman family. Under the name of Frisale their ancestor appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey of the time of William the Conqueror. The Gordons came, it is believed, from the manor of Gourdon in Normandy; the first of the race in Scotland is said to have slain a fierce wild boar in Berwickshire, and to have received from Malcolm Canmore, a grant of lands there, to which he gave his name. The Comyns were of southern origin. Robert Comyn was the Norman baron sent by William the Conqueror to keep order in Northumberland in 1069. The transfer of the Comyns to the north was the result of the marriage of William de Comyn, in the days of William the Lion, to Marjorie, Countess of Buchan. The ancestor of the Chisholm chiefs, again, was almost certainly of Norman blood. None of these families, it will be seen, has any claim originally to be of Gaelic blood.—J. F. Dilworth.

16276. FREIBERG, N. P. ФРЕЙБЕРГ, Н. П. Мастера и Подмастерья Французских Цехов XIII-XIV Веков. [Masters and apprentices in French guilds in the 13th and 14th centuries.] *Известия Академии Наук, СССР. (Izvestia Akad. Nauk, SSSR)*. (3) 1931: 293-319.—In spite of the efforts of French historians to convince us that the interests of masters, pupils, and apprentices were one in the 13th century, the documents of the period tell a different story. The inequality of their standing showed in guild meetings and government. In the 14th century another division began between masters working with their own hands and those who merely hired labor, also a division between privileged and dependent guilds. The greater the competition between the masters and the greater the hold of money-lenders on the masters, the more they exploited the apprentices. Apprenticeship was part of the develop-



ment of conflict of interest between capital and labor. Later, they came more under the rule of their masters. The depopulation of France by the plague did not improve the condition of the *varlets et serviteurs*, while the accompanying wars and depression worsened it. The bourgeoisie were afraid both of the king's taxes and the revolts of the masses against the taxes. When the bourgeoisie were punished for their revolt in 1383, they drew more away from the masses, removed the influence of the propertyless from the guilds and became even more class-conscious, as they gave allegiance to the king.—*Eleanor Wheeler*.

16277. GETTY, AGNES K. The mediaeval-modern conflict in Chaucer's poetry. *PMLA*. 47 (2) Jun. 1932: 385-402.—Four medieval literary conventions (the scholarly digression, the dream frame, enumeration, and the detailed description) together with their modern antitheses, are traced through the poetry of Chaucer. Many examples taken from Chaucer's masterpiece show that in the final period of his life the poet had outgrown and largely discarded the four particular mediaeval conventions mentioned above.—*F. G. Bauer*.

16278. JUSSELIN, MAURICE. Les "Présidentz à Paris" au temps des derniers Capétiens. [The "Presidents at Paris" under the later Capetians.] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartes*. 92 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 277-284.—On June 10, 1297, Philip the Fair issued a decree authorizing seven named individuals to act for the king in matters of state during his absence. Later documents refer to this group as *presidentes Parisius*. They did not preside over any assembly, but merely acted as a group in the name of the king. In 1303 they levied a tax on the clergy in the king's name. In 1320 an ordinance on the state of the Parlement provided that it should have 8 clerks and 12 lay presidents. In the documents which have come down to us the word is always used as a participle, not as a noun in the modern sense. It simply designates the individuals who acted in the absence of the king and council. They continued during sessions of the council to preserve continuity. The word was used in this sense during the 13th century and continued in use down to the 16th century with the same meaning.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

16279. KOHT, HALVDAN. L'Olifant de Rollon. [Rollo's horn.] *Normannia*. 2 (2) Sep. 1929: 361-369.—This object, now in the national museum in Florence, is not a hunting horn but a drinking horn, and deserves further study. A tradition relates that it once was in the Sainte Chapelle, but its origin is in fact unknown. It has been ascribed to about 1200, and some of the decoration suggests 1300. The runic inscription which was erroneously read as containing the name Rollo presents linguistic difficulties, but on the whole the date seems to be the 2nd half of the 13th century. The horn throws light on Franco-Norwegian relations, and it may have been presented to the king of France during a Norwegian mission which visited him in 1248, the year when the Sainte Chapelle was finished, or on several subsequent occasions. The horn is of Icelandic workmanship; Norway acquired Iceland in 1262.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

16280. LATOUCHE, ROBERT. Les idées actuelles sur les Sarasins dans les Alpes. [Present opinions on the Saracens in the Alps.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 19 (4) 1931: 199-206.—In the Alps there are a great number of castles and thick walls which the legend attributes to the invasions of the Saracens. About these invasions in the 10th century there are more uncertain legends than historical records. The adjective Moor which we meet again in toponymy is a simple synonym for brown without reference to the invasion of the Mussulmen. What is known of the invasions of these pillagers is that they penetrated to Switzerland favored by the general anarchy. The crusades several centuries later made their name popular.—*Jules Blache*.

16281. MACKAY, DOROTHY LOUISE. Advertising a medieval university. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37 (3) Apr. 1932: 515-516.—In 1272, Charles of Anjou, king of Sicily, sent out a circular letter to the universities, describing the advantages of the revived and enlarged University of Naples; a translation of the copy sent to the University of Paris is appended.—*E. H. McNeal*.

16282. MARSHALL, D. W. HUNTER. Forfeiture and grant during the English occupation in Scotland. *Scottish Notes & Queries*. 8 (6) Jun. 1930: 101-107; (7) Jul. 1930: 128-131.—A list of grants made to Englishmen and to loyal Scotchmen of forfeitures by the Scotch during the struggles against English occupation. The eras of forfeiture were 1296-1304, 1333-1338, 1346, 1357, and the 15th century.—*E. Cole*.

16283. MOLLARD, A. Interprétation d'un passage du "De Vita Sua" de Guibert de Nogent et correction d'une expression fautive. [Interpretation of a passage in the "De Vita Sua" of Guibert de Nogent and correction of a faulty expression.] *Moyen Age*. 42 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 32-36.—The passage under consideration is from Book I, where Guibert tells how his preceptor kept him a *communibus lupis*. This is either incorrect or absurd, since it would mean that the preceptor took pains to keep the 12-year-old boy from the society of courtesans. Mollard suggests the emendation *ludis for lupis*, which would make the passage read that his preceptor kept the young boy from the common games.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

16284. OLRİK, JØRGEN. Om forholdet imellem Saksen og Knytlingasagas fremstilling af Danmarks historie 1146-1187. [The relationship between the accounts of Denmark's history (1146-1187) in Saxo and in the Knytlingasaga.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen)*. 10 (2) 1930: 131-190.—The many similarities between these two sources have been dealt with by several investigators but without any effective explanation of their relationship. It is unlikely that the writer of *Knytlingasaga* actually employed the work of Saxo. From an analysis of the dissimilarities between the two accounts it is evident that the authority behind the *Knytlingasaga* was a source more familiar than Saxo with political conditions of the time, more interested in the dynasty, and more partial to Valdemar. Actually that source was none other than Valdemar the Victorious who had some of his information from the churchman Absalon and more of it direct from Saxo's work. Valdemar gave his relation to Olaf Thordson who in turn imparted it to the writer of *Knytlingasaga*.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

16285. REINACH, SALOMON. Dante et Dolcino. [Dante and Dolcino.] *Rev. Archéol.* 35 Jan.-Apr. 1932: 103-109.—On *Inferno* xxviii, 55-60. The warning to the heretical brigand Dolcino dates this canto between 1305 when Dolcino took to the mountains and 1307 when he was burnt. No doubt Dante had met Dolcino at Vercelli in 1304.—*H. R. W. Smith*.

16286. STEEL, ANTHONY. The place of the king's household in English constitutional history, to 1272. *History*. 15 (60) Jan. 1931: 289-295.—In Anglo-Saxon times there developed a difference between the titular household officials and their working deputies, but with the increasing complexity and organization of administration after 1066, the staffs in the household departments increased and the most important deputies became members of the *curia regis*. In Henry I's reign, came the birth of the separate exchequer. In the absence of the chancellor the exchequer had to have its own seal and a clerk representing the chancellor. Thus the king's government had to have two seals, and at the end of the 12th century, with the separation of the chancellor from the king, a third "small" seal was added, soon to be called the privy seal. In Henry II's reign, the king's private financial organization, the chamber, was replaced, at least in name, by the ward-



robe, though symmetrical delimitation of functions between exchequer and wardrobe was perhaps never made. The constitutional conflict between Henry III and the magnates, with its various experiments and swings of control, shows clearly that exchequer and chancery, without the king, could not defeat wardrobe and privy seal. Nor could wardrobe and privy seal do more than obstruct the baronially controlled exchequer and chancery.—*H. D. Jordan.*

## LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

16287. ARIAS, PAOLO ENRICO. Carte quattrocentesche dello studio pisano. [Fifteenth century papers of the University of Pisa.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-28.—The oldest volume in the Archive of the University of Pisa contains the originals of 129 letters of great interest for the history of the university and for mention of prominent teachers and other notable men of the time. Almost all are dated: they are described on the cover of the codex as falling between 1480 and 1486; but the great majority are of 1483-86. Most of them are in Italian, with a few in Latin and in Sicilian mingled with Latin. They cover the rectorships of Ludovico Sparzia (1483), Aldello Piccolomini (1484), Pietro da Pietrasanta (1485), Jacopo Massiotta (1485), and Simone Oricellari (1486). The university is also represented here during the few months when it was transported to Prato because of the plague in Pisa. Many are letters of rectors, of the proveditor Bernardo Pulci, of prominent professors such as Bartolomeo Socino and Felino Sandei, who were eminent jurists, and Bartolomeo da Pratovecchio, a humanist. A goodly number concern the controllers of the institution in Florence to whom the administration of justice was deferred. They reflect the whole life of the university—academic disputes, financial crisis, quarrels among students and professors—greatly amplifying the data given by the standard historian of the university, Angelo Fabroni (*Historiae Acad. Pisanae*, Pisis, 1791). A detailed index of the codex is provided, each document being numbered and briefly summarized; but since they are listed as found, the letters are not in strict chronological order. The notes are extensive and often valuable. An index of names of persons and another of materials follow the inventory.—*P. H. Harris.*

16288. BARILLI, ARNALDO. Per le relazioni letterarie tra Parma e Urbino (1602-1608). [The literary relations between Parma and Urbino (1602-1608).] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 10-16.—An attempt is made to establish the name of the author of a *Vita di Francesco Maria I della Rovere* (Life of Francesco Maria I della Rovere) about which deal two letters written by the Duke of Urbino, Francesco Maria I della Rovere, to Pomponio Torelli, count of Monteciarugolo, which were published in the preceding number. This book might be the work of the abbot Bernardino Balli da Urbino, or even more likely of the Venetian Giovan Battista Leoni, who published it in Venice in 1605.—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16289. BENEYTO PÉREZ, JUAN. Sobre la territorialización del Código de Valencia. [Extension to the territories of the Code of Valencia.] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 12 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 187-197.—The Code of Valencia, promulgated by King James I for the capital of his kingdom and which he planned to extend to the territories of this state newly added to the crown, was never completely territorialized. It governed Valencia and the royal towns, but its application in the *señorios* is doubtful, for here either Aragonese or Catalan law prevailed.—*H. P. Lattin.*

16290. BOCCHIALINI, JACOPO. *Travestimenti danteschi*. [Dante rewritten in dialect.] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 37-43.—Critical analysis of the book *La Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri ricantata in dialetto veneziano* (Dante's Divine Comedy recomposed in Venetian dialect) by Luigi De Giorgi. Among the attempts to transfer into dialect the great poem, this is the most successful.—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16291. CAVALLINI, MAURIZIO. Documenti volterrani su Francesco Ferruccio. [Volterranean documents on Francesco Ferruccio.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 2 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 274-279.—Documents of Volterra, which played an important role in the heroic campaign of Francesco Ferrucci to save Florence from ruin in the siege of 1530, are placed on view in the Biblioteca Guarnacci, for the 4th centenary of his death. Various municipal and other records pertaining to the period of the siege and to the activities of the great commander consist of two groups: codices anterior to the surrender of Volterra to the enemy; codices posterior to the surrender and of the time of Ferrucci himself. Many of the documents which they contain have been published by the ancient Accademia dei Sepolti in the commemorative volume, *Volterra e Francesco Ferrucci*, Volterra, Vanzi, MCMXXX. These documents, which include the greater part of the sources upon the historical events noted, are described briefly and cited in some instances, so that a kind of inventory is provided for those who might wish to study them in greater detail. The additional sources in other collections are also indicated. Several phases of the events in Volterra and of Ferrucci's efforts there are placed in a new and more favorable light by these papers; and in particular the calumnies of the Volterranean chroniclers, Incontri and Parelli, partisans of the Medici, are dispelled by them. The account which they provide of what passed behind the scenes in the town during the anti-Florentine period is especially valuable.—*P. H. Harris.*

16292. CHESNEY, KATHLEEN. Two manuscripts of Christine de Pisan. *Medium Aevum.* 1 (1) May 1932: 35-41.—Two MSS apparently unknown to P. G. C. Campbell (*L'épître d'Othéa. Étude sur les Sources de Christine de Pisan.* Paris, 1924) are indicated here. They are both at the Bodleian Library. MS. Bodl. 421 which appears to have been written in the middle of the 15th century possesses only secondary interest, and cannot add much to our knowledge of the text. However, MS. Laud 570 is identified with the copy of the original MS executed for Sir John Fastolf which served as the text for the first English translation of this work by Stephen Scrope. The date set by George F. Warner in the modern edition of this translation in 1904 is rejected. It was probably done shortly after 1450, the writer says.—*B. N. Nelson.*

16293. DARBY, H. C. The medieval sea-state. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 48 (3) May 16, 1932: 136-149.—In the middle ages many seas came to be recognized as private political domains. The conception of the sovereignty of the sea was that of a political sovereignty existing as a matter of right and implying a monopoly of authority and jurisdiction analogous to that exercised on land. It usually meant, too, an exclusive control over the sea as part of the territory of the realm. This in substance was the doctrine of the *mare clausum*, a theory not without very substantial geographical bases. An enclosed sea had the advantage of constituting an area of close grouping and constant interchange. In medieval times the predominance of the land state was rivalled by the existence of sea-states. The North Sea with its central fisheries constituted a maritime unit. There was a time when the basins of London and Paris had more in common with one another than London had with Yorkshire or Paris with Provence. The western Mediterranean is almost a circular sea crossed by island stepping stones and its his-



tory is a record of successive attempts to bring the whole length of its littoral under one political control. The decline of the sea state in Europe was due to two happenings; the over-seas discoveries, by reducing the economic importance of these inland seas to comparative insignificance destroyed the natural foundations of the states which surrounded their shores; the second revolution occurred within the continent itself; communication by land had greatly improved.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

16294. DORINI, UMBERTO. Dialogo tra Francesco Zati e Pier Adovardo Giachinotti, commissari a Pisa, dopo la rotta del Ferruccio a Gavinana. [Dialogue between Francesco Zati and Pier Adovardo Giachinotti, commissaries to Pisa, after the rout of Ferrucci at Gavinana.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 2 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 89-118.—In a miscellany of MSS in the state archive of Florence is a copy of a dialogue, not previously published, between a Piagnone, or partisan of Savonarola, and an Arrabbiato, or supporter of the liberal republican government of the city, which contains a great deal of particularized information about events from 1494 to 1530, throwing light on the political atmosphere of the time and especially on the siege of Florence in 1530. A summary of its contents and of the principal speeches is given, and the authorship of the anonymous dialogue is reasonably attributed to one of the Ottimati, or aristocrats, hostile to both the parties represented. With considerable justice it may more specifically be attributed to Luigi Guicciardini, son of Piero di Jacopo and brother of the great historian Francesco Guicciardini; it was probably composed not long after the fall of Florence, doubtless in the period 1530-31. The purpose of the work was a mordant satire on Savonarola and his followers, an expose of the errors of the liberals. The personages in view are Piero Adovardo Giachinotti, intransigent partisan of resistance to the end, a figure somewhat like that of a French Convention; and his opponent Francesco Zati, a fanatic believing that the prophecies of Savonarola would be fulfilled to the salvation of Florence. Both were commissaries of the Republic at Pisa before the capitulation of Florence, and immediately preceded there Luigi Guicciardini, who caused the execution of Giachinotti. The style of the dialogue is pretentious, but it has a high flavor of incident and anecdote, with many valuable bits of information and current partisan gossip concerning Francesco Ferrucci, the rout of Gavinana, and the events in Florence itself.—*P. H. Harris.*

16295. FANTINI, RODOLFO. Maestri parmensi nello studio bolognese. I. Grammatici e retori. [Parmesan teachers in the courses of study at Bologna. I. Grammarians and rhetoricians.] *Aurea Parma.* (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 3-7.—The professors of Parma who taught at the famous University of Bologna were numerous. Among the grammarians and rhetoricians we note: Giacomo, probably dei Robazi, of Parma, who taught in 1360 and in 1390; Marco Ricci and Antonio Tridenti, called *il Tridentone*, professor of rhetoric and poetry in 1443-1444, and 1454-1456; Francesco del Pozzo, called Puteolano or Francesco da Parma, who also was a teacher of rhetoric and poetry from 1467 to 1478. The latter published, during his stay at Bologna, a very important edition of the works of Ovid. He was the first to establish a typographical society in Italy (1470). Later, he was a professor at Milan; he had important political commissions and it seems that he was crowned poet. He died in 1490. His contemporary and colleague at Bologna was Arrighino da Parma; lastly Giambattista Plauzio, born in 1450, great and renowned humanist, many of whose works still remain. (Bibliog.)—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16296. FANTINI, RODOLFO. Maestri parmensi nello studio bolognese. II. I filosofi. [Parmesan teachers

in the courses of study at Bologna. II. The philosophers.] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 3-10.—Several professors of philosophy born in Parma taught at the University of Bologna. They were: Gerardo Gerardoizzi, who taught there from 1318 to 1324; Biagio Pelacani (1380-1381; 1387-1388), who was a philosopher, physician, astronomer and mathematician, and who wrote seventeen works; Giuliano da Parma (1438-1439; 1443-1444); Andromaco Milani (1452-53), a very learned scholar who died in 1496; a contemporary and colleague of the latter was Zaniacopo da Parma, philosopher and astronomer; Giambattista da Casa or dalla Casa Antica, encyclopedist, teacher of logic and philosophy (1482-1484; 1487-1489); Girolamo del Borgo who taught astronomy (1530-1531); Bernardo Pacchiani and Valentino Galeotti who taught logic in 1581-1582 and in 1588-89, respectively. In the 17th century, the following Parmesans were at Bologna: the abbot Vitale Terrarossa who held the chair of philosophy and theology for 18 years and the abbot Benedetto Bacchini, who taught Sacred Scriptures at Bologna in 1694-97. Both these men were famous in their time, for their extensive learning. Important information follows on the division of teaching in the courses of study at Bologna during the middle ages. (Illus.)—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16297. FERON, A. Un ancêtre de Pascal, conseiller a l'échiquier perpétuel de Normandie (1502-1517). [An ancestor of Pascal who was councillor of the perpetual exchequer of Normandy, 1502-1517.] *Normannia.* 2 (1) May 1929: 300-310.—New light on the Norman branch of the Pascal family. (Pedigree, documents, and facsimiles.)—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

16298. FERRETTI, JOLANDA. L'organizzazione militare in Toscana durante il governo di Alessandro e Cosimo I de' Medici. [The military organization in Tuscany during the government of Alessandro and Cosimo I de' Medici.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 1 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 248-275; 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 58-80; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 133-151; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 211-219.—Alessandro I Medici, in establishing his despotic power more firmly over Florence after the reform of 1532, disarmed the citizens of the city and used against it the good will of the domain, won by concessions and favors. The provincial subjects became the most solid foundation of his authority in the organization of a citizen militia, constituted in Sept. 1534. His successor, Cosimo I, developed the institution greatly and made it the bulwark of his power. The differences between this organization and that established by Machiavelli were very considerable; the militia of Cosimo and his successors was not an instrument of democratic national defense and expansion, but always the most serviceable weapon to maintain a despotism. In the early phases the commissary was the chief administrative officer, the captain the executive upon whom practical matters devolved. The development of the coastal defenses against piratical incursions was one of the salient efforts of the new order in Tuscany. After the war against Siena, the defects of the troops as seen in action were lessened by the reform of 1556, and Cosimo intensified the work of fortification. The recruiting, distribution, arms and payments, training, and discipline of the troops are set forth in detail, and their administrative and military regulations, the functions of the commissary, the generals, captains, and minor officers, are studied, together with the administration of justice, the military bank, and the provisions made for maintenance. Lastly, the participation of Tuscany in the European wars and the activities of foreign troops in the service of Cosimo are discussed; and the Tuscan military power is contrasted with that of other Italian states.—*P. H. Harris.*

16299. GUERRIERI-CROCETTI, CAMILLO. Le



lettere del Machiavelli. [The letters of Machiavelli.] *Études Ital.* 1 n.s. (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 141-146.

16300. HOFFMANN, J. WESLEY. The Fondaco dei Tedeschi: the medium of Venetian-German trade. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (2) Apr. 1932: 244-252.—Traces the journey of an imaginary merchant of Nurnberg in the 15th century from his home town to Venice, describing the dangers and hindrances of the month's journey, the organization of the *fondaco*, and the conditions of trading in Venice.—*E. H. McNeal.*

16301. HOGREFE, PEARL. Sir Thomas More's connection with the Roper family. *PMLA.* 47 (2) Jun. 1932: 523-533.—For 25 to 30 years before their intermarriage the More and Roper families had been associated at Lincoln's Inn where Thomas More received his legal training. Evidence establishing close relationship is gathered from state papers of the period and from John Roper's will.—*F. G. Bauer.*

16302. MUCKLOW, WALTER. The herrings and the first great combine. *J. Accountancy.* 53 (4) Apr. 1932: 279-295; (5) May 1932: 368-384.—A sketch of the origin and some of the outstanding events in the history of the Hanseatic League.—*H. F. Taggart.*

16303. PIATTOLI, RENATO. Il problema portuale di Firenze dall'ultima lotta con Gian Galeazzo Visconti alle prime trattative per l'acquisto di Pisa (1402-1405). [The port problem of Florence from the last struggle with Gian Galeazzo Visconti to the first negotiations for the acquisition of Pisa (1402-1405).] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 157-190.—As the grip of Gian Galeazzo Visconti tightened upon northern and central Italy in 1402, Florence faced an acute crisis in two respects: probable conquest by the Lombard tyrant, once he had closed the circle about her by the acquisition of Bologna; and the strangulation of her commerce through the loss of access to the sea. Gian Galeazzo, by his influence on Lucca, closed to Florence the Lucchese port of Motrone; Pisa was in his hands already; Siena had submitted to him, and hence her port of Talamone was withheld from the Florentines. The tortuous negotiations to arrange for port facilities are recounted as reflected in the letters of merchants, particularly the Datini. Florence made concessions to Paolo Guinigi, lord of Lucca, and received only more intransigence. The death of Gian Galeazzo Visconti changed the situation, but the renewed vigor of Florentine diplomacy only drove together again the states of the Viscontean domain, and Paolo Guinigi demanded still more gold for the use of Motrone. At this point Florence concluded an agreement with Gherardo d'Appiano for his port of Piombino, which created tension with Genoa. The attempt of Florence to occupy Pisa failed. Great difficulties rose with Genoa, and Marshal Boucicaut, her governor for the king of France, was able to extract from the Florentines the concessions he demanded. The quarrel being carried before Charles VI at Paris, the latter refused eventually to accept the lordship of Pisa, and Florence, most of whose requests were granted, emerged with a great diplomatic triumph. This important study of her commercial and political difficulties due to lack of a port of her own, which finally made imperative the acquisition of Pisa, is largely based upon documentary sources.—*P. H. Harris.*

16304. RICCI, ALBERTO. Le imprese militari di Odoardo Farnese.—La campagna del 1635. [The military enterprises of Odoardo Farnese.—The campaign of 1635.] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 49-56.—Various and not always correct have been the opinions of the civil and political qualities of Prince Odoardo Farnese, who was an energetic and loyal man, imbued with an independent spirit. He took over the rule of Parma in 1626 at the age of fourteen and centralized the government. In 1629 he repelled an invading army of the duke of Mantua. A friend of France, in August of the same year he foiled a similar attempt of

the Germans led by Collalto. In 1633, he allied himself for a short time to Louis XIII against Spain, hoping to occupy Milan, but France did not give him her promised help. On July 11, 1635, he joined with a strong army the league of Rivoli (with Louis XIII, Vittorio Amedeo of Savoy and Gonzaga of Mantua), in order to drive the Spaniards out of Lombardy. The command of the allied armies was given to the duke of Savoy, and in the latter's absence to Marshall Crequi. Very soon there arose dissensions between Farnese and Crequi. The enterprise failed miserably, but the cause of the failure must be attributed to Crequi who set out for war without preparation or foresight. Finally, in 1642, Farnese waged war, with other Italian princes, on Pope Urban VIII Barberini who had previously annexed Farnese's lands to his own territory (1637); the prince took this step to avenge himself of the arrogance of the Barberini family, which sought to bring harm upon him in every way. He died at the early age of 34, in 1646.—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16305. RIDOLFI, ROBERTO. Di alcuni errori cronologici relativi a Tommaso Aldobrandini segretario de'breve. [Some chronological errors relative to Tommaso Aldobrandini, secretary of briefs.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 226-228.—Letters of Donato Giannotti found by the author in the British Museum and published in the same periodical (*Nuovi contributi alla biografia di Donato Giannotti*, 1 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 213-247; *Lettere inedite di Donato Giannotti a Piero Vettori*, 2 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 229-273; 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 7-36; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931): errors of date made by Tiraboschi (*Storia della lett. it.*, Modena, 1792, VII, 1124), Marini (*Degli archiatri pontifici*, Rome, 1784, II, 312), and Litta (*Famiglia Aldobrandini*, tav. 1), concerning the official career and death of Tommaso Aldobrandini, papal secretary of briefs, are disclosed and in part rectified. It seems probable that this brother of Clement VIII assumed his post in 1567, and that the date of his death may be reasonably established as of July 13, 1571, instead of 1572.—*P. H. Harris.*

16306. RICCI, ALBERTO. Le imprese militari di Odoardo Farnese II. III. Campagne del 1636-1637, 1641-1642, e 1643-1644. [The military enterprises of Odoardo Farnese II. III. Campaigns of 1636-1637, 1641-1642, and 1643-1644.] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 28-36; (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 32-38.—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16307. ROTH, CECIL. Roberto Ridolfi e la sua congiura. [Roberto Ridolfi and his conspiracy.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 2 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 119-132.—Roberto Ridolfi, son of Pagnozzo Ridolfi and his wife Maddalena Gondi, was born Nov. 18, 1531; was the representative of his family's great commercial and banking enterprises in London, from about 1562. In 1570 he became closely implicated in the great conspiracy which bears his name. With the aid of the Catholic nobles of England, chief among whom was Leslie, bishop of Ross, he plotted to depose Elizabeth and place upon the throne Mary, Queen of Scotland, who should then marry the Duke of Norfolk. Ridolfi had a list of 40 names of English Catholic noblemen, all deemed ardent sympathizers. The assistance of Spain was counted upon. The negotiations continued through most of 1571, and Mary Stuart, Philip II of Spain, the Duke of Alba, and Pope Pius V were all implicated. Ridolfi left England on Mar. 24, 1571, to obtain the benediction of the pope and the consent of Philip II. When the conspiracy was discovered Ridolfi's only refuge was his native Italy. With the death of Pius V on May 1, 1572, his only benefactor who had full knowledge of his extensive services, disappeared, and all his hopes of rich reward were shattered, while his personal losses were considerable. Hoping to recover at least the latter, he addressed a memorial to Gregory XIII, re-



questing an indemnity, if not the recompense promised by Pius. This document, at present in the state archive of Florence, is here published integrally for the first time, and it supplies highly important information for the most part unknown till now. Thus, it appears that Ridolfi's political activity began as early as 1566; that Pius V had named him his secret nuncio in England, at the request of the Catholic nobility itself; that he was kept well provided with funds; that, with the aid of sympathizers in the council, he kept the pope regularly informed; that he probably had no part in the premature rebellion of the counts of Westmoreland and Northumberland; and that he was principally responsible for the distribution in England of the bull of excommunication of Feb. 25, 1570. By the failure of the conspiracy he lost his English patrimony of about 14,000 ducats, and in his memorial he called upon the Cardinals Alessandrino and Rusticucci, who had evidently participated in the arrangements, as witnesses to his past services. Probably Gregory XIII granted his plea, for Ridolfi was able to take a profitable part in Italian politics throughout the rest of his life, dying in 1612 a senator of Florence.—*P. H. Harris.*

16308. SAINT-AULAIRE, COMTE de. L'apprentissage de Richelieu, 1607-1617. [The apprenticeship of Richelieu, 1607-1617.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 46(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-23.—A survey of Richelieu's early political and diplomatic activity which is to appear as a chapter in a comprehensive work.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

16309. SHEARS, F. S. The language of the first and third versions of Froissart's chronicles. *Medium Aevum.* 1(1) May 1932: 56-60.—Having demonstrated in a recent study, *Froissart, Chronicler and Poet* (London, 1930), that the narrative in the third redaction is more personal and critical, of greater liberality in its use of dialogue and dramatic effect, the writer turns here to an examination of the linguistic differences between the versions. He declares that in the latter may be found evidence of the modernization of the vocabulary, the slow breaking down of the old French declension, and notable changes from the first version in the use and selection of prepositions.—*B. N. Nelson.*

16310. SIMPSON, W. DOUGLAS. David de Necker's Stammbuch of 1579. *Aberdeen Univ. Library Bull.* 8(43) Jun. 1931: 577-586.—A rare and beautiful example of the German *Album Amicorum* in vogue in the 16th century, with woodcuts and engravings, and rhymes of variety and originality. (Illus.)—*E. Cole.*

16311. STEENSTRUP, JOHANNES. Fredtøds Betydningen af denne Straf og Tvang i de sidste Aarhundreder af dens Bestaaen. [Outlawry: its significance during the last centuries of its use.] *Hist. Tidsskr.*

(Copenhagen). 10(4) 1931: 395-445.—The 15th and 16th centuries of expanding royal authority inherited from the earlier period much of the tradition that the central authority should interfere directly as little as possible in carrying out the judgments of legal processes, leaving these to be executed by the wronged party. In carrying out judgments certain types of property were seized on occasion, but there was a hesitancy about taking a man's land. The use of outlawry tended to widen especially when it was employed to coerce those who might have but an indirect connection with some crime. This wider employment encouraged some misuse and in the period following the Reformation the monarchy restricted its application; in fact the code of Christian V made little reference to it.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

16312. SUMNER, H. Dante and the regnum italicum. *Medium Aevum.* 1(1) May 1932: 2-23.—Francesco Ercole's interpretation of Dante's political thought which was published in the *Arch. Storico Ital.* for 1917 and more recently, in 1927, in his two-volume work, *Il pensiero politico di Dante*, is subjected to critical analysis. Ercole's central proposition that Dante's imperial program, far from denying the political unity of Italy, necessarily and naturally presupposes it, is claimed by Sumner to be indemonstrable. Dante, himself, says little of a *regnum italicum*, an autonomous and unitary Italian state. It is inaccurate, the writer argues, to identify, as Ercole does, the unity of Italian cultural civilization felt by Dante with a political unity. Furthermore, after the time of Henry III in the middle of the 11th century the conception of the *regnum italicum* seems to become more and more absorbed in that of *Empire*. The phrase had no practical and little juridical import after 1200. It is to be noted that in the *De Monarchia* the most violent denunciations are reserved for anti-imperialists like Pierre Dubois. Finally, the precise extent of the *regnum italicum*, although always a matter of doubt in fact or theory, "certainly never included the whole of Italy."—*B. N. Nelson.*

16313. TICEHURST, N. F. The swan-marks of Berkshire. *Berkshire Archaeol. J.* 36(1) Spring 1932: 62-91.—All unmarked swans flying at liberty belonged to the crown and were marked with the king's or prince's mark. From the appointment of the king's swan-master in 1361, Berkshire waters were under the supervision of the master's deputies. Between 1463 and 1477 commissioners were appointed to sit in swan-mote and inquire into the capturing of swans. All the marks in use on the Thames and its tributaries are upper mandible marks. Description and illustrations of 140 marks in use up to the 17th century.—*E. Cole.*

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

16314. EL-HAWARY, HASSAN MOHAMMED. The second oldest Islamic monument known, dates A.H. 71 (A.D. 691) from the time of the Omayyad Calif 'Abd-el-Malik ibn Marwān. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. (Gt. Brit. & Ireland).* (2) Apr. 1932: 289-294.—*E. Cole.*

16315. AL-HAMDĀNĪ, HUSAIN F. The history of the Ismā'īlī Da'wat and its literature during the last phase of the Fāṭimid Empire. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. (Gt. Brit. & Ireland).* (1) Jan. 1932: 126-136.—With the Fāṭimid movement promoted by the mission known as Da'wat, as its inspiration, al-Mu'ayyad (d. 1078 at Cairo) and Nāṣir-i-Khusrū wrote many poems, essays, and works commenting upon the politics of their day. Al-Mu'ayyad is one of the few autobiographies in Islamic literature; his works were a remarkable legacy for the Da'wat in the Yemen. Among the later literary men active in propagating the mission were: al-Khaṭṭāb (b. 1138), whose poetry has been preserved; Dāī Ibrahim al

Husain al Hamidī and Dāī Muhammad b. Ṭāhir; and Dai Imodu'ddīn Idrīs, whose detailed history of the Da'wat is an important work of what was then a revolutionary movement.—*E. Cole.*

16316. HASHIMI, SYED. The Dā'irat-ul-Ma'arif. *Islamic Culture.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 625-665.—An index to the publications of the Dā'irat-ul-Ma'arif, an agency engaged for the past four decades in unearthing, editing, and publishing rare old texts on religious, classical, and general subjects. The list is accompanied by interesting commentaries concerning the MS and the author of each.—*M. Abbott.*

16317. MOZAFFARUDDIN, SYED. Some aspects of Muslim thought. *Islamic Culture.* 4(3) Jul. 1930: 452-473.—The two broad philosophical divisions of Muslim thought, rationalists and scholastics, are herein discussed by the author in their various aspects, historical and religious, respecting their similarities and differences, with a view to proving that, contrary to the belief of some western Orientalists, they both derive



their origin and development directly from Islamic and not Greek theology, and are based beyond doubt on the teachings of the Qur'ān.—*M. Abbott.*

## INDIA

**16318. ALI, A. YUSUF.** Social and economic life in mediaeval India. *Islamic Culture.* 2(3) Jul. 1928: 360-375; 4(2) Apr. 1930: 199-222.—(From the middle of the 7th century to the middle of the 16th century.) In the early period the country was not thickly inhabited. The racial mixture was not stabilized; but certain festivals are mentioned, as well as the system of "taxation"; the production of rice, wheat, ginger, melon, and pumpkins; and the severe punishment for crime (which was infrequent). The second period, began in the late 10th century; mixture of races and new social groupings, unifying of North and South India, love of magic, ornaments, and cosmetics, books of birch bark, games, and dress, are described. There was little Muslim influence until the 14th century when a new period begins. The social life is described by Ibn Batuta (in India 1333-36), by Amir Khursgrau (1253-1325) and by Marco Polo. During this period there was an attempt by the monarchs to abolish social inequalities; they (Ala-uddin Khālji, Muhammad Shah Tughluq, and Firoz Shah Tughluq) established currency reform, unemployment and charitable relief, and public works, the latter including forts, palaces, irrigation bunds, mosques, tombs, colleges, inns, gardens, canals, and bridges.—*E. Cole.*

**16319. AYYAR, K. V. SUBRAMANYA.** Three Tamil inscriptions of Lalgudi. *Epigraphia Indica.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 46-48; (2) Apr. 1929: 49-53.—Found on the north wall of the Saptarishisvara temple, and apparently written simultaneously, these Lalgudi inscriptions must be treated as copies of older records, and can be assigned to the 10th century A.D. The method of dating and references to kings would set the dates (considered separately for each inscription) at 816, 824 and 883.—*E. Cole.*

**16320. BHANDARKAR, D. R. Nāgar Brāhmanas and the Bengal Kāyasthas.** *Indian Antiquary.* 61(762) Mar. 1932: 41-55.—The Kayastha caste of Bengal was formed in the 9th century A.D., under grant of a village. Those of Bombay claim to be Kshatriyas but Brahman consider them Rudras.—*E. Cole.*

**16321. CHATTERJI, M. M. Brahmanism and caste.** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 26(1) 1930 (pub. Mar. 1931): 215-219.—Development of caste, 8th to 12th centuries.

**16322. CHATTERJI, M. M. Monasticism and Brahmanism.** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 26(1) 1930 (pub. Mar. 1931): 221-230.—Monasticism was adopted by Brahman revivalists.—*E. Cole.*

**16323. GHOSH, J. C. Was Viśākha Datta a Bengali?** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal.* 26(1) 1930 (pub. Mar. 1931): 241-245.—The author of the Sanskrit drama, *Mudrārākṣasam*, is shown from references in his writings to have been a Bengali.—*E. Cole.*

**16324. GODE, P. K. Notes on Indian chronology.** *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 13(2) 1931-32 (pub. 1932): 180-186.—Comments are made on the following: a manuscript of *Samgītaragakalpadruma* and its probable date; *Rasavilāsa* of Bhūdeva Sukla and its probable date about A.D. 1550; a commentary on the *Kumarāsambhava* by Haricaranadāsa, called *Devasenā* and its probable date (between 1630 and 1680 A.D.); exact date on *Naukā* of Gangārāma Jādī—1742 A.D.—*M. Abbott.*

**16325. HODIVĀLĀ, S. H. Akbarpūr-Tānda and Akbarpūr.** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 54-56.—Attempts to locate the mint town of Akbarpūr-Tānda from de-

scriptions, and to distinguish it from other Akbarpūrs. It is still uncertain whether the crossing place on the Narbada near Mandu or the Akbarpur at Mathura is meant.—*E. Cole.*

**16326. HODIVĀLĀ, S. H. The chronology of the zodiacal coins.** A postscript. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 57-58.

**16327. HODIVĀLĀ, S. H. The Kashmir coins of Aḥmad Shāh and 'Ālamgir II.** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 68-69.—Kashmir was a province of Afghan for a time, and these coins are probably of that period.—*E. Cole.*

**16328. HODIVĀLĀ, S. H. The Multān coins of 'Ālamgir II.** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 70-71.—Dates from 1761-1174 A.H. Coins struck by the Mahrattas in the name of the emperor to signify reversion of their province to the throne at Delhi.—*E. Cole.*

**16329. HODIVĀLĀ, S. H. The unassigned coins of Jalāl Shāh Sultani.** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 41-45.—Two coins still unidentified in the Indian Museum exhibit give evidence of having been struck at the time of Jalāl Khan (837 A.H.), independent sultan of Bengal.

**16330. KUNDANGAR, K. G. Āndhra coins in the Lord Irwin agricultural museum, Kolhāpūr.** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 30-36.—No other reference to these coin-strikers is found, but the coins date 10th to 12th centuries A.H.—*E. Cole.*

**16331. MACNICOL, NICOL.** The beginnings of Marāṭhī literature. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc. (Gt. Brit. & Ireland).* (2) Apr. 1932: 333-344.—Mukund Rāj, J. āneśvar, and Nāmdēv are usually credited with inaugurating the intellectual awakening in Mahārāshṭrā and making use of vernacular as the literary medium. Recently the Mānabhāu sect has been added to the list. The influence of each of these is evaluated.—*E. Cole.*

**16332. MARTIN, M. F. C. Coins exhibited at the annual meeting of the N. S. I. at Benāres in January, 1929.** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 72-74.—Coins struck by the Muḥam invaders of India.—*E. Cole.*

**16333. MARTIN, M. F. C. Some rare Ghaznavid coins.** *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 75-78.

**16334. PATHAK, K. B. Dharmakīrti and Bhāmaha.** *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 12(4) Jul. 1931: 372-395.—A discussion of Sanskrit passages from different sources in the effort to establish the definition of one Sanskrit phrase, the interpretation and use of which is disputed between these two rhetoricians of ca. the 7th or 8th century.—*M. Abbott.*

**16335. PATHAK, K. B. On the Unādi Sūtras of Jaina Śākaṭāyana.** *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 13(2) 1931-32 (pub. 1932): 154-156.—The author clarifies the confusion of the Unādi Sūtras of Jaina Śākaṭāyana, composed ca. the 9th century, with those of three other authors.—*M. Abbott.*

**16336. PRASAD, DURGA.** A silver coin struck in Nepāl in the name of 'Alā-ud-din Muhammad Shāh Khilji. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 37-38.

**16337. SASTRI, HIRANANDA.** Nālandā stone inscription of the reign of Yāsōvarmmadēva. *Epigraphia Indica.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 38-45.—Excavated at Nālandā, the ancient site of Magadha. It is in florid Sanskrit and most of it in verse. The development in the characters must have taken place in the 6th century A.D. and the facts enable us to determine the real name of the subduer of the Hunas in Northern India—Yāsōvarmmadēva. The identities of Mālāda and Bālāditya are discussed. (Text and translation.)—*E. Cole.*



16338. SHARMA, S. R. The beginnings of Suketri dynasty. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*. 26(1) 1930 (pub. Mar. 1931): 279-281.—Denial of the former dating by Cunningham of beginnings of present Suket dynasty and evidence to show its beginning in the 13th century.—*E. Cole*.

16339. SINGHAL, C. R. Coins of Nasir Shah of Gujarat. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 40-41.

16340. STAPLETON, H. E. A find of 182 silver coins of kings of the Husaini and Sūri dynasties from Raipārā, Thāna Dohar, district Dacca, Eastern Bengal. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 5-22.—Coins dating from 1519 to 1554 A.D., were probably buried by a Hindu family dispossessed during the political troubles of 1545 A.D.—*E. Cole*.

16341. TĀRĀPOREVĀLĀ, V. D. B. Aurangzeb's rupee of Dāru-s-Surūr-i-Burhānpūr. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 39-40.

16342. THORBURN, P. Notes on a few rare Indian coins. *J. & Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal—Numismat.* No. 25(2) 1929 (pub. Dec. 1930): 23-29.—Types from the 7th century A. H. described and considered historically.

16343. UPADHYE, A. N. A note on Trivikrama's date. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona*. 13(2) 1931-32 (pub. 1932): 171-172.—Evidence taken by the writer from a recently published inscription throws light on the hitherto conjectured date of the Prakrit grammar of Trivikrama, placing it early in the 13th century.—*M. Abbott*.

16344. UPADHYE, A. N. Dr. Pathak's view on Anantavīrya's date. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona*. 13(2) 1931-32 (pub. 1932): 161-170.—The frequency of the name Anantavīrya has led to confusion of identities and dates, which the author, by examination of various records, clarifies to his satisfaction, with special reference to the mistaken identity on one particular Anantavīrya mentioned in a recent paper by Pathak. The author places him in the latter quarter of the 7th century.—*M. Abbott*.

## THE WORLD, 1648 TO 1920

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

16345. BESSMERTNY, BERTHA. Hermann Kopp als Chemiker. [Hermann Kopp as chemist.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 14(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 62-68.—A brief biography of Kopp (1817-1892) and description of his work in chemistry.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

16346. BILLROTH, T. (C. P. RHOADS, tr.). Historical studies on nature and treatment of gunshot wounds from fifteenth century to present time. *Yale J. Biol. & Medic.* 4 Oct. 1931: 3-36; Dec. 1931: 119-148; Jan. 1932: 225-257.—Described as the teacher of teachers, whose pupils while he was at the University of Vienna came to occupy many university chairs in Germanic countries, and as having formulated the standards and program of university education in the medical sciences, Billroth's interest in the history of medicine, which characterized all his writings, is partially given expression by a study of the history of the surgery of gunshot wounds, written in 1859, and directly inspired by the *Maximen der Kriegsheilkunst* of Stromeyer (1855), which together with the work of Kurt Sprengel were the chief aids utilized. While the science of bacteriology was still unknown at the time, the handling of infected wounds had previously developed empirically to a state where bacteriology contributed less than might be expected to this subject. This, together with the unfolding of the pageant of surgeon from Brunshwig to Stromeyer, striving by thought and deed to ameliorate in some degree the horror and destruction by war, is the justification of the resurrection of this work. Illustrations of the instruments used and the performance of amputations and trepanations help to make vivid the account. There is also a biographical note of Theodore Billroth, the Austrian surgeon.—*P. Lieff*.

16347. BLACK, BESSIE M. Greene Vardiman Black, 1836-1915. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 38 1931: 78-123.—Black is one of the outstanding leaders in the development of the science of dentistry. As an investigator, inventor, and author he has been called the father of that science in modern times.—*J. A. James*.

16348. BUTLER, C. S. Hero worship and propagation of fallacies. (Lessons from lives of Jean Astruc and John Hunter.) *Ann. Internal Medic.* 5 Feb. 1932: 1033-1038.—Jean Astruc (1684-1766) was the celebrated physician of Louis XV and was so scholarly at

the height of his career that few contemporaries dared oppose him. He wrote *A Treatise on the Venereal Disease*. It never has been understood even by his own countrymen how such a scholar as Astruc could lend himself to the propagation of so much that was fallacious in a single volume. His book was written 44 years after the publication of an excellent and extensively used study on this subject by Gabriel LeClerc. Nevertheless Astruc's work has influenced medical thought and literature down to the present time. John Hunter wrote *A Treatise on the Venereal Disease* in 1786 in which he embraced Astruc's views. In advancing a knowledge of medicine it is better to have open intellectual combat than to have too much "scholarship" and too much hero worship.—*Charles M. Thomas*.

16349. BUXBAUM, H. History of obstetrics. *Illinois Medic. J.* 61 Feb. 1932: 118-125.—This is an attempt to classify and summarize in epochs the progress of obstetrics from the period of the earliest historical data on the subject to the present time. References for the earlier periods are drawn from primitive customs and from the literature of India, Egypt, and ancient Europe. The leading developments since the 16th century are discussed in detail and include accounts of the lives of several outstanding obstetricians, the perfection of instruments and a discussion of puerperal fever.—*Charles M. Thomas*.

16350. CARRETTE, PAUL. Le Père Poution de Manosque: "guerisseur des fous." [Father Poution of Manosque: "curer of insanity."] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 23(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 101-107.—Father Poution was a pioneer in the treatment of the insane in a small Provençal hospital, maintained by the Brethren of the Christian Schools. Its size enabled Father Poution to study different types of insanity, and to treat individual cases with much success.—*C. R. Hall*.

16351. DELAUNAY, PAUL. Le Docteur Claude-René Drouard et les débuts de la vaccination dans la Sarthe. [Doctor Claude-René Drouard and the introduction of vaccination into the Sarthe.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 23(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 7-27.—Drouard was a physician of revolutionary France, a pharmacist in the revolutionary armies, and medical graduate at Paris. He was assigned during the period to special medical duty in the department of the Sarthe. There was a very bad smallpox epidemic raging



there at the time, and Drouard assisted very materially in the introduction of Jenner's vaccine, as secretary of the central vaccine society of the district.—*C. R. Hall.*

16352. DOOLIN, W. Some old journeymen surgeons. *Irish J. Medic. Sci.* 72 Dec. 1931: 631-641.—From a series of visits to various picture galleries, including Wellcome Historical Museum at London and the Stadel at Frankfurt-am-Main, are gathered a series of descriptions of professional portraits, which depict the professional man at his work, forming a permanent pictorial record of the several stages of the growth of medical art from its earliest beginnings. The social position of the journeyman surgeon of the 17th and 18th centuries was an intermediary one between that of the disdainful physician and the menial barber surgeon, his knowledge in general having been gained during an apprenticeship. Eight canvasses are reproduced and described, the most revealing paintings of medical subjects coming from the school of Dutch painters of the 17th century. The Dutch painters had a marked preference for the portrayal of popular medicine, in which scenes of dental extractions were especial favorites, together with the technical problem of the production of light and shade. The art of the satirist and cartoonist are to be found in the French and English schools, of a later period.—*P. Lieff.*

16353. ELOSU, SUZANNE. La maladie de Jean-Jacques Rousseau. [The disease of Jean Jacques Rousseau.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 23 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 349-356.—A moot question, in view of Rousseau's well-known dislike of all doctors and their remedies. The author analyzes the main theories of Rousseau's pathological history, and concludes that he suffered through life and finally died of a sort of uremic poisoning, induced by lifelong failure to properly dispose of bodily waste.—*C. R. Hall.*

16354. FEDERICO, P. J. Origin and early history of patents. *J. Patent Office Soc.* 11 (7) Jul. 1929: 292-305.—This article traces the growth of granting monopolies for special invention from the 14th century in England. Not before the middle of the 18th century did patents encourage invention.—*E. Cole.*

16355. FINNEY, J. M. T. Changing conditions in surgery since the time of Henry Jacob Bigelow. *New Engl. J. Medic. (Boston).* 206 Feb. 11, 1932: 263-276.—Bigelow's surgical lifetime spanned the two most momentous epochs in the history of surgery, the introduction of anesthesia and antiseptics. This article deals at some length with the characteristics and personality of Bigelow. The discussion of conditions since his time is drawn principally from the personal experience of the author.—*Charles M. Thomas.*

16356. GHINOPOULO, SOPHOCLE. Représentants de l'École de Médecin de Vienne émigrés en France au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Representatives of the Viennese Medical School who emigrated to France in the nineteenth century.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 23 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 237-260.—Paris has exercised a great attraction for the young savants of all nations, and no less for the Viennese than for others. Ghinopoulos deals here with the careers of five Viennese doctors who became eminent in their specialties. There was Gruby, friend of Heine, Chopin, Lamartine, and George Sand and a specialist on parasites; Swediauer, author of a celebrated treatise on syphilis; Mandl, a microscopic anatomist; Gall, who achieved fame in nervous and spinal disease; and Sichel, the great ophthalmologist.—*C. R. Hall.*

16357. LIPPMANN, EDMUND von. Hermann Kopp als Historiker. [Hermann Kopp as historian.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-5.—In addition to three minor works on alchemy, Kopp wrote four important historical works: (1) *Geschichte der Chemie* (1843-47), (2) *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie* (1869), (3) *Entwicklung der Chemie*

*in der neueren Zeit* (1871), (4) *Die Alchemie in älterer und neuerer Zeit* (1886). A brief description and critical estimate of each is given.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

16358. LOYE, JOHN. Locomotives of the Grand Trunk Railway (supplementary notes to the story in *Bull.* 25). *Bull. Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc.* (28) May 1932: 28-35.—Detailed mechanical descriptions and photographs. (See Entry 3: 17141.)—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16359. MAYER, ANDRÉ. Cent ans de médecine expérimentale. [One hundred years of experimental medicine.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 32 (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 193-213.—*D. Maier.*

16360. MELDRUM, ANDREW N. Lavoisier's three notes on combustion, 1772. *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 15-30.—A study of Lavoisier's experiments with phosphorus and phosphoric acid and of the development of his ideas on combustion.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

16361. METZGER, HÉLÈNE. Eugène Chevreul, historien de la chimie. [Eugene Chevreul, historian of chemistry.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 6-11.—While the chemical researches of Eugene Chevreul (1786-1889) are generally recognized, his work in the history of chemistry is as generally disregarded. The history of chemistry from earliest times to the death of Lavoisier was divided by him into five periods. He did not separate Lavoisier from his times nor consider him apart from his predecessors and his contemporaries. He attributed the revival of chemistry to Newtonian philosophy.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

16362. METZGER, HÉLÈNE. Introduction à l'étude du rôle de Lavoisier dans l'histoire de la chimie. [Introduction to the study of the role of Lavoisier in the history of chemistry.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 31-50.—A review of 18th century scientific thought and of Lavoisier's scientific precursors and contemporaries.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

16363. MICHELI, GIUSEPPE. La chiamata di Lazzaro Spallanzani all'Università di Parma. [The summoning of Lazzaro Spallanzani to the University of Parma.] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 71-77.—Letters, with comments, from the renowned scientist, Lazzaro Spallanzani, exchanged with Panciaudi, who offered him the professorship of physics at the University of Parma (1779). These letters dismiss the doubts which existed as to the truth of the call of Spallanzani to the University of Parma, and about the supposed hostility in the relations between Panciaudi and Spallanzani, which, if existing, was altered soon after. (Bibliog. unedited letters, and plate.)—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

16364. MIELI, ALDO. Le rôle de Lavoisier dans l'histoire des sciences. [The role of Lavoisier in the history of science.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 51-56.—Lavoisier did not open but closed a period in the history of chemistry. He did much to solve the problems that had already been raised and he organized the results of research of previous centuries. Thus he laid the foundation for modern chemistry.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

16365. MORRISON, J. B. Historical sketch of development of preventive medicine in the state of New Jersey. *New Jersey Medic. Soc. J.* 28 Oct. 1931: 731-742.—In a survey of what has been accomplished in the last 165 years in the advancement of preventive medicine in the state of New Jersey, the high place of the Medical Society of New Jersey and of the entire profession of the state is demonstrated. The medical society has led, with the legislature painfully slow to follow, towards the legal enactment of measures regarding the disposal of sewage, being second to Massachusetts only for such provision. New Jersey was the first state to provide for the medical examination of



school children, among the first to establish a state board of health, the first to adopt a standard for certified milk, to standardize hospitals and place all private hospitals under state control, in mosquito extermination, and among the first to enact a law for the promotion of ophthalmia neonatorum, all of which have had most gratifying results, as in the rapid fall in infant mortality.—*P. Lieff.*

16366. RICHARDS, G. GILL. The family doctor and pioneer physician of the west. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 98(24) Jun. 11, 1932: 2035-2038.—This article is the chairman's address which was read before the section on the practice of medicine at the 83d annual session of the American Medical Association, New Orleans, May 13, 1932. The general description of the life and work of the pioneer physician is supplemented with specific illustrations. The early medical men of the west participated in the educational and civic development of their communities. Dr. Willard Richards, the grandfather of the author of this article, was the first editor of the *Desert News* in Salt Lake City in 1850. Medical ethics was rigidly observed by these early physicians. Consultations were common and were held with dignity and formality. There was little jealousy of the younger men.—*Charles M. Thomas.*

16367. RIDDELL, W. R. A medical thesis of long ago: relic of early medicine in Pennsylvania. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 134 Sep. 16, 1931: 298-299.—A thesis submitted in 1758 by Benjamin Shultz, desirous of obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, which he published in a crown octavo volume of 55 pages, is interesting as being an early suggestion for the use of our common *poke-weed* in medicine. The plant is described botanically, and its roots as emetic and cathartic. In the equine disease, yellow water, the food of horses was sprinkled with a decoction of the roots with good effects. It is declared to be of great service in ulcers, sometimes successful in cancer, may be employed usefully in rheumatism and gout, and is admirable in eruptions. The author judges the thesis a creditable exhibition considering the knowledge of science in Shultz's day.—*P. Lieff.*

16368. ROWE, O. W. Seventeenth century pediatrics: an anthology. *Minnesota Medic. (St. Paul).* 15 Feb. 1932: 101-105.—This article deals principally with developments in England but there is some discussion of conditions in France, Central Europe, and America.—*Charles M. Thomas.*

16369. SALWEY, DAVID E. L. English organ building during the nineteenth century. *Organ.* 11(44) Apr. 1932: 205-213.—In 1827 John Booth was the first Englishman to utilize the principle of pneumatic action to open the pallets of the bass pipes of an organ. The period of the forties was one of great activity, with many innovations in the swell organs in favor of the dulciana mixture and manual doubles, the general tendency, tonally, being in the direction of weight and solidity of the foundation work. In the four decades after the Grand Exhibition of 1851 there was rapid advance and continual improvement. Hydraulic blowing came to the fore, while the use of electricity in the control of organs, due to the elementary development of the industry at that time, failed to attain reliability and efficiency, which by the middle of the 80's placed the idea of the all-electric organ definitely on the shelf, so that the merit for the perfection of the electric organ passed from England to Germany and America, till with the appearance of Robert Hope-Jones interest in organs revived there again in the 90's.—*P. Lieff.*

16370. SARTON, GEORGE. Discovery of the main nutation of the earth's axis. *Isis.* 17(51) Apr. 1932: 333-383.—With facsimile reproduction of James Bradley's account of his discovery in *Philosophical Transactions*, 45(485) 1-43, 1748.—*Major L. Younce.*

16371. SIMONS, LAO GENEVRA. A German-American algebra. *Scripta Math.* 1(1) Sep. 1932: 29-36.—In the year 1837 there was published—as far as is known—the first textbook in German on algebra in the United States. A number of foreign texts had been published here, but these had been translated. The German work, entitled *Handbibliothek der reinen, höhern und niedern Mathematik* was written by F. A. Hegenberg. It was published in two volumes by C. Scheld & Co., Baltimore, Md. It had probably been previously published in Germany. This article is a brief summary of the text, with examples of the type of subject matter therein treated.—*Kurt E. Rosinger.*

16372. TYSON, STUART L. The caduceus. *Sci. Mo.* 34(6) Jun. 1932: 492-498.—The wide use of the caduceus as the emblem of the medical profession in the United States is herein condemned as an erroneous conception, considering its mythological origin as the wand of Hermes about which are entwined a pair of serpents. While the serpent was the symbol of the healing art in ancient times, the character of Hermes bears no relationship to medicine. Better the rod of Asclepius, the god of healing, depicted in Graeco-Roman art as leaning upon a knotted staff about which is twined a single serpent. This latter symbol was adopted by the American Medical Association in 1912 as their emblem, but the majority of the profession still cling to the caduceus. The author accounts historically for the confusion of the two symbols.—*M. Abbott.*

16373. UNSIGNED. Deux contrats d'apprentis-sages de garçon-chirurgien (1690-1691). [Two surgeon's apprentice contracts.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 23(5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 197-198.—Terms and phraseology of these two documents are of obvious historical interest. They are from the vicinity of Brie-Comte-Robert, are for boys of 18 and 19 years of age. The contracts are to run for two years each, and the boys are to learn the arts of both surgeon and barber. In each case, two witnesses, a notary, and the parties concerned signed the documents.—*C. R. Hall.*

16374. WAYLING, H. G. The romance of science in bygone London. *Sci. Progress.* 25(99) Jan. 1931: 476-486; (100) Apr. 1931: 659-669.—A brief round of London includes the Tower, housing the department of ordinance and surveying of which Robert Parrett in the early 19th century was a chemist of real note, and of which Thomas Drummond, inventor of the lime-light was an official. Robert Norwood, mathematician and surveyor, and William Sherard, physician and botanist lived on Tower Hill. With the monument are connected the names of Robert Hooke (1635-1703), astronomer, and William Derham (1657-1735), investigator of atmospheric density, and Edward Nairne (1726-1806). David Quare, horologist, and James Watt, and John Ellicott (1706-72) were residents of the Royal Exchange section. Near St. Paul's was the shop of Peter Dolland (1730-1820), optician. The achievements of Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), Jesse Ramsden (1735-1800), Richard Sheepshanks (1794-1855), and Brook Taylor (1685-1731) are connected with Somerset Place; and near Charing Cross at Adelaide Gallery William Sturgeon (1783-1850), shoemaker and electrician, lectured. The fountains of Trafalgar Square, fed by artesian wells, furnished a lecture subject for Faraday. A few incidents of scientific interest are connected with Buckingham Palace and Hyde Park. The Royal Society once held meetings in Arundel House, where Sir Samuel Moreland (1625-1695) demonstrated his speaking trumpet. Both Boyle and Halley experimented at Deptford Creek.—*E. Cole.*

16375. WEAVER, GEORGE H. John Haygarth: clinician, investigator, apostle of sanitation, 1740-1827. *Bull. Soc. Medic. Hist. Chicago.* 4(2) Jul. 1930: 156-200.



—John Haygarth of yeoman ancestry, was born at Garsdale, Yorkshire, 1740, died in 1827. He received his Bachelor's degree in medicine at Cambridge in 1766, and studied in Edinburgh, London, and elsewhere. He was appointed physician to the Infirmary at Chester in 1767 where he remained until 1798 when he removed to Bath. At the latter city he wrote his *Clinical history of disease*. At Chester he received guidance from John Fothergill. He was a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, probably in regard to smallpox. In 1775 he wrote *On the population and disease of Chester* in which he urged segregation in "infectious fevers." He was the first to oppose Sydenham's theory that epidemic diseases are due to a "peculiar occult constitution of the air." He accepted the idea that the air carried infectious material but for only a few feet. He established the Smallpox Society of Chester in 1778 which laid down rules for the prevention of this disease by inoculation, cleanliness, and isolation. Deaths from smallpox soon diminished to one-half. Despite this, after six years the populace rejected general inoculation. In 1784 he published *Inquiry how to prevent the smallpox* and his *Plan* in 1793. It was called "a visionary scheme," "an invasion of personal liberty," etc. He established the first (typhus) fever wards (Chester Infirmary) using the attic floor for separation (1783). A Haygarth Ward is still maintained in the modern infirmary. His success and that of his friends soon attracted wide attention, and Lettsom became one of his staunch supporters (1801); also, Blackburne (1803). In 1799, Haygarth wrote to Benjamin Waterhouse in Philadelphia urging systematic study of the mode of spread of yellow fever, and when Waterhouse became discouraged, Haygarth appealed to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (1801). He opposed Benjamin Rush in his view that yellow fever originated in Philadelphia, and the improbable hypothesis proposed by Noah Webster, giving credit to phenomena of nature such as earthquakes, comets, etc. In his later years he devoted time to rheumatism. When Perkins' "patent metallic tractors" appeared, Haygarth demonstrated their real character and concluded that imagination can cause as well as cure diseases of the body (1800). His writings impress one with the attitude of a true scientist.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**16376. WICKERSHEIMER, ERNEST.** *Civilisation et maladie. [Civilization and disease.] Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 31-34.—Emphasizes the importance to pathological history, of the environment and social habits of the population.—*C. R. Hall.*

**16377. WOODFIN, MAUDE H.** William Byrd and the Royal Society. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 40 (1) Jan. 1932: 23-34; (2) Apr. 1932: 111-123.—William Byrd of Virginia became a member of the Royal Society in 1696, when he had completed an English education at the hands of Sir Robt. Southwell, who presented his name. Virginia was then unknown to that august body; so its discussions as to the color of Negroes and its interest in a live rattlesnake were genuine. Byrd was absorbed in botany as well as zoology and mineralogy in unexplored Virginia, and early urged that the Royal Society send over a suitable person to observe and describe. He became a member of the council of the Royal Society and was active in its work until about 1701, when he became agent for the colony of Virginia in England. On his return to America in 1705, he sent specimens back to the society and corresponded with Sir Hans Sloane, but his active participation in the society did not revive on his return to England in 1715. He remained a member till his death in 1744, and he became the first American to translate the wonders of Virginia to the Old World.—*V. Gray.*

## HISTORY OF ART

**16378. ARMSTRONG, W. D.** Early music and musicians in Illinois. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 38 1931: 60-77.—The progress of musical culture in the middle west kept pace with the development of literature and science. Among those contributing to this advance in Illinois, especially Chicago, have been Emil Liebling, pianist, composer, and critic; William H. Sherwood, composer and pianist; Theodore Thomas, Musical Director of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, and of the Chicago Orchestra; Frederick W. Root; and Rosseter Cole, teacher of composition and theory, editor and composer.—*J. A. James.*

**16379. GOODRICH, FREDERICK W.** Oregon orchestra music. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33 (2) Jun. 1932: 136-142.—Oregon orchestra music development centers around Portland, where the first concert was given in 1868, directed by H. Gurdo Grob. From that time until the Symphonic Orchestra was organized in 1911, numerous attempts were made to found orchestras and choruses and to give musical festivals. At present the movement is entering the schools, from the state colleges down to the Junior Symphonic Orchestra of Portland.—*V. Gray.*

**16380. HARDING, ROSAMOND.** The earliest pianoforte music. *Music & Lett.* 13 (2) Apr. 1932: 194-199.—Bartolomeo Christofori, inventor of the *gravicembalo col piano e forte*, died in 1731. One year after his death, there was engraved at Florence a volume of twelve *Sonate da Cimbalo di piano e forte* by Lodovico Giustini, of which one copy is preserved. The production of greater or less sound depends on the degree of power with which the player presses on the keys of the pianoforte. Giustini attempted to imitate the gradations of tone, a characteristic of stringed instruments. His sonatas are sonate da camera, consisting of dance tunes and movements of graver character grouped together. Influence of the comic opera is seen in many of the movements; the composer appears also to have been interested in the concerto grosso; there are also several examples of the siciliana. A set of six sonatas for the *Cimbalo per il pianoforte col accompagnamento del violino* was composed by Salvador Pazzaglio, around the year 1760. Mozart began to write for the pianoforte in 1763, while John Christian Bach and Muzio Clementi wrote their first work for it as late as 1768 and 1773, respectively. It is a tribute to Giustini that he preferred the pianoforte to the harpsichord at the time of the former's greatest unpopularity.—*Igon Treulich.*

**16381. LOMBARDI, GLAUCO.** Artisti francesi a Parma nella seconda metà del '700. [French artists at Parma in the second half of the eighteenth century.] *Aurea Parma.* 13 (3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 64-70.—A criticism of the volume of the Frenchman Henry Bedarica, *Parma et la France de 1748 à 1789*, on the artistic relations existing between France and Parma in the second half of the 18th century.—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

**16382. LÜTZELER, HEINRICH.** Zur Religionssoziologie deutscher Barockarchitektur. [On the religious sociology of German baroque architecture.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 66 (3) Dec. 1931: 557-584.—The problem of the social coordination of architecture is inherent in the nature of the building art. In comparison with the plastic arts and painting, architecture is closely related to society; buildings fulfill themselves only as they are used. For architecture, the sociological is the central artistic problem. The sociology of architecture is still on an uncertain basis. In origin, the principal examples of German baroque are Catholic and inspired by energetic religious leaders. The architects were usually laymen but the buildings are often due to the desire of an abbot or bishop to build



something new and grand whether or not it was actually needed. In purposive forms, the baroque is related closely to contemporary development in Catholic thought and ceremonies. The pulpit is the central fact rather than the altar; this parallels the contemporary interest in preaching and the rise of a group of great preachers. The restlessness of forms and decorations, were influenced by developments in contemporary religious thought.—*L. D. Steefel.*

**16383. O'DONNELL, THOMAS EDWARD.** An outline of the history of architecture in Illinois. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 38 1931: 124-143.—The first monuments in Illinois are those of the mound-builders, and Cahokia or Monk's Mound is the best type. Government forts, at Fort Dearborn, represent a form of architecture. In the building of houses, churches, college buildings, hotels, court-houses, and state buildings examples of the styles of architecture, such as colonial, classical, medieval Gothic, and American Georgian are to be seen.—*J. A. James.*

**16384. PETITEVILLE, FRANÇOIS.** Après un centenaire. Chopin. [After a centenary. Chopin.] *Études: Rev. Cathol. d'Intérêt Général.* 211(11) Jun. 5, 1932: 571-584.—*John J. Meng.*

**16385. SYMONDS, R. W.** Seventeenth and eighteenth century chairs—their design and quality. *Apollo.* 13(78) Jun. 1931: 360-366; 14(79) Jul. 1931: 19-25.—The outstanding fact about 17th and 18th century chairs is the part played by traditional craftsmanship. Modern craftsmen possess greater skill, perhaps, but do not belong to a tradition formed by generations of hand labor. Critical analysis of particular designs, carving, and ornaments. (Illus.)—*E. Cole.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

**16386. BENOIST, C.** La cour papale sous Leon XIII. [The papal court under Leo XIII.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41(20) May 14, 1932: 174-194.—Extracts from Benoist's *Mémoires* to be published in the near future.—*A. Edith Mange.*

**16387. BRINQUANT, P.** A propos des "Lettres du R. P. Didon." [The "Letters of R. P. Didon."] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96(156) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 301-304.—The review of the *Lettres* in the previous number of the *Études* has misrepresented them at important points. Written by the eminent Dominican from 1874 to 1895, his attitude toward his duties and his faith in letters to Madame Caroline Commanville (a niece of Flaubert) is here criticized severely.—*Leland H. Jenks.*

**16388. FULTON, WILLIAM.** The life and work of Dr. Albert Schweitzer. *Expository Times.* 43(8) May 1932: 354-358.—Albert Schweitzer early became interested in the study of theology and philosophy concentrating his interest on Jesus and Paul. In the light of his numerous studies Jesus and Paul are drawn more closely together, thus rendering less important Paul's significance for the interval between Jesus and the Catholic Church. Paul's significance lay rather in the form which he gave to the Christian faith making possible its Hellenization. Schweitzer has also been interested in music and has contributed much to modern knowledge of the works of Bach. The crowning achievement of Schweitzer's life, however, seems to be in a practical application of his conception of Christian teachings as a medical missionary at Lambaréné on the Ogowé river in Africa. Since 1913 he has spent most of his time there struggling against disease and ignorance and at the same time adding much to medical knowledge on tropical diseases.—*S. Lessly.*

**16389. GAVIN, FRANK.** The Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler in the light of his (unpublished) diary, 1775-1785. *Church Hist.* 1(2) Jun. 1932: 90-106.—As the Anglican Church in the United States was slow to

recover from the effects of the Revolution, the diary of Reverend Chandler for that period is of interest. He became interested in the establishment of an American episcopate, a plan which met with wide-spread opposition. The Revolution brought confusion and division to the church and Dr. Chandler found it expedient to take ship for England, where he found life varied and interesting as he hurried from place to place in the performance of ecclesiastical or social duties. Some time after the completion of the diary in 1786 he returned to America and took part in the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church, dying in 1790.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**16390. GIDULANOV, P. V. ГИДУЛЯНОВ, П. В.** Обожествление церковью Дома Романовых. [Deification of the House of Romanov by the church.] *Воинствующий Атеизм. (Voinsvutushchii Ateizm.)* (1) 1931: 146-175.—In his article the author unfolds a picture of 300 years of deification by the Russian Church of the House of Romanov. In contrast to the epoch of the Rurikovichs, when everything was covered by a religious coloring, the apotheosis of the House of Romanov has achieved strictly legal forms. The emperor became the *de jure* head of the Church. Here is a fully formed, completed, and legalized Caesaro-Papism. A particularly wide spread has been accorded to the apotheosis by the exhibiting art. All material shows that the deification took every form of the pagan apotheosis of Roman emperors with all its consequences. (33 illus.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

**16391. GUSSMAN, WILHELM.** Aus schwäbischen Täuferakten. [From the documents on the Swabian Anabaptists.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 42(9) 1931: 540-561. ser. I.—A detailed analysis, with comment, of *Quellen zur Geschichte der Wiedertäufer*, (I. Bd. Herzogtum Württemberg, by G. Bossert, ed. by G. Bossert, Jr. Leipzig, 1930).—*T. P. Oakley.*

**16392. HENDRIX, P.** Le problème de l'église dans le protestantisme hollandais. [The problems of the church in Dutch Protestantism.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 58(10) Dec. 1931: 884-899.—The Protestant postulate of "pluriformity" has produced many variations within the Reformed Church of the Netherlands. Against this extreme Protestant weakening of the concept of the church, Dutch Protestants have reacted since the middle of the 19th century but in different degrees. Among the complex factors in this awakening are such important leaders as J. H. Gunning, P. Hoedemaker, Archbishop Söderblom, of Stockholm, Carl Barth, Professor Erik Petersen, Kierkegaard, Chantepie de la Saussaye, and other influences from Calvinism, Sweden, Marburg, Lausanne, and Lambeth. Among the many dissenting divisions are: (1) The Reformed, the extreme right group organized in the Reformed League, wishing to restore the church, without rejecting a *modus vivendi* with the other parts of the Dutch Reformed Church. (2) The Confessional Union, established in 1862 as a reaction against modern, liberal tendencies, wanting to reorganize the church on a Presbyterian basis, to increase ecclesiastical functions, to require an official, professed creed, and to identify the church with the nation. (3) The Ethicals, a loose organization, including many of widely differing views, united by a similar attitude and method, rather than by a common doctrine, and stressing personal, "experiential" religion of an orthodox type, and (4) the Modernists, or Liberals. The latter arising from a theological movement at Leyden about 1850 and developed since 1867, have progressively diminished the value of dogmatic and ecclesiastical concepts; but their right wing feels the need of a certain fixity of belief and of ecclesiastical organization. After many attempts to reorganize the Dutch Reformed Church, its general synod created a commission on reorganization, which submitted a general project for new



regulations to the synod of 1929. This called an extraordinary assembly which, by a narrow margin, rejected the plan, on the ground that it would unduly restrict freedom by introducing compulsory profession of faith and doctrinal discipline.—*T. P. Oakley.*

16393. JAMES, STANLEY B. Catholic colonies. *Cath. World.* 135(808) Jul. 1923: 416-420.—In order that Catholicism may be demonstrated in the tasks of ordinary life and that the modern evils of the decline of the family, plutocracy, unemployment, communism, etc., may be combatted, the author, following in the footsteps of Mgr. Benson, advocates the establishment of Catholic agricultural colonies, separate from the world. These colonies are to be witnesses to the world of "proximity to God and the realization of Christian ideals in daily life." As an example, James describes the simple agricultural activities of a colony of British Catholics founded recently by John McQuillen in Scotland.—*T. P. Oakley.*

16394. MCGILLIVRAY, D. (D. J. GENAEHR, tr.). Die Wirkung der chinesischen Umwelt auf neu eingeführten Glaubenssysteme. [The effect of the Chinese environment on newly introduced systems of belief.] *Geisteskampf d. Gegenwart.* 67(1) 1931: 3-16.—In China, Buddhist ethics have been changed by Confucianism, its metaphysics have vanished, elements from polytheism and from ancestor worship have been added, and the divine Buddha has been changed to a saviour who leads humanity to paradise. Chinese Mohammedanism has lost fanaticism and missionary zeal, elevated the position of women, dropped out muezins and dervishes, and adopted Confucian customs and Chinese architecture. Neither an early colony of Jews nor one of Nestorians survives. At present, Chinese Christianity is dependent and imitative, but with increased independence and nationalism a modified type of Chinese Christianity may result, marked by Confucian ethics, unitarianism, greater respect for parents, more stress upon meditative religion and upon the life of Jesus, with less of formalism and of sectarianism. Future dangers for Chinese Christianity may include undue secularization, dry morality, nationalistic tendencies, and loss of missionary zeal.—*T. P. Oakley.*

16395. RAYSON, ROBERT SPENCER. John Strachan, first bishop of Toronto. *Amer. Church Mo.* 27(1) Jan. 1930: 59-66; (2) Feb. 1930: 132-141.—John Strachan, first bishop of Toronto, was born in Aberdeen in 1778. Educated at Aberdeen University, he became rector of York (Toronto) in 1812, and in 1825, archdeacon. He was in the thick of the fight on the clergy reserves with which came the question whether the Church of England was to be by law established in Canada as in England. He assisted in founding McGill University and later became chancellor of King's College (now University of Toronto). He attempted to get local government of the church and established the Synod of Toronto in 1853 which was officially recognized later. He was an old fashioned High churchman with an equal abhorrence of Rome and Protestantism. He died in 1867. (Bibliog.)—*E. Cole.*

16396. WENTZ, ABDEL ROSS. Permanent deposits of sectionalism in American Christianity. *Church Hist.* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 3-13.—The great changes in American society and the definite development of sectionalism between 1830 and 1870 were due to historical and psychological factors as well as to economic factors, for there were various manifestations of sectionalism, not all of which were geographic, but which were based on immigration, mechanization of labor, literary precedent, etc. The Civil War, which was the clearest example of social cleavage, had complex and obscure origins, despite the efforts of certain writers to reduce it to simple terms. The movement towards church union which had characterized the early part of the 19th century had passed away and narrow partisanship sup-

planted its efforts at integration. Out of the new nationalism of the present century has grown a spirit of Christian cooperation between the various denominations, whereas the efforts of a century ago were towards the creation of one vast sect. A summary of the situation shows the persistence of the denominational type and the general recognition of the claims of generic Christianity.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## JEWISH HISTORY

16397. EMMRICH, HANNA. Das Judentum bei Voltaire. [Judaism in Voltaire.] *Sprache u. Kultur d. German.-Roman. Völker. C. Romanist. Reihe.* 5 1930: pp. 262.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

16398. GOLDSTEIN, ALEXANDER. "בני ישראל" ["Bene Israel" in India.] *Reshumot.* 6 1930: 55-68.—There live in India some 15,000 Jews who call themselves *Bene Israel* and are hardly distinguishable from the rest of the population. Prior to the British rule in India they lived in villages near the western coast of India. Since the British conquered the country, many of these Jews have moved to the cities; some 6,000 of them live in Bombay today. Of the many theories concerning the origin and date of arrival of *Bene-Israel* to India the most tenable is that they came to India in the second century B.C., prior to the Maccabean Revolt, for they do not celebrate the feast of Hanukkah and are ignorant of the Talmudic laws. They observe some of the Jewish holidays in a primitive way. They have forgotten Hebrew and the only Hebrew liturgy they retain consists of the one sentence: שמע ישראל, ה' אלהינו, ה' אחד, which they repeat on every occasion.—*Moshé Burstein.*

16399. KOBER, ADOLF. Die Reichstadt Köln und die Juden in den Jahren 1685-1715. [The Jews in Cologne between 1685 and 1715.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 75(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 412-428.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

16400. KRAUS, JOHANNES B. Zionismus in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. [Zionism, past and present.] *Hochland.* 28(8) 1930-1931: 137-147.—A short history of the Zionist movement and its accomplishments in Palestine. During the last ten years \$10,000,000 have been spent in Palestine, half of which came from North America; South America stands second and England third in their contributions. Economic development depends upon the political situation, and this again depends upon the future policy of Zionism.—*Eli Johns.*

16401. LESTSCHINSKY, JAKOB. Jüdische Wanderungen und Staatsträume im Lichte der Vergangenheit. [Jewish wanderings and dreams of a political state in the light of the past.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 75(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 429-443.—During the first half of the 19th century many fantastic plans were put forth for the solution of the Jewish problem that were based on the idea of Jewish emigration and colonization of new territories and the creation of a political state. The large increase in the Jewish population and the economic distress brought about by the change from a feudal to a capitalist economy were the prime factors that led to these formulations. Many of these plans were concerned with Palestine. Attempts at colonization in Russia took place in 1836 in the movement to Siberia and under Nicholas I to *New Russia*. German Jews also made various attempts at colonization. Of the plans for colonization in America the most important were those of Robinson in 1819, of Mordecai Emmanuel Noah in 1825, of Issachar ben Isaac, a rich Hessian Jewish merchant, in 1832 and the *New Judaea* plan of C.L.K. in 1840. Perhaps the most adventurous plan of all was that of Alteras to settle 40,000 Russian Jewish families



in Algeria. Many proposals were also advanced by non-Jews, most of them motivated by the desire to be relieved of the Jews and the problems they raise. An example of this kind is the *Kwestija reformu Żydów* (*The question of Jewish reforms*) written by the Polish philosopher, Joseph Golochowsky, in the 1840's.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

16402. DE BILLY, ROBERT. *Le Comte de Gobineau et Gustave Flourens*. [The Count de Gobineau and Gustave Flourens.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 46(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 24-48.—Several despatches are quoted from the French archives to illuminate an incident of 1868 in Franco-Greek relations which was occasioned by activities of the French Philhellene, Gustave Flourens, and in which the Count de Gobineau, the French minister plenipotentiary at Athens, acted clumsily.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

16403. BOISSONNAS, JEAN. *Le règlement de la question franco-siamoise et le retour d'Angkor au Cambodge*. [The regulation of the Franco-Siamese question and the return of Angkor to Cambodia.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 46(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 63-86.—Extraterritorial rights claimed by France under Art. IV of the settlement of 1893 with Siam were long the cause of friction and the subject of negotiations between the two states. A French army of occupation was withdrawn from Siamese territory in 1904 in return for certain territorial adjustments, but an arrangement satisfactory to both parties was not attained until 1907 when the King of Siam, on the recommendation of his American diplomatic adviser Strobel, ceded to the French protectorate of Cambodia the districts of Battambang and Angkor, and gained in compensation the abrogation of the extraterritorial rights and the return to the terri-

ories of Kat and Damsai which had been given to France in 1904.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

16404. BURNER, W. J. *Napoleon III and intervention in Mexico*. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 4(2) May 1932: 13-23.—The ill-fated Mexican expedition to build a new Constantinople on the confines of the two Americas, maintain the equilibrium between Anglo-Saxon and Latin, and set limits to the advance of the United States was planned by Louis Napoleon in 1846. It was fostered by the French Exposition of 1855, the unsettled conditions following the adoption of the new Mexican constitution of 1857, the American Civil War, the apparent failure of the republican form of government and the growing European opinion favoring the monarchical system. The various European ministers to Mexico, particularly the Frenchman Saligny who devoted all his efforts to finding a pretext for war, directed a very active propaganda. The Duke of Morny, the Swiss banker, Jecker, and the Archduke Maximilian were among those contributing to the unrest.—*George G. Horr*.

16405. DESMAZES. *De Liao-Yang à Moukden*. [From Liao-Yang to Mukden.] *Rev. Militaire Française*. 99(98) Aug. 1, 1929: 145-166; (99) Sep. 1, 1929: 273-298; (100) Oct. 1, 1929: 5-59.—A detailed account of the Liao-Yang and Mukden encounters in the Russo-Japanese War, the conditions and equipment of the armies, manner and personnel of command, and the geographic background of the campaigns. This war has heretofore been studied largely from Russian records. It merits study from the Japanese angle. Had not the Balkan conflicts intervened and turned attention aside, this war would have held many lessons for the World War, both in tactical details of fighting and in strategic planning. The increase of firing both by infantry and galling guns and by artillery, and the means of maintaining lines of communications are among its special features. The Japanese victory was due to superiority of command. The restrictions on Russian command on the field were unfortunate.—*E. Cole*.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

### GREAT BRITAIN

16406. BELL, HERBERT C. *Palmerston and parliamentary representation*. *J. Modern Hist.* 4(2) Jun. 1932: 186-213.—Certain letters in the Russell papers and the Windsor archives show that in 1860 Palmerston sought the passage of a reform bill which was rejected by the house of commons as too liberal. Although Palmerston, in his earlier days, had been opposed to any alteration of the representative system in England, his continued advice to continental monarchs came to give him at home a reputation for liberalism and reform, despite the empiric, basis of government for which he stood. In 1851, Russell proposed a new reform bill which Palmerston opposed, holding that representation should be based upon national interests rather than mere population. Palmerston's tendency towards compromise brought him into the Aberdeen cabinet in 1853 as home secretary, and the involved international relations with Russia dictated the course which he pursued with regard to the proposed reform bill of 1853. This he opposed, along with reformers from Fox to Russell, on the principle that intelligence and property should not be overpowered by ignorance and poverty, as was the case in the United States. When Palmerston returned to the Aberdeen cabinet, it was purely because of his desire to be able to take part in England's aggressive action towards Russia. Palmerston's premiership from 1855 to 1858 was devoid of parliamentary reformation, but by the general election of 1857 the political situation was such as to lead Palmerston to formulate a reform bill of his own, action upon which was prevented

by the fall of the cabinet. In 1859 Palmerston was instrumental in the destruction of Disraeli's embryonic reforms. The election of 1860 forced Palmerston into a coalition with Russell, and upon being returned to office Palmerston found himself in the position of advocating the passage of a reform bill, which, however, was defeated in the house because nobody was satisfied with its provisions.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

16407. DORMER, ERNEST W. *A Berkshire enclosure by mutual consent, 1794*. *Berkshire Archaeol. J.* 36(1) Spring 1932: 24-27.—A copy of a deed between the Rt. Hon. Henry Addington and the major part of the owners, proprietors, and occupiers of land in the manor of Bullmarsh to enable Addington to enclose Bullsmarsh Heath, in pursuance of the act of parliament, in 29th year of the reign of George II.—*E. Cole*.

16408. FUSSELL, G. E. *Early farming journals*. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3(3) Apr. 1932: 417-422.—A survey, chiefly valuable as bibliography, of the relatively few publications which appeared in England and Scotland more or less periodically between 1681 and 1810. Of these the first and last were longest lived and most informative on the various aspects of agriculture. The oldest was Houghton's *Collections*, the first series appearing as a monthly between 1681 and 1683; the second series was a weekly and survived for about ten years, beginning in 1692. Arthur Young's *Annals of Agriculture* began to appear in 1784 and was continued until 1808; its chief value lies in its journals of tours undertaken by Young himself as well as by other improving farmers.—*Samuel Rezneck*.



16409. JACKSON, LOUIS. Gordon was not a drunkard. *Natl. Rev. (London)*. (592) Jun. 1932: 737-743.—The libel against Gordon in Lytton Strachey's book *Eminent Victorians* was dismissed by Allen's book *Gordon and the Sudan*. There is the evidence of Sir Rudolf Slatin and others who knew Gordon intimately, and of certain letters in the possession of the Royal Engineers Corps Committee, which have not been published. Every one who has done any exploration in tropical lands knows that no man can last long in such conditions unless he is strictly temperate. The story began in Cairo; the real source of Lytton Strachey's inspiration comes from Charles Chaillé-Long, an American gentleman of French ancestry, who in 1869 was given a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the Egyptian army. In 1912 he wrote the story of his life and dedicated it to General Gordon describing himself as having been his chief-of-staff. Long relates that to the time he was serving with Gordon, the latter would shut himself in his room for days at a time and drink. This is stated to have been Jan. 12-26, 1875. This formed the basis for Lytton Strachey's calumny. It happens that Colonel Chippindall was with Gordon nearly the whole of that fortnight and he states that Gordon did not shut himself up for days on end and that during the whole time he spent with Gordon from Nov. 1874 to June 1875, the only drinks which he ever saw him take were black coffee and water. Allen has dealt very faithfully with Long's inaccuracies. It is proved that no reliance whatever can be placed on any statement of Long's.—*J. F. Dilworth*.

16410. LETTENBAUR, JOSEF AQUILIN. Haldane und Nicolson—zwei Porträts englischer Staatsmänner. [Haldane and Nicolson—portraits of two English statesmen.] *Hochland*. 28(11) Aug. 1930-1931: 451-461.—A study of the lives, characters, and ideas of Richard Burdon Haldane and Sir Arthur Nicolson, both of whom died in 1928.—*Eli Johns*.

16411. McCracken, GEORGE. John Wilkes, humanist. *Philol. Quart. Univ. Iowa*. 11(2) Apr. 1932: 109-134.—The purpose of this article is to evaluate Wilkes' contributions to classical knowledge. Late in life he published editions of two ancient authors, Catullus' *Carmina*, and Theophrastus' *Characters*, the latter being the first complete edition to be published anywhere, both of which, to be sure, received less than flattering receptions from the classical critics of the time. From 1790 to the time of his death in 1797, evidence indicates that Wilkes was engaged in working on a translation of the odes of the poet, Anacreon, though the MS was not found among his papers, possibly having been destroyed by his daughter before her death in 1802. Throughout two fragments of a work meant to be Wilkes' autobiography and 9 volumes of his correspondence are found scattered references to the ancient writers, and frequent quotations, and while Wilkes has no claim to rank among the great scholars of the 18th century in England, he deserves of classicists at least more than the epithet of dilettante.—*P. Lieff*.

16412. PLUCKNETT, THEODORE F. T. Bibliography and legal history. *Bibliog. Soc. Amer. Papers*. 26(1-2) 1932: 128-142.—At the present day the printing press is a powerful factor in prescribing the legal material available to the profession, and we may suspect that at all times there has been a tendency for legal thought to be influenced by the type of literature which the press has chosen to put before the practitioner. The bibliography of early English law books is far from settled but certain significant points are already clear. There has never been a complete edition of either *Corpus Juris* printed in England, although provincial canonical works were printed according to political and religious changes. From ecclesiastical practice came the printed form and the printed proclamation. The popularity of the small tracts printed by Rastell and others is significant,

while the Year Books were certainly placed in a new legal position by the systematic sets put out by Tottel with cross references to the abridgments. Indeed, Tottel's work demands very careful appraisal by legal historians.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

16413. POLLOCK, FREDERICK. The origins of the inns of court. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48(190) Apr. 1932: 163-170.—A brief impromptu address, in which reference is made to recent discoveries concerning the origin of the name *Lincoln's Inn*.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

16414. PONSONBY, LORD. British democracy, 1832-1932. *Current Hist.* 36(3) Jun. 1932: 281-286.

16415. QUANTON, C. EDEN. Cromwell and the Anabaptists during 1653. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(2) Jun. 1932: 164-178.—Cromwell's attitude toward the Anabaptists seemed quite sympathetic before the *coup d'état* of April, 1653. The rift in their relations came later as a result of the extreme fanaticism and unwillingness to compromise on the part of the Anabaptists. The latter were very influential in the so-called Barebones Parliament. While they initiated some of the finest legislative reforms, including a marriage act far in advance of the age, their over-zealous obstinacy to some very urgent compromises, especially their opposition to peace with the United Provinces, made them extremely unpopular. The Anabaptists, who could not accept a one man rule, violently denounced Cromwell, when he dismissed the Barebones Parliament and became lord protector. Cromwell retaliated by arrests and imprisonment. It was the fanatical desire for a perfect society that brought about the failure of the Anabaptists.—*E. Filia Ravitz*.

16416. STEARNS, RAYMOND PHINEAS. Agricultural adaptation in England, 1875-1900. *Agric. Hist.* 6(2) Apr. 1932: 84-101; (3) Jul. 1932: 130-154.—For 30 years or more prior to 1875 English agriculture reaped the benefits of favorable external and internal conditions. Soon afterward, in a period of lowering prices, the English farmer was faced with menacing competitors not only in his foreign markets but in his home market as well. A series of adverse seasons curtailed the quantity and quality of English production and enabled competitors to gain a foothold in the home market. From an era of prosperity English agriculture entered a period of depression from which it could emerge only by the aid of tariff protection which it scorned or by adaptation and change which the farmers dreaded. This article is a detailed portrayal and analysis of this adaptation.—*Everett E. Edwards*.

16417. UNSIGNED. The unemployed in legal history. *U. S. Law Rev.* 66(3) Mar. 1932: 139-145.—Brief survey of English governmental attempts to provide for the poor and unemployed. Labour Acts, starting in 1350, Tudor and Stuart poor laws, and the poor law commissions of the 19th century and of recent date are included.—*E. Cole*.

## CANADA

16418. BROWN, ROBERT R. A wooden railway of seventy years ago. *Bull. Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc.* (28) May 1932: 36-41.—The Quebec and Gosford wooden railway was one of the ancestors of the Canadian National Railway, one of six railroads to be built to the Hulbert type of wooden construction in order to provide colonization railways as economically as possible. The Hulbert rails proved unsatisfactory and only one of the lines was completed as planned. The Quebec and Gosford railway was completed late in 1870 and a locomotive, the *Jacques Cartier*, was placed in service. The line was at first successful and extensions were planned, but the absolute failure of the rails due to climatic conditions caused its abandonment until 1881 when it was rebuilt.—*Howard Britton Morris*.



**16419. LOYE, JOHN.** History of the Canadian railroads. *Bull. Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc.* (28) May 1932: 42-46.—A list of important events in Canadian railway history from 1816 to 1860, arranged by decades, together with a list of the dates of chartering and opening of the railroads. Connecting links with American lines and the railroads in operation and building in 1854 and 1860 complete the tabulation.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**16420. LOYE, JOHN.** 1832—the Canadian railway centenary—1932. *Bull. Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc.* (28) May 1932: 7-12.—The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad grew out of the need for transportation which arose from the influx of population during the twenties of the last century, and Canadian opinion was crystalized in its favor by the successful example of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Meanwhile John Molson became interested in the possibilities of steam navigation on the St. Lawrence, and carried his ideas into practice. The first railway charter was issued Dec., 1831, and was approved by royal assent in Feb., 1832. The construction began in 1835 and was completed in 1836 between Laprairie and St. John, John Molson being one of the chief backers. The first locomotive was the *Dorchester*, built in England by Stephenson and Company, and was operated by the Pangrons who as-

sembled it. About 1838 a second engine, *Laprairie*, was purchased from the Norris Works at Philadelphia. Both were sold in 1850 to the Lanoraie and Industrie Railroad and broken up about 1880 when that line closed. After 15 years of operation, the Champlain and St. Lawrence was obliged to extend its mileage and eventually links were established with the American lines. The Champlain line was eventually absorbed by the Canadian National Railways.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**16421. THOMPSON, NORMAN, and EDGAR, J. H.** The Canadian Northern railway system. *Bull. Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc.* (28) May 1932: 55-63.—While the Canadian Pacific was built as a unit to fill a definite purpose, the Canadian Northern Railway was assembled gradually, commencing with the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company in 1896. The superintendent of those days had an arduous task. This first section of the railroad ran north and south, and it was only later that the idea of an east-west project developed. In 1901 the title of the continually expanding company was changed to Canadian Northern Railway and by 1918 when the line passed under the control of the dominion government, it had grown into a continental system through the agency of Mackenzie, Mann, Lash, and McLeod.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

### FRANCE

**16422. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH.** Le seize mai. [May sixteenth.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150(447) Feb. 10, 1932: 104-112.—This is a review of a study, *Le Seize Mai*, by Maurice Reclus, historian and learned jurist, which is particularly significant because Reclus steeped himself in official documents, newspaper files, and the *Memoirs* of Freycinet on the one hand and of the Count of Meaux on the other. The study treats of the constitutional definition of the role of the French president in the republican government, and how that position has shaped up in the hands of some of the incumbents, particularly Marshal Macmahon, and as subjected to ensuing events after the memorable 16th of May. Reclus is too doctrinaire in criticizing Macmahon's treatment of Jules Saint Simon.—*P. Lief.*

**16423. BENJAMIN, HAZEL C.** Official propaganda and the French press during the Franco-Prussian war. *J. Modern Hist.* 4(2) Jun. 1932: 214-230.—The French press made a wide appeal to the time of the Franco-Prussian War, reaching some 10,000,000 of the electorate. After 1868 the press was subject to the courts rather than to the jurisdiction of the emperor, and the number of opposition papers greatly increased. Public opinion was at no time united, and until the collapse of the empire the falsification of the military news proceeded apace. Thereafter, for a time, daily reports were published with fair accuracy in the *Journal Officiel* until the circumstances of war caused General Schmitz to abandon the policy and Gambetta and General Trochu found it necessary to renew the former restrictions. With the siege of Paris broadsides came to replace newspapers as the chief means of propaganda. The first task that faced the government, was the necessity of demonstrating the righteousness of the French cause, which was shown by the fact that France was at peace with the world until called upon to avenge the insult to her national honor. Secondly, the Germans had claimed to be fighting Napoleon, but the war continued, it was noticed, even after the emperor had surrendered. An attempt was also made to secure the aid of foreign nations by appeals to their particular tastes and phobias. Approximations of the later "atrocity" stories

were forthcoming and the enemy was represented as the enemy of all civilization.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**16424. BOCCHIA, EGBERTO.** Comici dei Farnesi in Francia—La compagnia del Reggente (1716). [Comedians of the Farnesi in France—The regent's company (1716).] *Aurea Parma.* 13(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 57-63.—The Italian theatrical companies made their first appearance in France as far back as 1577, and their refined art had a great influence on the development of the French theater. From that time on, there always existed in Paris the theater of the *Commedia Italiana*, except during the brief interruption from 1697 to 1716, when Louis XIV had the Italian company dissolved because of a satirical comedy about the king's favorite, Madame de Maintenon. But in 1717, the regent, Philip of Orléans, summoned to Paris the Italian company of Andrea Riccoboni, comedian of prince Alessandro Farnese, duke of Parma, who, like all Italian princes, had his theatrical company. Riccoboni gathered up a new company, which was called *del Reggente* (the regent's company). It made its first appearance in Paris, at the theater of the Royal Palace on May 28, 1716, attaining an enormous success. Following this triumph, Philip of Orleans definitely assigned to the Italian companies the theater of the Hotel de Bourgogne, whose representations were attended by the Parisian aristocracy. This regent's company, later transformed into the company of the *Comici Ordinari Italiani al servizio del Re di Francia* (Permanent Italian players in the service of the King of France) had several turns until the Italian comedy in Paris was suppressed in 1780. (Bibliog.)—*M. Renata Ausenda.*

**16425. BOYER, FERDINAND.** Les embellissements de Rome au temps de Napoléon. [Improvements in Rome during the time of Napoleon.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléoniennes.* 21(121) Apr. 1932: 216-229.—This is a study of some of Napoleon's plans for improvements in Rome.—*A. Edith Mange.*

**16426. BRUNON, JEAN.** A propos des chevaux de bataille de Napoléon Ier. [With respect to Napoleon's chargers.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléoniennes.* 21(121) Apr. 1932: 209-215.—*A. Edith Mange.*

**16427. BUTTKE, ERIKA.** Balzac als Dichter des modernen Kapitalismus. [Balzac as a poet of modern



capitalism.] *Roman. Studien.* (26) 1932: pp. 104.—This work is based on a study of Balzac's *Comédie Humaine* and his correspondence. As a poet he was able to give a particularly colorful and vivid picture of his time. The economic situation of Balzac's time is based on a study of Sombart's work, *Das Wirtschaftsleben im Zeitalter des Hochkapitalismus.*—*Eli Johns.*

16428. CALLON, M. C. Le mouvement de la population dans le Département des Bouches-du-Rhône au cours de la période 1821-1920 et depuis la fin de cette période. [The movement of population in the Department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 1821-1920, and since the end of that period.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Études Coloniales de Marseille.* 51 1930: 5-35.—A comparative study of vital statistics through the century.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

16429. COSTE, P. Saint Vincent de Paul au secours des provinces désolées. [St. Vincent de Paul's aid to isolated provinces.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (1) Jan. 1931: 5-52.—This study falls into three parts: Lorraine, Picardy and Champagne, Paris and the Baulieu. In the story of the founding of this charitable missionary order in the middle of the 17th century, there is a good picture of the social conditions in various parts of France, the effects of the wars and continually devastating plagues. (An interesting page in the history of social service.) (See Entry 2: 10136.)—*E. Cole.*

16430. DARTEIN, DE. Notice sur la famille de Salomon. [Notice on the Salomon family.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 79 (517) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 95-108.—Genealogical notes of a prominent Alsatian family.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

16431. GAUMONT, JEAN. Un républicain révolutionnaire romantique. Armand Lévy (1827-1891). [A revolutionary, romantic republican, Armand Lévy (1827-1891).] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19 (4) 1931: 395-467.—Of Jewish stock, Armand Lévy was brought up as a Catholic. His personal philosophy was theistic in character. A mystic by temperament, he preached the religion of liberty and equality. Unsuccessful as a politician, Lévy took an active part in the revolutionary movements of 1848 and 1870. Throughout his life, he espoused the cause of oppressed peoples and oppressed classes. He championed the cause of Poland and the nationalistic movement in Italy. Forced to flee from France in 1870, he spent some years in Italy, where he became a friend of Mazzini.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

16432. GOULARD, R. Médecins escrocs et assassins à la Bastille. [Rascally and murderous doctors in the Bastille.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médec.* 23 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 96-100.—Five such persons are described, all of the 18th century, who used their medical knowledge to engage in rascality or who excessively annoyed the medical guild by their popular cures.—*C. R. Hall.*

16433. LATOUR, ANTOINE DE. Napoléon et son professeur d'histoire. [Napoleon and his history professor.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 21 (121) Apr. 1932: 193-208.—This is a reprint from a magazine published 100 years ago and describes the relations between Napoleon and Delesguille, his history professor at the French military school. Not long after leaving that school he wrote a *History of Corsican Liberty* and the original copy was kept by Delesguille for many years.—*A. Edith Mange.*

16434. LE GALLO, E. Lectures Napoléoniennes—l'Angleterre et la Vendée. [Napoleonic literature—England and La Vendée.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 21 (121) Apr. 1932: 246-248.—This is a review of a well documented work by Emile Gabory entitled: *L'Angleterre et la Vendée* (2 volumes, Perrin, 1930-31). It is a history of La Vendée during the French Revolution.—*A. Edith Mange.*

16435. MAY, LOUIS-PHILIPPE. Le Mercier de la Rivière, intendant des Îles du Vent. (1759-1764). [Le

Mercier de la Rivière, intendant of the Windward Islands (1759-1764).] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 20 (1) 1932: 44-70.—On his arrival in Martinique (1759) Le Mercier de la Rivière found a colony impoverished by economic and military warfare, but rich in agricultural resources. By applying the Physiocratic doctrines of his friend Quesnay, he inaugurated a system of free trade. Property (including property in slaves) was established on a firm basis. Contracts were rigorously enforced. Le Mercier de la Rivière's policy provoked violent opposition in France. His recall terminated the Physiocratic experiment. His despatches constitute a first draft of *The natural and essential order of political societies* (1767). Economic nationalism, said de la Rivière, had ruined Martinique. If France had traded with England, instead of fighting her, disaster would have been averted. In the documents drawn up by the intendant one finds traces of (1) the theory of economic rent; (2) the quantity theory of money; and (3) the idea of a controlled currency. *The natural and essential order of political societies* was not merely an exposition of Quesnay's doctrines; it was also based on de la Rivière's experiences as intendant of the Windward Islands.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

16436. MAY, M. G. L'histoire du chemin de fer de Paris à Marseille. [The history of the Paris-to-Marseilles railroad.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 19 (2) 1931: 473-493.—The first attempts at railroad construction in France aimed to serve mining and industrial towns by the shortest routes, giving them an outlet by river or sea, such as the railroad from St. Étienne to Lyons, that from Alés to Beaucaire over Nîmes, and from Montpellier to Sète. When longer lines were suggested to compete with the routes by water, opposition was encountered in the district around Lyons (1832). The ruin of the business of freighting for the sole benefit of the owners of coal and iron mines was feared; Lyons trembled for its silk industry. The construction of the long railroads involved great financial losses. The government had to intervene on several occasions. In 1848 three sections were to be started (Paris to Tonnerre, Dijon to Chalon, Avignon to Marseilles) when the revolution stopped the work. The empire merged all railroads between Lyons and the Mediterranean into one company (1852-1862).—*Jules Blache.*

16437. RIST, CHARLES. Notice sur la vie et les travaux de M. Gustave Schelle. [Account of the life and work of Gustave Schelle.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris) C. R.* 92 Mar.-Apr. 1932: 163-189.—Schelle lived from 1845 to 1927, and did his work in the fields of economics and history. After an apprenticeship in a bank, he rose to prominence, becoming minister of public works in 1868. After a period of service in the Franco-Prussian war he again resumed his public career and sponsored a great railway building program for France. He wrote numerous articles for the *Journal des Économistes*. He was an authority on charity, and in 1882 he read before the Academy a paper on the history of charitable establishments. He was a close friend of Dupont de Nemours. Although he was not a Physiocrat, he favored some of the doctrines of that school of thinkers. The term economic liberalism more nearly describes him. He visioned the state, not as an end in itself, but as the instrument of a richer individual development and a more perfect civilization. He considered the *laissez-faire* doctrine inadequate to meet existing needs. In 1923 he edited and published the last volume of the complete works of Turgot. [Bibliog.]—*J. A. Rickard.*

## BELGIUM

16438. ALBLAS, J. N. Ontstaan en eerste geschiedenis van de strafgevangenis te Ghent. [Origin and early history of the penitentiary in Ghent.] *Maandbl.*



*v. Berechting en Reclasseering v. Volwassenen en Kinderen.* 11 (5) May 1932: 136-141.—Jean Jacques Philippe Vilain XIV, a Flemish magistrate, conceived of an institution, in Ghent, where the many tramps, beggars, and petty thieves of that time could be transformed into useful citizens. This house of correction was to serve not only as a prison for these offenders, but also as a place where the unemployed and destitute would be taught a trade. The building was begun in 1772, and was later enlarged. In its time this *maison de force* was famous and, though its policies were later changed, it has to be regarded as the first realization of the new ideas of the 17th and 18th centuries on prison reform and as the cradle of the present European penal system. There is evidence to believe that the earlier American

reformers in this field were inspired by the example of Ghent. The systems of Auburn and Philadelphia show resemblance to Vilain's creation.—*A. N. J. den Hollander.*

16439. CLAVÉRY, ED. *La Belgique, la France et la Prusse en 1866.* [Belgium, France, and Prussia in 1866.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 99 (163) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 183-186.—Alphonse Vandenpeereboom was minister of the interior in the Belgian cabinet during the difficult year of Sadowa. His memoirs, part of which are included in Jules Garson's *Les débuts d'un grand règne*, indicate how fully aware the Belgian cabinet was of France's hankering for compensation at Belgium's expense.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

## ITALY

16440. LEVI, GIULIO AUGUSTO. Giacomo Leopardi a Roma nel 1822-23. [Giacomo Leopardi in Rome in 1822-23.] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1 (4) Dec. 15, 1929: 644-667.—Even the brief sojourn in Rome from autumn of 1822 to spring of 1823 was for Leopardi a bitter disillusionment. The principal aim of his voyage was to make himself known and to find a position whereby he could lead an independent existence. But the society of Rome soon appeared to him so frivolous that he felt himself even more alone than he had been in his solitary Ricanati. On the other hand, his philosophical works to which he once more dedicated himself at that time, brought him renown above all among certain German savants, and to some of these he attached himself in close friendship. But all his hopes were placed on the benevolence which Niebuhr showed him, so that when Niebuhr left Rome, Leopardi lost his hopes and returned among his intimates. This period in the life of Leopardi is described with great accuracy by Levi.—*G. Calogero.*

16441. NATALI, GIULIO. La rivoluzione del settecento. [The revolution of the eighteenth century.] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1 (4) Dec. 15, 1929: 624-643.—The author makes a rapid and offhand comment on the Italian studies of the last quarter century concerning the 18th century; and gives a summary of his *Settecento* which belongs to the collection *Storja letteraria*

*d'Italia* and which is divided into history of culture and history of literature. It is intended to be in opposition to the German romantic writing of history and to French history writing, the reclaiming of the cultural originality of this century, in which are to be found the beginnings of Italian political renaissance.—*G. Calogero.*

16442. PAPPAIANNI, GAETANO. L'archivio segreto di gabinetto dei Granduchi Lorenesi nell'archivio di stato di Firenze. [The secret archive of the cabinet of the Grand Dukes of the House of Lorraine in the state archive of Florence.] *Riv. Storica d. Arch. Toscani.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 191-210.—Upon the withdrawal of Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, in 1859, the Italian ministry of the interior decreed that the ex-sovereign's private archive of state, preserved in the Pitti Palace, should pass to the central state archive. Since then many vicissitudes have attended this valuable collection; these are traced in detail, through treaties, negotiations, and arrangements of various sorts, down to the latest and most thorough restoration of 1926. Several ameliorations have been introduced into the organization of the mss, which are now available, probably in their integral substance, to modern students. A brief description of the categories of material included in the archive is given. It is a most precious and extensive source for the history of Tuscany in almost all departments during the 18th and 19th centuries.—*P. H. Harris.*

## CENTRAL EUROPE

### GERMANY

16443. ALLEMANG, G. *La Bavière de 1825 à 1912.* [Bavaria from 1825 to 1912.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 60 (6) Apr. 1, 1932: 355-374.—A sketch of Bavarian history, which aims to make available the main findings of Michel Doeberl's *Entwicklungsgeschichte Bayerns*, vol. III (Munich, 1931).—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

16444. BECKER, A. Flüchtlingslos. Zur Geschichte des badisch-Pfälzischen Aufstandes von 1849. Nach unveröffentlichten Tagebüchern und Briefen des Zweibrückers Th. Römer. [A fugitive's destiny. Contribution to the history of the revolt of 1849 in Baden and the Palatinate. Unpublished diaries and letters of Th. Römer of Zweibrücken.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberheins.* 45 (1) 1931: 96-134.—Many of the men of the revolution of 1849 in Baden had to leave the country after the revolt and serve other nations. Besides Karl Schurz and Gottfr. Kinkel was Theodor Römer, born in Zweibrücken, 1823. He gives useful hints about people who have been his teachers or his friends in Munich (Gottfr. Heinr. Schubert) and in Berlin (Schelling). He reveals himself as a patriot and enthusiastic idealist. He is the founder of the first *Turnverein* in Zweibrücken, which he tries to keep free from any political influences. He participated in the revolt of

1849 and had to leave Germany. Turning to Avallon he became a teacher of the German and English language there, thus fulfilling his old wish. In 1858 he obtained the doctor's degree and soon afterwards a professorship in Poitiers. He married a girl of his country, 1860; died in Rennes, 1866. Other fugitives are mentioned: Gottfr. Stengel, Heinr. Flad, and the lawyer and poet, Konrad Krez.—*G. Mecenseffy.*

16445. DAMMANN, O. Zur Charakteristik Friedrich Christoph Schlossers. [Essay on the characteristics of Fr. Chr. Schlosser.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberheins.* 45 (1) 1931: 135-145.—Survey of Schlosser's position in Heidelberg as professor and director of the university library in 1817, just before the controversy between Romanticists and Rationalists reached its culmination. Schlosser stood first on the side of the Romanticists, (Sulpiz Boisserée and his circle), but later became their adversary. (Letters to S. Boisserée, Oct. 6 and 10, 1825).—*G. Mecenseffy.*

16446. DYS, M. *Les Rhénans et la Prusse.* [The Rhenish people and Prussia.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 21 (121) Apr. 1932: 230-245.—The Rhenish people are nationalists who regard Prussian rule to be as foreign as French rule during the time of Napoleon.—*A. Edith Mange.*



16447. LOEWENBERG, R. D. Über den Selbstmord in Hamburg in den letzten fünfzig Jahren. [Suicide in Hamburg during last fifty years.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* (Leipzig). 58 Feb. 5, 1932: 219-220. —Charles M. Thomas.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

16448. FARKAS, JULIUS von. Deutsch-ungarische geistige Auseinandersetzung im Vormärz. [German-Hungarian cultural development prior to 1848.] *Ungar. Jahrb.* 12(1-2) Apr. 1932: 1-20.—Digest of a book which the author wrote in Hungarian, entitled *Young Hungary*. The article is divided into three parts: (1) Hungary and Europe; (2) Vienna and Budapest; (3) German literature and Young Germany. For some time after Maria Theresa, Vienna was the political, intellectual, and spiritual center of the Danubian region. Renewed interest in things Hungarian can be traced to the enthusiasm of a small group of Hungarian poets and authors who, in the late 70's of the 18th century, came under enlightened influence in Vienna. However, by the 30's of the 19th century, a movement on the part of the Hungarian intellectuals away from Vienna in favor of other capitals was begun. Fearful lest the youth of the empire might come in contact with radical political ideas of the west, Metternich attempted to thwart this tendency, and went so far as to establish a Protestant theology at the University of Vienna. In spite of this bait, there were so many Hungarian students at the University of Berlin that by 1842 a Hungarian library was established there. Increased contact with the west brought knowledge and admiration for men and modes western. As was natural at the time, this admiration was soon shifted after a rediscovery of men and things Hungarian, to an admiration of native qualities and achievements. Hungary began to become known to the west. This shift in popularity away from Vienna had its counterpart in the attitude of those who remained at home. Thus, in the second section, the

author explains how the chief bond between the two cities in the glorious *Biedermeier* days was the similarity in manner of living and thinking. Gradually, however, came the shift in sentiment, and the Hungarian romantics found their strongest bond of fellow feeling in Berlin. The third section deals with the influence first of Prussia on the Hungarian thinkers, and then that of Swabia. This in turn fell off and eventually, before 1848, intellectual Hungary had turned to Paris.—David F. Strong.

16449. NAGY, IVÁN. Das Weltungartum. [The Hungarian world.] *Ungar. Jahrb.* 12(1-2) Apr. 1932: 40-69.—The most significant factor in determining nationality is the language. With this in mind is traced the fluctuations in the development of Hungary chiefly by means of tables which indicate the number or percentage of Hungarians, i.e., those whose mother tongue is Hungarian. Thus, in 896 A.D. there were between 200,000 and 500,000 individuals speaking Hungarian who settled in the region which was subsequently named after them. Under Matthias Corvinus (1458-90) the land had 4,000,000 inhabitants of which 75-80% were Hungarian. Following the Turkish occupation, the Hungarians made rapid strides in regaining the dominant position which because of the wars had been threatened by German, French, Italian, Rumanian, and Serbian colonists. The development of the last 200 years, and especially since the World War is fully illustrated by tables. One can, at a glance, determine either the actual number of Hungarians, or the percentage of Hungarians to non-Hungarians in the following regions: Hungary; Austria (especially in Burgenland); Czechoslovakia; Yugoslavia (especially the Banat); Rumania (especially Transylvania); Bulgaria; Denmark; Germany; France; Great Britain; Holland; Italy; Luxembourg; Norway; Sweden; Russia; Switzerland; Spain; United States of America; Canada; Argentina; Brazil; Mexico; Paraguay; Chile; Uruguay; Africa; Turkey; Persia; India; Palestine; China; Australia; New Zealand.—David F. Strong.

### SCANDINAVIA

16450. BØGGILD ANDERSEN, C. O. Hertugdømmene og Danmark i Nytiden. [The duchies and Denmark in the modern period.] *Hist. Tidsskr.* (Copenhagen). 10(3) 1931: 257-325.—Between 1864 and 1918 the history of Schleswig-Holstein was somewhat neglected. Danish historians did cultivate an active interest in the one duchy of Schleswig, particularly then in the Danish nationality in its northern part. German historians, however, did little in this field until after the turn of the century and have become diligent in it only after the World War, when several investigators have given it much of their attention. Among these perhaps the most distinguished is Paul v. Hedemann-Heespen. His orientation, while nationalist as well as anti-Prussian, is essentially paternalistic and aristocratic and much in the spirit of the tradition from the Empkendorf circle at the close of the 18th century. His approach is clearly embodied in a recent study of the duchies (1926). Interpretations which are unfamiliar to Danish points of view are discussed at some length.—Oscar J. Falnes.

16451. JØRGENSEN, HARALD. Finansforvaltningens Omdannelse i 1816. Bidrag til centraladministrationens historie under Frederik VI. [The reorganization of the financial administration in 1816: a contribution to the history of the central administration under Frederik VI.] *Hist. Tidsskr.* (Copenhagen). 10(2) 1930: 191-209.—The reorganization which the Danish monarchy effected in its financial administration in 1816 owed much to the suggestions of Møsting, Collin, and

Birch. The monarchy intended to reform the entire administration but its intent was carried out only in the agencies devoted to financial affairs, in large part because only in these branches did the bureaucracy greet the new changes with sympathy.—Oscar J. Falnes.

16452. KOHT, HALVDAN. Les répercussions de la conquête de l'Algérie sur la politique scandinave. [The repercussions of the conquest of Algiers on Scandinavian politics.] *Rev. Hist.* (Paris). 164(2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 309-314.—Because of their extensive commerce the Scandinavian nations have long been interested in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. But in the century ending in 1840 Sweden alone paid the Barbary States 50,000,000 francs for commercial security, a contribution which created interior political issues in the Scandinavian kingdoms. After the union of Sweden and Norway and the occupation of the Algerian coast by France, Norway succeeded through popular pressure upon the Swedish king and others in having its own flag introduced and respected on all high seas, including the Mediterranean—the first triumph of Norway in its struggle for more complete independence. Besides arousing a spirit of independence, the conquest of Algiers brought about a closer rapprochement between the Scandinavian countries. Supported by the mediation of England and France, after the French defeat of Morocco, the joint action of Denmark and Sweden-Norway finally forced the Sultan of Morocco in 1845 to sign a treaty abolishing the last tribute to the Barbary States.—A. B. Benson.

16453. UNSIGNED. A centenary. *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget*. (2) Apr. 1931: 21-25.—The Skan-



*dinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget* was the first commercial bank to be established in Sweden. It opened up new paths and filled a great need for granting local credit, and served as a model for other parts of the country. Its achievements survived and at this time it deserves to be recalled for its continuous activity.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

16454. WEIBULL, LAURITZ. La mort de Charles XII. [The death of Charles XII.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 165 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 280-293.—It is impossible to maintain longer that there are no reasons for asserting that Charles XII of Sweden was assassinated. A reexamination of the first detailed reports concerning his death shows that these are full of inconsistencies, surmises, deliberate motivations, falsehoods, and contradictions.

They are therefore unreliable. They agree in that the blame for the tragedy is placed on the temerity of the king himself. The circumstances of death must have been different from those described in the original reports, which seem anxious (1) to prove that the king was not assassinated and (2) to absolve the attending officers, especially the foreign ones, from blame. In marked contrast to these is the account of Lieutenant Carlberg, an eye witness, which is essentially correct, but which does not seem to have received sufficient attention before. He declares cautiously, in substance, that his king fell through an assassin's bullet. The political intrigues, also, for choosing a successor to Charles XII, in the event of his death, look exceedingly suspicious.—*A. B. Benson.*

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

### RUSSIA

16455. COLEMAN, A. P. The Siberian exile of Kotzebue. *Germanic Rev.* 6(3) Jul. 1931: 244-255.—Discussion of Nicolai's attempt to explain Kotzebue's exile by Emperor Paul in 1800. It does not give the precise reason.—*E. Cole.*

16456. DREZEN, A. (introd.) ДРЕЗЕН, А. Балтфлот в июльские дни 1917 г. [The Baltic fleet in July, 1917.] *Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkh.)* 46(3) 1931: 69-109.—Documents bearing on the political movements in the Russian navy during the so-called July uprising, 1917.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16457. GRAVE, B. (introd.) ГРАВЕ, Б. Кадеты в 1905-1906 гг. [The Kadets in 1905-1906.] *Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkh.)* 46(3) 1931: 38-68.—Proceedings of the central committee of the so-called Kadet, or Constitutional-Democratic, party, which played an important role in the political life of Russia, 1905-1917.—The documents published comprise the period between Oct. 21 (Julian calendar), 1905, and July 15 (J. C.), 1906.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16458. ROTSHTAIN, F. (introd.) РОТШТЕЙН, Ф. Дневник В. Н. Ламздорфа. [V. N. Lamsdorf's diary.] *Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkh.)* 46(3) 1931: 3-37.—V. N. Lamsdorf's *Diary* (1886-1890) was published by the State Press in Moscow in 1926. It is considered one of the most important sources for the history of Russian foreign policy during the reign of Alexander III. Now the editors of the *Krasnyi Arkh.* have published excerpts from the same diary for a later period, Sept. 3 (Julian calendar), 1894, to Feb. 17 (J. C.), 1895. The deaths of Alexander III and of his minister for foreign affairs, Giers, were the important events of this period. The first steps of the new emperor, Nicholas II, and the difficulties in finding a successor to Giers, have both been reflected by the diary. Of considerable interest is the secret letter of Shuvalov, Russian ambassador in Berlin, to Giers, of Jan. 17, 1895. Shuvalov reports his

conversation with the emperor William who expressed regret that the "reinsurance treaty" of friendship between Germany and Russia, concluded in 1887, was not renewed in 1890. According to Shuvalov's impression, Emperor William was, in 1895, ready to reconsider the question.—*G. Vernadsky.*

16459. STÄHLIN, KARL. Ideal und Wirklichkeit im letzten Jahrzehnt Alexanders I. [The ideal and the real in the last decade of the reign of Alexander I.] *Hist. Z.* 145(1) Oct. 1931: 90-105.—An account of the growing mysticism and religious piety of Alexander I of Russia during the last ten years of his reign.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

16460. TOLSTOI, JEAN. Mon grand père. [My grandfather.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 101(4) Oct. 15, 1931: 828-850.—Relying essentially upon childhood reminiscences and family gossip the author gives an intimate portrayal of his famous grandfather. Tolstoi was a person of simple habits, beloved of the peasants, spontaneous in his relationships, yet often morose and unable to bear contradiction. His disinterestedness in his children's careers came not from lack of love for them but from a lack of faith in most professions. Despite his frank criticism of the government, and the consequent demand of many of his countrymen that he be censored, Tsar Alexander wisely thought it best not to interfere with the universally popular Tolstoi.—*L. K. Fuchs.*

16461. UNSIGNED. Из дневника А. А. Половцова. [Excerpts from the diary of A. A. Polovtsov.] *Красный Архив. (Krasnyi Arkh.)* 46(3) 1931: 110-132.—The diary of A. A. Polovtsov, who was for some time the Russian state secretary (i.e., the secretary of the state, or imperial, council) is a valuable source of information for every student of Russian history of the period preceding the revolution of 1905. Excerpts from this diary have already been published in some previous volumes of the *Krasnyi Arkh.*, 2, 4, 23. Those here published bear on the years 1895, 1899, and 1900.—*G. Vernadsky.*

### NEAR EAST

16462. EPSTEIN, A. הברדים בעבר הירדן [The Bedouins of Trans-Jordan.] *אחדות העבודה (Achduth Haavodah)*. 2(5-6) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 467-473.—History and present-day conditions. [Two tables.]—*Moshé Burstein.*

16463. ORESHKOV, PAVEL. Aprilov i Sreznevski, 1831-1847. [Aprilov and Sreznevski.] *Bulgarski Pregled.* 1(2) 1929: 203-229.—V. Aprilov, one of the workers for Bulgarian renaissance, the founder of the first modern Bulgarian gymnasium, 1835, came in contact with the great Russian Slavonic scholar, I. I. Sreznevski. His activity has been influenced by the

latter. [Text of two letters discovered in 1912 in St. Petersburg.]—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16464. RAWLINSON, H. G. Sir Saiyid Ahmed Khan. *Islamic Culture.* 4(3) Jul. 1930: 389-396.—An account of the life and character of this Mohammedan leader in the British service during the 19th century—his constructive work in religion, education, government, and social reform.—*M. Abbott.*

16465. STOYANOV, LUDMIL. Vizantinizmът i slavyanstvoto. K. N. Leontev za bulgarite. ["Byzantinism and Slavdom." K. N. Leontev on the Bulgarians.] *Uchilishten Pregled.* 31(2) Feb. 1932: 309-328.—Dostoyevski on the occasion of the War of Liberation writes in his diary that the liberated Bulgarians will



turn to the West and some day they may fight Russia. This idea is expressed by his contemporary, Konstantin Leontev, one of the deepest Russian thinkers, in his book *Byzantinism and Slawdom*. He thinks that Bulgarians in their struggle for winning an independent national church from Byzantium are enemies of the Russians, who had in the formation of their state borrowed the forms and institutions of Byzantium. A powerful Russia is needed for the existence of the Slavs. Byzantinism is needed for the existence of a strong Russia. He who challenges the authority of Byzantium undermines the foundation of the Russian state. Leontev is one-sided and partial in judging the Bulgarians. If he knew well the whole history of the ecclesiastical struggles between Bulgaria and Byzantium, from the beginning of the 9th century to the end of the 19th, he would think differently. History has partially answered Leontev. His metaphysical theories are only a memory today. If Byzantinism was useful to Russia it was harmful to Bulgaria.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

## MIDDLE EAST

16466. HAJIBEYLI, JEYHOUN BEY. The origins of the national press in Azerbaijan. *Asiat. Rev.* 26 (88) Oct. 1930: 757-766; 27 (90) Apr. 1931: 349-359; (91) Jul. 1931: 552-557.—During the trial period (1875-1895) genuine political ideas were lacking. The press was confined to specialized domains and certain aspects of social life. The revolutionary period (1905-1910) marks the highest development of nationalism. The daily, *Heyat*, appearing in 1905, stressed Islamic solidarity and developed an Azeri literary tongue. *Irshad* was established in 1906 but was suspended by Russian authorities. Other influential journals were: *Mulla Nazreddin* (at Tiflis) 1906-1915, resumed in 1922; *Fewzat*, 1907, suppressed because of a suspected young-Turk plot against the sultan; *Faza Heyat*; *Tarakki*, excellent literary journal, 1908-1909; *Zenbur*, humorous and satirical; *Ittifaq*, started at Baku in 1908, but suspended because of religious and political difficulties. After 1910, the press became industrialized and there was a diminution of interest among the people. From 1918 to 1920, however, it came into line with the advanced countries in the matter of political programs. The nationalist press came to an end with the Bolshevik revolution.—*E. Cole*.

## FAR EAST

16467. DÔKÉ, S. Economic development in Japan since the Meiji restoration, from the statistical point of view. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 215-261.—The economic development of Japan from 1868 to the present day is marked by four well-defined stages which the author discussed successively, describing agricultural production, industrial enterprises, foreign trade, transportation and communication, and banking, of each period; with an introduction showing the relation of population increase to subsistence and describing the rise of industry and its capitalization. Numerous statistical tables bearing on these various economic phases condense valuable information.—*M. Abbott*.

16468. HAGA, B. J. De Lima-pahalaä (Gorontalo): volksordering, adatrecht en bestuurspolitiek. [The Lima-pahalaä (Gorontalo): organization, adat law, and governmental policy.] *Tijdschr. v. Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. 71 (1-2) 1931: 186-314.—By Lima-pahalaä is understood the alliance between the five small states of Gorontalo, which, in 1889, were annexed to the directly governed territory of the Netherlands East Indies. Originally the population was divided into tribes, each having its own chief (*olongia*), and each living on its own territory. The little state of Holontalo,

was formed by an alliance of several tribes. It was agreed that the chiefs of the four principal tribes should hold the royal power in turn. In practice, however, the royal authority was kept by the family of the first monarch. The genealogical organization of the tribes themselves continued to exist and the state was nothing but a roof above the tribes. Gorontalo originated from the small state of Holontalo. The monarch of Gorontalo was assisted by a council composed of the chiefs of the four principal tribes. The chiefs of the most important small tribes maintained the *adat*, the organization of festivities, and the election of the monarch. West of Gorontalo, the small states of Limbotto, Attingola, Bolango, and Bone developed with the same kind of organization. In the beginning of the 17th century an alliance of the five states was formed. Next followed a short period of interference by Ternate, followed in turn in 1681 by Western interference. Royal power became more autocratic, the unity of the small states became stronger, while the tribes in the different states lived more closely together. Gradually the genealogical ties weakened. With the introduction of direct government in the second half of the 19th century, the territory was divided into districts and sub-districts. In view of the historical development of the territory, Lima-pahalaä should be recognized as an autonomous territory, with the existing subdistricts as native constitutional communities, attended by a re-enforcement of village autonomy and groups of kampoeng's as sub-communities. Family law is parental, class distinction is no reason for forbidding marriage, divorce proceeds according to the Mohammedan law. Reclamations take place after oral permission by the chief of the kampoeng. When large complex lands are reclaimed, or when it is done by natives from other parts, of the country, consent is asked of the chief of the local government. The regalia of Gorontalo, consists of a pike, a round shield, a sunshade, two creeses with gold hilts and a silver cuspidor, and of the legendary stories connected with these regalia. The population has a superstitious respect for these regalia.—*J. C. Lamster*.

16469. IBOS, PIERRE. Un gouverneur général de l'Indochine: Paul Doumer. [A governor general of Indo-China: Paul Doumer.] *Correspondant*. 103 (1662) Dec. 25, 1931: 818-846.—Indo-China was in a bad state financially when Paul Doumer took over the governorship in 1896. His program of reconstruction was the following, and he practically completed his reconstruction program in five years: (1) reestablish the authority of the governor-general; (2) make Indo-China a federative state; (3) construct public works; (4) reduce expenses; (5) make Indo-China capable of playing a role in the general politics of the Orient.—*Florence Hoffer*.

16470. LEE, J. S. The periodic recurrence of internecine wars in China. *China J.* 14 (3) Mar. 1931: 111-115; (4) Apr. 1931: 159-163.—After a distinction is made between wars which were truly internal and those which were against alien peoples the statistical record (with charts) shows the frequency of internecine conflicts from 221 B.C. to 1912 A.D. through the various dynasties. Prolonged periods of peace alternate with prolonged periods of disturbance. These cyclic repetitions when analyzed may present bases for predictions about China's future.—*E. Cole*.

16471. WALES, H. G. QUARITCH. Nāḥānah Titha Maṅgala, the river-bathing ceremony in Siam. *Bull. School Orient. Studies, London Inst.* 6 (4) 1932: 957-962.—The ceremony of river-bathing observed by the children of Siam, represented a stepping stone from childhood. The writer gives a graphic historical account of one such ceremony as performed (1812 A.D.) by the eldest son, nine, of King Rama II.—*M. Abbott*.

16472. WALEY, A. Notes on the history of Chinese popular literature. *T'oung Pao*. 28 (3-5) 1931 (pub.



1932): 346–354.—Popular literature in China during the 17th century included the short story, novel, drama, historical account, diary, poetry, and anthology. The writer comments on the character and author of many of these works.—*M. Abbott.*

## INDIA

16473. DATTA, KALI KINKAR. Policy and character of Mir Casim. *J. Indian Hist.* 10(3) Dec. 1931: 266–281.—Mir Casim was of Persian origin and during his early days occupied a modest social position. When Mir Jafar was deposed by the English governor, Mir Casim was appointed to his place as the ruler of Bengal. He at once undertook to improve the economic condition of the state by checking the widespread embezzlement of government funds. He reorganized the army and procured better equipment for it, and then engaged in a successful punitive expedition against the Zemindars who had previously prevented domestic tranquility. His government rested on a firm basis, and justice was dealt with an even hand. His great fault was his cruel treatment of all who aroused his eager suspicions, and the massacres of the Indian and English prisoners after the battles at Suti and Patna led to his ultimate downfall.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16474. RAY, PARIMAL. History of taxation of salt under the rule of the East India Company. *Calcutta Rev.* 34(1) Jan. 1930: 35–43; (2) Feb. 1930: 215–224; (3) Mar. 1930: 347–354; 35(1) Apr. 1930: 17–21; (2) May 1930: 193–200; 36(1) Jul. 1930: 29–34; (2) Aug. 1930: 184–187; 37(1) Oct. 1930: 64–67; (2–3) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 265–279.—In 1853 Plowden was appointed to investigate the salt tax and made his report in 1856. His recommendation was modification to a lower rate, but extension of the salt revenue to all provinces. Enhancement of the price was acquiesced in by the Indian people, whereas in all other countries including Britain in which taxation of necessities has been levied directly on their own citizens, the people have made violent protest. The only outbreaks in India, here recorded were that of Surat, Canara, and twin in the Trans-Indus area. [See Entry 3: 3994.]—*E. Cole.*

16475. SRINIVASACHARI, C. S. The Madras Council and its relations with the Golconda administration under Madanna and Akkanna (1672–1686). *J. Indian Hist.* 10(3) Dec. 1931: 282–299.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16476. SRINIVASAN, V. The Dutch in India. *J. Indian Hist.* 11(1) Apr. 1932: 41–62.—The Dutch, not the British, were the immediate successors to the Portuguese mastery of the Asiatic seas, but the temporary nature of their imperial achievements in India make them only an episode in Indian history. Early in Dutch history the East India Company was organized with a peculiar constitution and by 1606 van Warwyk discovered Mauritius. After strong opposition in the early stages the Dutch were able to establish their power in the East, and reached Japan in 1609. Following the break-up of Portuguese power the Dutch made progress on the Coromandel and in Bengal. The relations with the French were always strained, and by the opening of the 18th century the Dutch power had begun to crumble. Their power was definitely broken by Clive in 1759 at the battle of Chinsurah, although Britain and Holland were officially maintaining peace in Europe. India was only a phase of the Dutch imperialism, but was the focal point of the British endeavor in the East. The early Dutch successes were due to the national organization of the company, the forceful character of the men in charge, and the Dutch sea power of the 17th century, while their competitors were poorly organized. Their failure was due in part to their remoteness from any base of supply, and in part to their commerce inter-

est as distinguished from the imperial interest of the British. The Dutch trade in its nature differed little from that of the other European nations in the field. *Howard Britton Morris.*

## AFRICA

16477. HAZEWINDEL, H. C. Twee attestaties over de Nederlandsche kolonisatie aan de Goudkust. [Two documents on Netherlands colonization at the Gold Coast.] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. v. h. Hist. Genootsch.* 53 1932: 246–261.—For the history of the Netherlands colonization on the Gold Coast during the 2nd half of the 17th century, we are directed to two trustworthy sources: (1) the deduction drawn by the director-general, J. van Valkenburg, at about 1660, regarding the origin of the legal property rights of the Netherlands possessions on the coast of Guinea; and (2) the *Nauwkeurige beschrijving* (exact description) of that coast by Willem Basman, who was director-general there at about 1690. Hazewinkel supplements these works by two documents regarding the Gold Coast sworn to by the just returned merchant Charles le Petit in the presence of a Rotterdam notary and at the request of Benjamin Raule, the well-known Director of the Brandenburg Marine. Le Petit, who knew the Guinea coast thoroughly, after staying there 13 years, having command of several factories and fortresses, commenced his service with the Brandenburg Company in 1687. In the first document he gives a survey of the possessions of the Netherlands West Indies Company on the Gold Coast, to show that certain fortresses erected by the Brandenburg Company did not come under the jurisdiction of the Netherlands Company. In the introduction of the manuscripts, published by the Rotterdamsche Gemeentearchief (Rotterdam Municipal Archives), Hazewinkel gives a survey of the Netherlands colonization.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

16478. KITSON, A. E. The gold resources of the Gold Coast. *United Empire.* 23(2) Feb. 1932: 83–88.—European gold mining began in 1878; £73,000,000 were extracted, partly from stream, and partly from reef mining. The prospects continued favorable for both types. Costs of operation had been considerably reduced, but labor shortage still continued.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

16479. MARTY, P. L'Islam et les tribus dans la colonie du Niger. [Islam and the tribes in the colony of the Niger (Ex-Zinder).] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques.* (3) 1930: 333–432.—The peoples of Djerem, Azaoua, Tessawa, and Zinder were Islamized under the Grand Cherif Mohammed Abd Alkaum Al-Marili in the 15th century. Religious importance must be attached to merchants and Tripolitan missionaries of the same date. In the 19th century much work was done by missionaries from Bornou. Fetichism, however, still exists in most of the divisions. Unlike the French policy, the English authorities seem to recognize and encourage the Moslem faith at Sokoto. An analysis is given of the various subdivisions and their religions: Gaya, Niamey, Dosso, Tahoua, Madaoua, Maradi, Tessaoua, Zinder, Magaria, Damerghou. A special chapter on the mosques, the schools, the administration of justice, and the religious hierarchy in Haoussa closes with an explanation of the French power to intervene in the religious policies of local communities.—*E. Cole.*

16480. MUCHRIF, AL. La réforme de l'enseignement à la grande mosquée (Zitouna) de Tunis. [Reform in instruction in the great mosque (Zitouna) of Tunis.] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques.* (4) 1930: 441–515.—The administrative organization of this university is determined by the legislation of November, 1842, regulating tuition and professors; of September 1870, on the duties of the professors; of December 1875, fixing



the course of study and the preparation and conduct of students; of January 1876, placing supervision under the Director of Instruction; of March 1880, in regard to the library; of June 1892, determining the selection of teachers; and of September 1912, amending all previous decrees. An analysis of these with the present state of the mosque is made by Si Mohammed Salah El Mehidi.—*E. Cole.*

16481. ROBINSON, ARTHUR E. The Arab dynasty of Dar for (Darfur). *J. African Soc.* 27 (108) Jul. 1928: 353-362; 28 (109) Oct. 1928: 55-67; (111) Apr. 1929: 274-280; (112) Jul. 1929: 379-384; 29 (113) Oct. 1929: 53-70; (114) Jan. 1930: 164-180.—Part 1: Genealogical tables of the Darfur dynasty and lists of sources of information regarding the Darfur. Among

the latter are the works of W. G. Browne, Muhammad el Tunisi, Koenig, Cadalvene, Nachtigal, Helmolt. Part 2: A carefully compiled chronology of the Eastern Sudan, to illustrate its early history and the ethnological changes from the Roman occupation until the fall of the Christian Kingdom of Soba. Part 3: The background of local traditions, showing descent of the Fur Sultans from Ahmed el Maaqur. Part 4: A comparison of Maemichael's genealogical tree of Fur dynasty with that of Koenig, and a tracing of conquests during the 16th and 17th centuries. Parts 5 and 6 carry the chief military and political events to 1884, with especial emphasis on the 19th century and the extension of English and French influence into these regions.—*E. Cole.*

## UNITED STATES

16482. BARNES, JAMES A. Illinois and the gold-silver controversy. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 38 1931: 35-59.—A study of the free silver controversy of 1896 and the years preceding is of especial interest as it developed in a pivotal state of the middle west. From Illinois came John M. Palmer, candidate of the Gold Democrats for the presidency. But the "county conventions declared for free silver." On election day, the Republican party was returned to power.—*J. A. James.*

16483. BARROW, ELFRIDA DeRENNE. On the Bay one hundred years ago, being various items compiled from the advertising columns of the Savannah Georgian of 1829. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14 (1) Mar. 1930: 1-16.

16484. BARRY, J. NEILSON. Columbia River exploration, 1792. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33 (1) Mar. 1932: 31-42; (2) Jun. 1932: 143-155.—Controversy between Britain and Spain over Nootka Sound on Vancouver's Island led to a British coast survey of that region by Captain George Vancouver of the *Discovery*, together with Lieutenant W. R. Broughton on the *Chatham*. The narrative of three weeks exploration of the lower Columbia River as far as the Columbia Gorge under Lt. Broughton was written by Edward Bell, clerk of the *Chatham*. This survey begun on Apr. 29, 1792, was remarkably accurate. The cutter of the Broughton party was followed up the Columbia by numerous canoes of Indians.—*V. Gray.*

16485. BELKNAP, HENRY W. Philip English, commerce builder. *Proc. Amer. Antiquar. Soc. Semi-Ann. Meeting, Boston.* 41 (1) Apr. 15, 1931: 17-24.—Descended from a very old, distinguished family of the Island of Jersey, Philip Lenglois, at about the age of 30, landed in New England in 1670 to engage in trade, returning repeatedly to Jersey in a profitable fish and brandy traffic, and also in the importation of indentured servants, whose services were sold to tradesmen and householders in Salem and elsewhere. English prospered and became prominent, serving on different occasions as selectman and representative to the general court. A painful experience of witchcraft accusations was endured by the English family, caused by the envy of their prosperous style of living, and their Episcopal church affiliation. After a period in which they were confined, English and his wife removed to New York, later to return to build up his business again and futilely to seek reasonable indemnification for the losses he had suffered during the witchcraft episode. The long series of his account books, owned by the Essex Institute, is an important source for the mercantile history of his time.—*P. Lieff.*

16486. BENSON, RICHARD M. The development of the secondary school in the west between 1890 and 1920. *School & Soc.* 35 (895) Feb. 20, 1932: 260-262.—In 1890 in the states west of the Mississippi, the number of pupils attending public secondary schools

per 1000 population was 2.72 compared to 1.1 for denominational schools, but by 1920 these ratios had changed to 20.29 and 1.20, respectively. Catholic secondary schools increased 263% in number; Protestant schools, but 3%.—*A. T. Volwiler.*

16487. BERKLEY, HENRY J. Colonel Isaac Shelby and other Maryland heroes of the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 27 (2) Jun. 1932: 128-139.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

16488. BLEGEN, THEODORE C. Leaders in American immigration. *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 38 1931: 144-155.—Among the leaders who were conspicuous in the pioneer history of Illinois were the two English colonizers, Morris Birkbeck and George Flower, 1817. Because of the publication of Birkbeck's *Notes on a journey in America* and his *Letters from Illinois*, immigrants came not only from the British Isles but from other northern European countries where these writings had been read, in translation. This influence was felt, especially in the villages of Norway. Among the Norwegian leaders of colonists were Cleng Peerson, founder of the Fox River settlement; Ole Rynning, a graduate of the University of Christiania, who gave an account of his travels in the *True account of America for the information and help of peasant and commoner*; and Johan R. Reiersen. In 1844, the first Norwegian settlement in the West in LaSalle County, Illinois, numbered 600 persons living in a comfortable and independent position.—*J. A. James.*

16489. CHISHOLM, JOE. Captain Thomas H. Rynning. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 4 (3) Oct. 1931: 35-49.

16490. CABLE, J. RAY. Some early Missouri bankers. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 26 (2) Jan. 1932: 117-125.—It was natural that the fur houses of St. Louis should be among the petitioners for the first banks of Missouri. But not until the Bank of the United States opened a branch in St. Louis in 1829 did Missouri have a sound bank. Under charge of John O'Fallon this branch escaped the general criticism heaped on the Bank of the United States. In 1837 the Bank of the State of Missouri was chartered on a monopoly basis. Henry Shurlds was its cashier for 15 years. This bank, however, refused to take the business risks demanded by the community. These were assumed by private banks among them Page, Bacon and Co. and J. H. Lucas and Co. The latter two companies failed in 1855 and 1857.—*L. A. Wolf.*

16491. CHILDS, C. C. The struggle for nationalism in Georgia. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14 (3) Sep. 1930: 236-253.

16492. CLARK, ROBERT CARLTON. Harney Basin exploration, 1826-60. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33 (2) Jun. 1932: 101-114.—The first white men came into Harney Basin about Nov. 1826, from the direction of the Snake River with Peter Skene Ogden, chief trader of Hudson's Bay Company. They found that the lakes of



Malheur and Harney had no outlet. In 1830-31 John Work of the Hudson's Bay Company entered, and by 1832 six trapping parties are known to have been in the Harney Basin. A party of immigrants went over the route by Harney's Basin in 1845, thus giving it the name of Meek's Cut-off. Again in 1853 more Oregon immigrants used the route. General W. S. Harney with United States troops explored the region while looking for an easier road from Salt Lake, thus giving it his name. With the 60's came mining prospectors and in 1867 Fort Harney was established. Settlers located in the Basin in 1871.—*V. Gray.*

16493. CORY, JOHN P. The houses of colonial Georgia. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14(3) Sep. 1930: 181-201.

16494. COULTER, E. MERTON. Sherman and the South. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15(1) Mar. 1931: 28-45.

16495. COWIE, ALEXANDER. John Trumbull as revolutionist. *Amer. Lit.* 3(3) Nov. 1931: 287-295.—Trumbull was not an ardent revolutionist, as usually pictured, though his comic poem, *M'Fingal*, remains the most distinguished patriotic poem of the Revolution. The poem attacks not only the Tories and English, but also the hypocrisy and selfishness of Whigs. *M'Fingal* was written to be a finished literary production rather than to serve as revolutionary propaganda. Trumbull loved law and order and sacrificed little for the patriot cause.—*A. T. Volwiler.*

16496. CRANE, VERNER. The origins of Georgia. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14(2) Jun. 1930: 93-110.—An account of the zealous philanthropists, the Trustees of Georgia, with emphasis on the services of Dr. Thomas Bray, the Anglican clergyman.—*E. Cole.*

16497. DAVIS, EDWARD. The Mississippi Choctaws. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 10(2) Jun. 1932: 257-266.

16498. DAVIS, MRS. ELVERT M. History of the capture and captivity of David Boyd from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1756. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 14(1) Jan. 1931: 28-42.

16499. DUGGAN, STEPHEN. El caracter de la civilización norteamericana. [The character of North American civilization.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Cordoba.* 18(7-8) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 15-25.—During the colonial period the culture of the United States was merely an extension of the British. After the Revolution there began a struggle between the aristocrats and capitalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the agrarian democrats, led by Thomas Jefferson. By the end of the 19th century industry directed politics; and Roosevelt's Progressive party was replaced by extreme conservatism during the World War. Culture is characterized by lack of direction in the fields of economics and politics. Government regulation is not looked upon favorably. The depression emphasizes the need of social legislation. Public opinion changes slowly.—*Hope Henderson.*

16500. EBERSTADT, EDWARD. The journal of Riley Root. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(4) Dec. 1931: 396-405.—A heretofore unrecorded contemporary narrative of a transcontinental trip from St. Joseph to Oregon and California. Approximately 150 persons were in the party which left St. Joseph on Apr. 25, 1848 and reached Oregon City on Sept. 13, 1848. The journal was published at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1850.—*L. A. Wolf.*

16501. FAY, BERNARD. Benjamin Franklin Bache, a Democratic leader of the eighteenth century. *Proc. Amer. Antiquar. Soc. Boston.* Oct. 15, 1930. 40(2) Oct. 1930: 277-301.—Benjamin Franklin Bache's activity and influence during the period 1790-1798 was intense and widespread. As editor of the Philadelphia *Aurora* and as organizer and inspirer of many Democratic clubs he was one of the foremost leaders in the bitter political struggle which gave to the United States the heritage of Jeffersonian democracy. Bache was the devoted grandson of Benjamin Franklin and his associa-

tions with his grandfather gave him an unusual education. In 1790, the year of Franklin's death, Bache started his paper with high courage and idealism. The *Aurora* soon became outstanding for its news, its attacks on Washington and the Federalists, its defense of Benjamin Franklin against unjust attacks, and its independent espousal of Jeffersonian principles. Bache was the first journalist to print Jay's treaty and led the way in the organization of popular opposition to it. He died of yellow fever in 1798, before the cause he espoused had triumphed.—*A. T. Volwiler.*

16502. FISHER, CHAS. E. The locomotives of the Boston and Maine railroad. *Bull. Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc.* (28) May 1932: 13-26.—Names and descriptions.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16503. FITZHUGH, V. C. A. The Fitzhugh family. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 40(2) Apr. 1932: 187-204.—Charts and genealogical records from the beginning of the family in England about the time of Edward III to the present.—*V. Gray.*

16504. FLANDERS, RALPH B. Farish Carter, a forgotten man of the old South. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15(2) Jun. 1931: 142-172.

16505. FLANDERS, RALPH B. Planters' problems in antebellum Georgia. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14(1) Mar. 1930: 17-40.—Slavery as an invaluable means of social control, and in a few remarkable instances, a profitable industrial system. Change was inevitable, however, because of the responsibilities of slave ownership and the general retrogression in the lack of diversification in agriculture and the single crop system.—*E. Cole.*

16506. FARQUHAR, FRANCIS P. Camels in the sketches of Edward Vischen. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 332-335.—(Plate from Vischen's *Pictorial of California*).—*L. A. Wolf.*

16507. FOREMAN, CAROLYN THOMAS. Journal of a tour in the Indian Territory by N. Sayre Harris (1844). *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 10(2) Jun. 1932: 219-256.

16508. FOREMAN, GRANT. Some new light on Houston's life among the Cherokee Indians. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 9(2) Jun. 1931: 139-152.

16509. FREDERICKSON, OTTO FROVIN. The liquor question among the Indian tribes in Kansas, 1804-1881. *Bull. Univ. Kansas, Humanistic Studies.* 4(4) Apr. 15, 1932: pp. 103.—The Lewis and Clark expedition was bothered by drunkenness in the ranks before the borders of Kansas were passed, but not till about 1830 did drunkenness constitute a serious menace among Indians. Some whiskey was brought across the border by white traders, but most of the liquor was carried by Indian sub-traders from the grogeries which lined the western fringe of Missouri. Temperance societies were organized in some tribes; but in other tribes knowledge that deaths from drinking diminished the size of the tribes and therefore increased individual proportions of the tribal annuities led to indifference on the part of abstainers. The Choctaws in 1838 had a tribal prohibition law which was copied a few years later by the Cherokees. The Ottawas succeeded best in stamping out intoxication, while the Kaws or Kansas became the most depraved. A stringent federal law of 1847 was diligently applied by the secretary of war, William L. Marcy, but its effects soon wore off. The territory and later the state of Kansas assisted the federal government in attempts to keep whiskey from the Indian tribes, but prior to the effort at state-wide prohibition in 1880, the utmost effect was merely to check the further spread of drunkenness among Indians.—*Fred A. Shannon.*

16510. GATES, PAUL W. The railroads of Missouri, 1850-1870. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 26(2) Jan. 1932: 126-141.—Poverty prevented state or private enterprise from building railroads in Missouri until 1851. Thus the state escaped the load of debts that wealthier states contracted. In 1851 construction started on the



Pacific Railroad. With the assistance of government land grants Missouri had built 810 miles of railroads by Jan. 1, 1861. The years following the Civil War saw steady growth in lines constructed until by Jan. 1, 1871 the total mileage within Missouri was 1955. (Five maps showing yearly construction.)—*L. A. Wolf*.

16511. GIDDENS, PAUL H. Maryland and the Stamp Act controversy. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 27(2) Jun. 1932: 79-99.—The news of the passage of the Stamp Act in the spring of 1765 was received with fierce denunciation, provoked principally by lawyers and editors. The appointed distributor was forced to flee the colony. In September the legislature passed resolutions declarative of the *Constitutional rights and privileges of the freeman of the province*, and sent delegates to the Stamp Act congress. As the lower house refused to consent to the landing of stamps the council recommended that they be kept aboard one of his Majesty's warships. On Nov. 10, the day of enforcement, public offices, custom houses, and most of the courts closed, goods were boycotted and business came to a standstill. In March, the "sons of liberty" bullied the judges of the provincial court into transacting business without using the stamps. The county courts followed suit. A few days later, however, came the news of repeal which was received with rejoicing and a display of much good-will.—*J. E. Pomfret*.

16512. GLISKBERG, CHARLES I. Walt Whitman in the Civil War. *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 9(4) Apr. 1932: 327-330.—Jean Catel has for the first time interpreted Whitman in French. For an article on *Walt Whitman in the Civil War*, *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* (June, 1926), he has utilized unpublished MSS in the Library of Congress. He erroneously assumes records in Whitman's notebook are based on personal experiences rather than talks with soldiers and attributes to him a military experience as a reason for his hospital work which he did not have.—*Sherman M. Smith*.

16513. GOSNELL, H. A. The first American steamboat. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 40(1) Jan. 1932: 14-22; (2) Apr. 1932: 124-132.—James Rumsey invented the first American steamboat, not John Fitch. In 1810 John Fitch's claims were brought forward against those of John Fulton, who really only built and operated the first steamboat which was a commercial success. Fitch worked nearly 20 years before Fulton began to run his Clermont. Rumsey out-dated Fitch by a year, and their claims were eagerly pressed in a pamphlet war between them in 1787-1788. Fitch got the first patent rights, thus receiving the title of the first American inventor of the steamboat. Rumsey made his first successful trial of his steamboat on Mar. 14, 1786, while Fitch did not make his successful attempt until May 1, 1787.—*V. Gray*.

16514. GRAHAM, LOUIS E. Fort McIntosh. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 15(2) May 1932: 93-119.—Fort McIntosh was the first military post on the north side of the Ohio River, its site being that of the present town of Beaver, Pennsylvania. It was erected in October, 1778, and was named after General McIntosh, who succeeded General Hand in command of the western department. The Treaty of Fort McIntosh was made here with the Indians in 1785, being a continuation and completion of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix made the previous year. The fort was abandoned in 1791.—*W. F. Dunaway*.

16515. GRAY, A. A. Camels in California. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 299-317.—Edward Fitzgerald Beale brought the first camels to California from Texas in 1857. The trip took nearly five months. Mongolian camels were imported by private parties in 1860, 1861, and 1862. The experiments, except that of Beale, proved to be failures. Interest in the camel as a cheaper form of transportation dropped with

the coming of the telegraph and the assurance of a trans-continental railroad.—*L. A. Wolf*.

16516. GRAY, A. A. The Dollart case. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 318-331.—The German bark *Dollart* brought the last shipment of camels from Siberia to California in Jan., 1862. Many of the animals died during the voyage and their owner, Otto Esche, sued the master of the ship, J. H. C. Muggenborg, for damages.—*L. A. Wolf*.

16517. HAMER, MARGUERITE B. John Rhea of Tennessee. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc. Publ.* 4 Jan. 1932: 35-44.—A biographical sketch of a Tennessee pioneer whose life story parallels the story of Tennessee's unique constitutional beginnings. Rhea served in the Revolution at the same time studying classics and law at Princeton University. His many legislative utterances bore the stamp of the scholar, and he served as trustee or as incorporator of Washington College, Greeneville College (now Tusculum), and Blount College (now University of Tennessee). He did not encourage the establishment or continuance of the rebellious state Franklin. On Nov. 22, 1789, Rhea, as a member of the second North Carolina convention on the ratification of the already effective constitution of the United States, voted, along with 194 colleagues, for ratification. After the establishment of the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio, Rhea was licensed by William Blount, governor of the territory, to practice law and was commissioned county attorney for Sullivan. At the meeting in Knoxville, in 1796, to draft a constitution for the new state of Tennessee, Rhea sat as a delegate for Sullivan. Rhea served in the national house of representatives from 1802 to 1823. Devotion to Andrew Jackson involved Rhea in unfortunate publicity in 1831. During the same year he died, a bachelor. His name is perpetuated in Rhea County, and in Rhea-town, Greene County, Tennessee.—*J. W. Holland*.

16518. HENDERSON, ARCHIBALD. Dr. Thomas Walker and the Loyal Company of Virginia. *Proc. Amer. Antiquar. Soc. Semi-Ann. Meeting, Boston.* 41(1) Apr. 15, 1931: 77-178.—Of neglected figures in American biography, Thomas Walker is easily the most distinguished of his period because of his versatility and cultural range—as physician and surgeon, surveyor and commissary, soldier and legislator, explorer and colonizer, treaty negotiator, politician and diplomat. This paper, deals more particularly with Walker's land transactions. From 1749 until his death in 1794, he was the leading spirit in the great land corporation, the Loyal Company of Virginia, which he was active in founding; he served as agent for 40 years in promoting western colonization and the westward movement, through the sale of the company's lands. Appended to the article is a selection of documentary material bearing on the relations between Walker and Washington, and incidentally with other Revolutionary figures, Jefferson, Henry, Pendleton, Preston, Henderson, Lewis, Johnson, Mercer, Donelson, and others.—*P. Lief*.

16519. HERRIOTT, F. I. Dr. Isaac H. Harriott—one of the victims of the Spirit Lake Massacre, killed on the evening of Sunday, March 8, 1857. *Ann. Iowa.* 18(4) Apr. 1932: 243-294.—On Mar. 8, 1857, a band of Santee Indians killed the white settlers on East and West Okoboji lakes. In the days that followed, the tragedy known as the Spirit Lake Massacre occurred. Five letters of Isaac H. Harriott, one of the victims of this massacre, throw new light on the beginnings of settlement in this region. Henry M. Rice of St. Paul, William Freeborn, Dr. William M. Sweney, and Dr. Isaac H. Harriott with three other citizens of Red Wing formed what was known as the Red Wing Company. Their plan was to purchase town sites between St. Paul and the Missouri River. Harriott was born in New Jersey in 1833. He was educated in Illinois and moved to Minnesota Territory during the summer of 1855. His



letters tell of his journeys in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota. The last letter was written three months before his death.—*William J. Petersen.*

**16520. HOLLAND, JAMES W.** The building of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc. Publ.* 4 Jan. 1932: 83–101.—Certain progressive citizens of upper East Tennessee held public meetings in 1831; a bi-weekly newspaper, the *Railroad Advocate*, made its appearance in Rogersville and, in December, Tennessee's legislature chartered a railroad to run from Knoxville to the Virginia line, a project contingent upon the construction of a railroad by Virginians from Lynchburg to the Tennessee line. The Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston project, was abandoned with the dissolution of the company in 1840. Operations on the Hiwassee Railroad from Knoxville to Georgia were revived under the name of East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. After a series of conventions in 1847 of upper East Tennesseans the general assembly, on Jan. 27, 1848, incorporated the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company. Samuel Blair Cunningham was elected president. The press of East Tennessee supported the project. The *Rail Road Journal* (Jonesboro) sounded fantastic eulogies; the *Greeneville Spy*, the *Knoxville Plebeian*, and the bombastic *Brownlow's Knoxville Whig* freely advocated the enterprise. By 1850 surveys had been made, the road had been located; on Mar. 30, 1851, ground was first broken. With the panic of 1857 the chief engineer, the secretary and treasurer, and two directors resigned, and \$300,000 in second mortgage bonds were issued. Cunningham remained at the helm, and on May 14, 1858 the project was completed.—*J. W. Holland.*

**16521. HURT, PEYTON.** The rise and fall of the "Know Nothings" in California. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9 (1) Mar. 1930: 16–59; (2) Jun. 1930: 99–128.—Organized in the city in late May, 1854, the *Know Nothings* elected the entire city administration of San Francisco in September of the same year. Other city administrations followed and in the state election of 1855 the *Know Nothings* elected their candidate for governor, J. Neely Johnson, and held the majority in both branches of the legislature. The *Know Nothings*, however, were not a true political party, but a conglomeration of diverse political factions. Their legislature accomplished little in the way of reform; log-rolling became prevalent; and the slavery question split them further apart.—*L. A. Wolf.*

**16522. JONES, R. L.** Senator A. O. Bacon, champion of the constitutional division of powers. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14 (3) Sep. 1930: 202–213.—The attempts of Bacon to check encroachment of executive power during his service in the U. S. senate, 1894–1914.—*E. Cole.*

**16523. JORDAN, PHILIP D.** William Salter—Philomethian. *Ann. Iowa.* 18 (4) Apr. 1932: 295–312.—The literary productions of a youth destined to achieve fame are seldom preserved. Those of William Salter (1821–1910), an Iowa clergyman, author, and historian, penned while a member of the Philomethian Society of New York University, reveal the nature and importance of such organizations. They consist of three essays, *Influence of one man*, *Republicanism*, and *Duty*; one narrative, *Record of summer travel during vacation*; and a poem, *Eloise*.—*William J. Petersen.*

**16524. KEEN, EFFIE R.** Arizona's governors. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 3 (3) Oct. 1930: 7–20.—Brief sketches of the 17 territorial and the 9 state governors. (Photographs.)

**16525. KLENZE, CAMILLO von.** German literature in the Boston Transcript, 1830–1880. *Philol. Quart.* 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 1–25.—The spirit of New England culture during the days of Longfellow, Parker, and Emerson is mirrored in the *Boston Transcript*. This

newspaper regularly gave much attention to *belles lettres*, especially to German literature. Uhland, Heine, Schiller, and Goethe were given much space—though Heine, the social reformer, was neglected and Goethe's virility and appreciation of the tragic intricacies of human life often made him unpopular. Such an attitude caused the influence of German literary writers in America to wane towards the end of this period. This attitude helped to cause a decline of interest in German literature. As a result, later German writers, who often showed marked vigor and originality, found it more difficult to become known in New England.—*A. T. Volwiler.*

**16526. KNAUSS, JAMES O.** Christopher Saur the Third. *Proc. Amer. Antiquar. Soc. Semi-Ann. Meeting, Boston.* 41 (1) Apr. 15, 1931: 235–253.—A study of the activities of the 3rd Christopher Saur, of the family of the wealthiest and most influential German publishers in colonial Pennsylvania, provides one more glimpse of Tory psychology and a fairly accurate idea of the economic prosperity of the Saur family. At the age of 21, the youngest Saur undertook the publication of the Saur newspaper, *Die Germantowner Zeitung*, and his activities and policies became decidedly obnoxious to the patriots. When the British took Philadelphia, in 1777, Saur removed to that city, becoming a trusted aid to the mother country and doing everything in his power to help subdue the colonists. At the evacuation of Philadelphia he accompanied the British to New York; the Saur property was confiscated, bringing to an end the remarkable publishing house after an existence of 40 years. In New York the younger Saur became absorbed in the three activities of attempting to arouse the Loyalists in the sections under the control of the patriots, procuring intelligence for the British army, and trying to persuade the home government to take conciliatory steps to detach the mass of people from the patriot leaders.—*P. Lief.*

**16527. KNOX, MERTICE BUCK.** The escape of the Apache Kid. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 3 (4) Jan. 1931: 77–87.—Another version of the Kid's escape after the shooting of Al Sieber. Although a desperate outlaw the Apache Kid could not have committed all the crimes attributed to him and proof has not been found to prove that he shot Sieber.—*E. Cole.*

**16528. LAWRENCE, ELEANOR.** Mexican trade between Santa Fe and Los Angeles, 1830–1848. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10 (1) Mar. 1931: 27–39.—Many trappers had made circuitous trips to California from the distributing point of Santa Fé but not until November, 1830, did a group set out with the deliberate purpose of trading the products (woolen goods) of the New Mexico country for the mules of California. Annual caravans seem to have made the long trip until 1847–48. Horse stealing by the New Mexicans and friction with the Indians led to attempts to regulate the trade by the Californian authorities. The changing economic demand caused by the need of the forty-niners for foodstuffs brought the end to the caravan trade. (Map of the old Spanish trail.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

**16529. LESLEY, LEWIS B.** The international boundary survey from San Diego to the Gila River, 1849–1850. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9 (1) Mar. 1930: 3–15.—To carry out the provisions of Article V of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo a joint Mexican and American commission surveyed the international boundary from San Diego to the Gila river. The American surveyors were handicapped by a changing federal government at Washington and desertion of their civil employees when the gold rush started. (Four plates of maps.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

**16530. LEWIS, WILLIAM S.; GRAY, A. A.; FARQUHAR, FRANCIS P.** A contribution toward a bibliography of the camel with particular reference



to the introduction of camels into the United States and the camel pack trains in the western mining camps. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9(4) Dec. 1930: 336-344.—(Plate.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

16531. LOCKWOOD, FRANK C. American hunters and trappers in Arizona. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 2(2) Jul. 1929: 70-86.—An account of the chief exploits of Sylvester and Mames Pattie, Ewing Young, Jedediah Smith, "Pegleg" Smith, "Old Bill" Williams, David E. Jackson, Milton Sublette, Kit Carson, and Pauline Weaver.—*E. Cole.*

16532. LOCKWOOD, FRANK C. Early military posts in Arizona. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 2(4) Jan. 1930: 91-97.—Account of establishment of Forts Defiance (1849), Breckenridge (1859), Buchanan (1853), Mohone (1858), Lowell (1866), Bowie (1862), Whipple (1863), Camp Verde (1864), Date Creek (1864), McDowell (1865), Hualpoi (1869), Camp Independence (1851), Fort Yuma (1867), Thomas (in early 70's), Old Fort Goodwin (1864), Wallen (1866) which became Fort Huachuca.—*E. Cole.*

16533. LOCKWOOD, FRANK C. Pioneers: 1854-1864. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 5(1) Apr. 1932: 55-61.—During the decade between the Gadsden Purchase and the formal organization of the territorial government at Navajo Springs, Dec. 27, 1863, many men of whom little is now known came into Arizona and played important parts in its history, and it is now proposed to create a collective biographical work treating of these individuals in order to preserve such historical material as yet exists on this obscure period in the annals of Arizona. Approximately 200 persons are to be included within the scope of the project, and such items as towns named for them are to be brought out.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16534. LONN, ELLA. The extent and importance of federal naval raids on salt-making in Florida, 1862-1865. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 167-184.—The South engaged in a remarkable piece of industrial enterprise in salt manufacturing during the Civil War, when salt, as the sole meat preservative of that day, was an article of primary concern, especially in Florida, which before the end of the war became the principal source of meat for the Confederate armies. Of the persistent and important operations of the Union navy in attempting to wreck the salt making along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, particularly around St. Andrews Bay in Taylor County, Florida, the first series dated between September, 1862, and December, 1863, with acting-master W. R. Browne playing the most important role as destroyer. As a result of this destruction, the author estimates that works with a capacity of turning out 15,595 bushels daily were swept away. In less than two months, despite the stringency of war, the South was able to reestablish salt works of approximately 2000 bushels a day, before discovered by the vigilant Browne.—*P. Lieff.*

16535. MCKINSTRY, MARY THOMAS. Silk culture in the colony of Georgia. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14(3) Sep. 1930: 225-235.—The considerations of silk culture in the settlement of Georgia and the early legislation dealing with it.—*E. Cole.*

16536. MALIN, JAMES C. The background of the first bills to establish a bureau of markets, 1911-12. *Agric. Hist.* 6(3) Jul. 1932: 107-129.—The American Society of Equity and the Farmers' Union, both organized in 1902, stressed marketing from the first, and both elaborated comprehensive marketing programs. The Equity plan was based on the assumption that farm prices could not be controlled through money and credit and proposed to solve the problem through controlled production and the withholding of unwieldy surpluses from the market. Neither the agricultural press nor the agricultural colleges served as spokesman for the farm-

ers in their marketing difficulties. These institutions and the United States Department of Agriculture were still interested primarily in production. The department had developed several types of economic activity as an outgrowth of technical investigations, some of which related to marketing, but the economic work was not yet separated from the technical. The farmers were unable by themselves to secure a hearing on their marketing grievances. The inspiration for the first bureau of markets bill was an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* for Aug. 6, 1910, entitled "The Farmer and the Cost of Living," by B. F. Yoakum, an official of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. But the Department of Agriculture was conservative, even to the point of being reactionary, in its attitude toward the pressing problems of marketing and distribution; the most advanced thinking of the time was coming from individuals and agricultural organizations outside of official life. The Farmers' Union bills anticipated much of what was to be adopted within a few years.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

16537. MERRILL, O. N. A true history of the Kansas wars (1856). *Mag. Hist. with Notes & Queries—Extra No. 178.* 45(2) 1932: 9-64.—A reprint of an historical account of the strife over the question of slavery in the Kansas Territory preceding the Civil War, written in 1856.—*M. Abbott.*

16538. MILLER, WILLIAM T. Nullification in Georgia and in South Carolina as viewed by the new west. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 14(4) Dec. 1930: 286-302.

16539. MONAGHAN, FRANK. French travelers in the United States 1765-1931. *Bull. New York Pub. Library.* 36(6) Jun. 1932: 427-438.

16540. MORTON, OHLAND. Reconstruction in the Creek Nation after the Civil War. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 9(2) Jun. 1931: 171-179.

16541. MOTT, DOROTHY CHALLIS. Don Lorenzo Hubbell of Ganado. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 4(1) Apr. 1931: 45-52.

16542. MUMPHREY, SETH K. Rushing the Cherokee Strip. *Atlantic Mo.* 147(5) May 1931: 566-577.—An eye-witness account of one of the *en masse* land rushes—that of 1893 into the Cherokee Strip, a stretch of prairie country about 60 miles wide and extending for nearly 200 miles along the north line of the Indian Territory.—*Florence E. Smith.*

16543. NASH, J. V. The religion and philosophy of Washington. *Open Court.* 46(909) Feb. 1932: 73-92.—Washington became a baptized member of the Episcopal church when an infant and later served as a vestryman, but he never partook of the sacrament nor knelt in prayer at church. The name Jesus Christ appears nowhere in his writings. However, he gave his support to the church in its service to society. He was an irregular attendant, but serious and attentive. In tolerance and general outlook upon life he had more in common with Gouverneur Morris and Thomas Paine than with theologians.—*A. T. Volwiler.*

16544. NICKLIN, J. B. C., and GOTTSCHALK, Mrs. K. C. The Pendleton family. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 39(3) Jul. 1931: 277-285; 40(1) Jan. 1932: 81-90; (2) Apr. 1932: 179-186.—Genealogical charts of the Pendleton family who came to Virginia in 1674.—*V. Gray.*

16545. PARRISH, PHILIP H. Oregon literature, 1930-31. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33(2) Jun. 1932: 156-159.—A review of recent, outstanding works, such as biographies, histories, and fiction, shows no indication of a loss of interest in the romance of Old Oregon.—*V. Gray.*

16546. PERKINS, EUNICE R. John Joachim Zubly, Georgia's conscientious objector. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 15(4) Dec. 1931: 313-323.—An account of an Anglican minister of the Revolutionary period.

16547. PUTNAM, HERBERT. The treasures in the



national library. *Current Hist.* 34(2) May 1931: 248-252.—Congress has authorized an additional building for the Library of Congress. The collections in the national library are now among the largest in existence; including not only general books and valuable source material for the study of American history, but also incunabula, rare books in surprising quantity and quality, the largest collection of Russian literature outside of Russia, the largest of Chinese outside of China, and numerous other interesting and valuable collections.—*Florence E. Smith.*

16548. REYNOLDS, HELEN WILKINSON. Dutchess County gives the state a governor. *Dutchess County Hist. Soc. Year Book, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.* 16 1931: 58-69.—On the Island of Tholen, off the Province of Zeeland, there lived a Dutch family who took the name of Roosenvelt from *het roosen velt*, a field of roses near the town of Vossemeer. Nicholas Martensen Van Roosevelt had moved to New Amsterdam by 1650, but died by 1660, leaving his children to the Orphan Masters' Court, which boarded them out. Isaac Roosevelt, the grandson of Nicholas Martensen, was engaged in business in New York City when the Revolution broke out, and was elected to the provincial congress where he took active part until 1791. His son, James, was also engaged in business in New York, but held real estate in Poughkeepsie, from which time until the present the Roosevelts have been connected with Dutchess County. Frank in Delano Roosevelt, the present governor of New York State, is his great-grandson; he married a distant member of the family, also of the name of Roosevelt.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

16549. ROBINSON, WILLIAM H., Jr. James B. Belford: The red rooster of the Rockies. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 4(2) Feb. 1932: 77-86.—Sketch of James B. Belford, a one-time justice of the supreme court in the Territory of Colorado and later a United States senator.—*E. Cole.*

16550. SCISCO, LOUIS D. Baltimore County land records of 1671. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 27(2) Jun. 1932: 123-128.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

16551. SCISCO, LOUIS D. Calvert County court houses and records. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 27(1) Mar. 1932: 36-42.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

16552. SEMMES, RACHAEL. Baltimore during the time of the old Peale museum. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 27(2) Jun. 1932: 115-123.—A description of the city and its social activities about 1830.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

16553. SIEBERT, WILLIAM H. Loyalists in East Florida, 1774-1785; the most important documents pertaining thereto with an accompanying narrative. Part II: Records of their claims for losses of property in the province. *Florida State Hist. Soc. Publ.* 9 1929: pp. 426.

16554. SIMON, M. P. Lutheran education in Oregon. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33(2) Jun. 1932: 164-168.—The Missouri synod of the Lutheran Church entered Oregon with a mission church in 1876, its educational efforts beginning in 1880 and its first permanent church school being at Cornelius in 1887. The World War marked the greatest period of stress for the church schools, and since 1922 the state schools have caused the Lutheran schools to decline. Recently a more hopeful trend has developed, especially at the Lutheran college, Concordia College, at Portland.—*V. Gray.*

16555. SMALLEY, GEORGE H. The Spenzazuma mining swindle. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 2(1) Apr. 1929: 86-102.—The most notorious mining swindle of the 90's in Arizona was engineered by "Dr." Richard C. Fowler, in an illicit patent medicine business in New York. His "victims" were for the most part New Englanders and New Yorkers.—*E. Cole.*

16556. SMITH, DAVID EUGENE. Thomas Jefferson and mathematics. *Scripta Math.* 1(1) Sep. 1932: 3-14.—(1) Jefferson gave to mathematics a more prominent place in the curriculum of the University of Vir-

ginia than it had in other American colleges of his time; (2) he was influential in carrying out Washington's idea of establishing a military academy, and he was also influential in giving to the mathematics there taught the French trend, which led to a more progressive system than that of the English schools; (3) by his association with the intellectual leaders of Europe he rendered possible the encouraging of Americans to study the achievements of scholars in other lands; (4) by his own contributions he awakened a spirit of individual research among the young scholars of the new world. The Monticello edition of Jefferson's *Works* contain letters and articles, mainly critical and practical, concerning mathematics. It must be admitted that his criticisms were sometimes colored by his patriotism. On the other hand, he took a keen interest in astronomy, concerning himself with its observational, mathematical, and historical aspects.—*Kurt E. Rosinger.*

16557. STEVENSON, F. J. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky in 1863. *Blackwood's Mag.* 231(1400) Jun. 1932: 721-756.—The experiences of the author were written for his mother and are here first published. In his exploration of the Mammoth Cave during a ten day visit, he discovered and named *Minerva's Bell*. While not the first to be lowered into the *Maelstrom Pit*, he was the first man to reach and explore the bottom. In his wanderings the author investigated and named the *Lost River*. His description of risky adventures contains information on conditions of the cave and the methods of seeing its beauties during the Civil War.—*A. R. Wright.*

16558. THOM, DECOURCEY W. Captain Lambert Wickes, C. N. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 27(1) Mar. 1932: 1-17.—A record of the exploits of an American naval officer during 1776-1777.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

16559. THOMAS, ALFRED B. The first Santa Fe expedition. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 9(2) Jun. 1931: 195-208.

16560. TOMPKINS, W. A. Oysterville, 1840-97. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33(2) Jun. 1932: 160-163.—Oysterville to which the first white settler came in 1841 became the center for the Pacific oyster trade of the 1870's but has declined because of the deterioration of its oyster beds.—*V. Gray.*

16561. TURNEY, OMAR A. Prehistoric irrigation. *Arizona Hist. Rev.* 2(1) Apr. 1929: 12-52; (2) Jul. 1929: 11-52; (3) Oct. 1929: 9-45; (4) Jan. 1930: 33-73.—A discussion of the prehistoric canals in the Salt River Valley.—*E. Cole.*

16562. UNSIGNED. A letter of James Innerarity on William Panton's estate. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 185-194.—This letter, dated Nassau, New Providence, July 11, 1812, is one of the series of documents, survivals of the records of Panton, Leslie & Co., preserved by the family of John Innerarity, a partner of that firm. James Innerarity reports on the affairs of his deceased uncle, Wm. Panton, to another uncle. The value of the estate suffers considerably, among other things because of the operation of the laws enacted by the British parliament for carrying into effect of abolition of the slave trade.—*P. Lief.*

16563. UNSIGNED. Letters of Abijah Bigelow, member of congress, to his wife, 1810-1815. *Proc. Amer. Antiquar. Soc. Boston, Oct. 15, 1930.* 40(2) Oct. 1930: 305-406.—Bigelow's letters give a typical Massachusetts Federalist's portrayal of events centering around the War of 1812 as seen by a congressman. Among the best letters, exclusive of those dealing with politics, are that of Oct. 27, 1814, describing a horse race in Washington, and that of Oct. 2, 1814, describing the capture and burning of Washington by the British.—*A. T. Volwiler.*

16564. WAGGONER, W. W. The Dormer party and Relief Hill. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(4) Dec. 1931: 347-352. (Map).—*L. A. Wolf.*



16565. WAGNER, HENRY R. (ed.), and BAKER, A. J. (tr.). Fray Benito de la Sierra's account of the Hegeta expedition to the Northwest Coast in 1775. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9(3) Sep. 1930: 201-242.—A Spanish attempt to find the Northwest Passage. (Two maps.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

16566. WATSON, DOUGLAS S. The first mail contract in California. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(4) Dec. 1931: 353-354.—This contract called for a weekly mail service between Fort (Sutter) Sacramento and Sonoma. It was signed during September (October?) 1846 by E. M. Kern commanding at Fort (Sutter) Sacramento and Adolph Bruheim who was to be paid ten dollars a trip besides being furnished a horse. (Facsimile of contract.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

16567. WERTENBAKER, THOMAS J.; CORBIN, JOHN; HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. George Washington: 1732-1932. I. The national hero. II. The exponent of American unity. III. Washington's writings in a definitive edition. *Current Hist.* 35(5) Feb. 1932: 676-689.—The many attempts of modern biographers to "expose" Washington by portraying his many weaknesses have not succeeded in destroying the belief in his essential greatness of character, his vision of American unity, and his confidence in the American people. The work of the Washington Bicentennial Commission, especially its publication of a definitive edition of Washington's writings, will do much to enable Americans of today to know the real Washington.—*Florence E. Smith.*

16568. WHEAT, CARL I. (ed.). "California's Bantam Cock." The journals of Charles E. De Long, 1854-1863. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 8(3) Sep. 1929: 193-213; (4) Dec. 1929: 337-363; 9(1) Mar. 1930: 50-80; (2) Jun. 1930: 129-181; (3) Sep. 1930: 243-287; (4) Dec. 1930: 345-397; 10(1) Mar. 1931: 40-78; (2) Jun. 1930: 165-201; (3) Sep. 1931: 245-297; (4) Dec. 1931: 355-395.—Charles E. De Long, a native of New York, came to California in 1850 at the early age of 17. He tried the gold diggings but was not very successful. He was admitted to the bar in 1857; he served in the legislature of California and later as a member of the Nevada state constitutional convention. He was a leading figure in the convention that nominated Grant as president and was sent by Grant to Japan as minister. The journals are a daily record of his life in the period immediately after the first mining era. Life in the mines; the people of California; their amusements; their leadership; political life; the floods—all are set down briefly but often with keen insight. The journals are illustrated by contemporary pictures, maps, and newspaper cuts. (Notes.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

16569. WHEAT, CARL I. The old Ames press—a venerable pioneer. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9(3) Sep. 1930: 193-200.—(Plate of the old Ames Press; photostatic copy of the *Earthquake* issue of the *Inyo Independent*.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

16570. WILTSEE, ERNEST A. The British vice-consul in California and the events of 1846. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(2) Jun. 1931: 99-128.—Translations and comments on documents from the Clift and Lyon collections of Californiana. James Alexander Forbes, to whom the documents belonged, was British vice-consul from October, 1843. By marriage he was closely related to native Californian leaders, who filed certified documents covering the principal events with Forbes with a view to securing the intervention of Great Britain, the intervention asked by Governor Pio Pico on June 29, 1846. The documents also show that the Sanchez revolt was only the northern end of a pre-concerted outbreak of the native population. (Photostatic copies of two of the documents.)—*L. A. Wolf.*

16571. WITTKE, CARL. Washington and Steuben. *Open Court.* 46(909) Feb. 1932: 93-106.—Steuben,

trained in Frederick the Great's famous military system, came to America in 1777 through the influence of Franklin, to contribute his services as a soldier of fortune for whatever reward was available. A methodical business system and rigorous discipline were sadly needed in Washington's army. At Washington's suggestion, Steuben was made Inspector General. Steuben's rigid system of accounts caused the loss of guns alone to decrease in one year from several thousand to only eight. Steuben's *Regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the U. S.* remained for years as the basis of America's military tactics. Tardy pay in land and pension was given to Steuben. He made America his home after the Revolution and died in 1794 on his estate in New York.—*A. T. Volwiler.*

16572. WRIGHT, MURIEL. A brief review of the life of Dr. Eliphalet Nott Wright. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 10(2) Jun. 1932: 267-286.

16573. WRIGHT, MURIEL H. Early navigation and commerce along the Arkansas and Red Rivers in Oklahoma. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 8(1) Mar. 1930: 65-88.

16574. WRIGHT, MURIEL. Historic spots in the vicinity of Tuskahoma. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 9(1) Mar. 1931: 27-42.

16575. WRIGHT, MURIEL. Organization of the counties in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. *Chron. of Oklahoma.* 8(2) Jun. 1930: 315-334.

16576. WORTH, LAWRENCE C. James Sterling, poet, priest and prophet of empire. *Proc. Amer. Anti-quar. Soc. Semi-Ann. Meeting, Boston.* 41(1) Apr. 15, 1931: 25-76.—Arthur Dobbs, politician, writer, and one-time royal governor of North Carolina, remembered chiefly for the zeal of his efforts to bring about the discovery of the Northwest Passage, in 1747 was reported as having announced that he would himself go forth in that search. This declaration inspired *An Epistle to the Hon. Arthur Dobbs, Esq.*, a poem by an American described as comprising some 1600 lines of high-flown, patriotic verse in praise of the princes and potentates, the captains and knights in arms of the expanding British Empire. Worth identifies the author of the poem as James Sterling, M. A., rector of St. Paul's Parish in Kent County, Maryland.—*P. Lief.*

## AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

16577. BOUVIER, RENÉ. Robespierre au Paraguay. [The Robespierre of Paraguay.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 20(107) Nov. 1, 1930: 399-413; (108) Dec. 1, 1930: 504-520.—Dr. Francia (José Gaspar Rodríguez) was the very successful dictator of Paraguay, 1820 to 1840. He was influenced by the 18th century French savants. After taking a hand in the plot for independence, he became secretary of state in 1811. His success is explained on the basis of the "natural obedience" of the Paraguayans, who had been in subjection to the Jesuit power. Details of his political plots during the period just preceding his dictatorship are recorded. His reforms in the administration carried out with rigor made for unification and peace—a police and espionage system, a prison system, agricultural methods, governmental budget, and engineering projects in the extension of the chief cities. He suppressed many religious practices and celebrations, and promoted science.—*E. Cole.*

16578. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. The first printing in Dominica. *British & Colonial Printer & Stationer.* 110 May 19, 1932: 460.—Printing first came to Dominica in July, 1765, soon after the cession of the island to the British by the French. The first printer was William Smith who established the *Dominica*



*Gazette* at Charlotte-Town (Roseau). The second known Dominican printer was J. Berrow, who began publication of the *Gazette des Petites Antilles* in 1784.—*Douglas C. McMurtrie*.

16579. PONTE DOMINGUEZ, F. J. *La personalidad politica de Saco*. [The political personality of Saco.] *Rev. de la Habana*. 1(9) Sep. 1930: 133-162.—The political figure, José Antonio Saco, is one of the most extraordinary and influential in the history of Cuba. He was a man of vast culture. In the fields of sociology and history and as a student of the great problems of slave trade he was an authority. He combated vigorously the slave trade of Africa. As a writer he was analytical, just, and visionary.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

16580. VIÑA MEY, CARMELO. *Legislación social iberoamericana durante la colonización*. [Ibero-american social legislation during the colonization.] *Bol. d. Mus. Soc. Argentino*. 20(115-117) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 3-19.—Spanish legislation for the Indies (America) regulated the hours, wages, and conditions of the laboring classes. In military labor it even prescribed an eight-hour day. It regulated the cost of living to keep it low, required payment of wages in gold or silver, not in kind, and prohibited child labor up to 18 years of age. Women could not work as domestics unless their husbands worked with them. The land was held to belong to the state which could proportion it among the natives by lot and superintend its cultivation. The land was divided into three shares: (1) common land; (2) land to be cultivated by the Indians; (3) land given to the Spaniards in composition. A system similar to the homestead law was introduced to organize individual and family farm economy. Spanish legislation provided that in every Indian community a fund must be provided to support charity, for orphans, widows, the sick, and invalids, as well as to help support missions and other institutions of conversion. This fund was raised by land, cattle, mining, and industrial taxes. The system was of Inca origin. In Peru the natives were all taxed for the support of hospitals. Material in documentary

form in the archives at Seville ought to be published.—*Jessie Bernard*.

16581. WAGNER, HENRY R. The last Spanish exploration of the northwest coast and the attempt to colonize Bodega Bay. *California Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(4) Dec. 1931: 313-345.—In Apr. 1793 the last Spanish expedition to the northwest left San Blas with orders to survey the coast between the Strait of Juan de Fuca and San Francisco Bay and to follow the Columbia River to its source if possible. The schooner *Mexicana* under Juan Martinez y Zayas reached the strait, but on the return trip was unable to explore the Columbia due to hostile Indians. The *Activo* under Francisco de Eliza only succeeded in getting north to latitude 43°56'. Eliza then turned back and explored San Francisco Bay. Although possibly found by Drake in 1579 Bodega Bay was not thoroughly explored until the summer of 1793. A temporary settlement was made but was abandoned that winter. Later the Russians took possession. (Two maps.)—*L. A. Wolf*.

16582. WEIMAN, CARLOS F. The declaration of the rights of man in the constitution of the United States of Brazil in 1891. *Dakota Law Rev.* 4(2) Apr. 1932: 71-84.—It is not true that the Brazilian constitution of 1891 was copied merely from that of the United States; it had many sources and was affected by many episodes in the history of the country. The first appearance of free institutions on Brazilian soil was in the colonies of the Dutch West Indian Company, and these institutions have left a permanent mark, especially in Pernambuco. After 1789 French constitutions affected Brazilian thought, both directly and through the Portuguese constitution of 1822. When the Brazilian constitution of 1824 was written, the Norwegian constitution, as well as the existing French constitution, was used; moreover, English models of individual liberties were followed, especially in respect to *habeas corpus* and the jury system. All these earlier experiments had their effects in the formulation of the constitution of 1891.—*George H. Sabine*



## ECONOMICS

## ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

16583. ÅKERMANN, JOHAN. Planhushållning och tidshushållning. [Planned economy and time economy.] *Ekon. Samfundets i Finland*. (24) 1932: 1-9.—If one demands of economic activity that it shall furnish the maximum satisfaction of wants, that system is to be preferred which gives the greatest capital accumulation and in addition makes possible a steadily increasing consumption. With this object in view three methods may be suggested: (1) a definite labor system (the slave society of antiquity; the Russian five year plan); (2) rationalization of the producing process; and (3) a liberal credit policy, which calls forth a high business activity. The central point in high business activity is a one-sided increase of capital accumulation and therefore the forced capital accumulation within the framework of a planned economy involves a tendency toward fluctuation in business conditions. The author suggests the substitution of a time economy for a planned economy, basing his idea on the fact that in economic progress there is always a crisis producing factor. It is necessary to make a survey over a considerable period, and then attempt to influence development from some social or cultural point of view. There are two possibilities: (1) if the purpose is to accelerate production, it is necessary to remove all restrictions of time and space on the movement of production factors which might hinder adjustments and therefore hamper acceleration; (2) one might go beyond the purely economic aspect of the problem and raise the question whether a steadily increasing accumulation of capital is mankind's real objective.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

16584. ALLEN, R. G. D. Decreasing costs: a mathematical note. *Econ. J.* 42(166) Jun. 1932: 323-326.—In a refinement of the mathematical analysis of production as developed by Bowley and Harrod it is found that competitive equilibrium is consistent with decreasing costs if the rate of decrease of prime unit costs is less than the rate of increase in marketing expenses. This rate of increase of marketing expenses must be large to keep the tendency toward inequality balanced.—*Walter E. Roloff*.

16585. BURGESS, ROBERT W. A statistical approach to mathematical formulation of demand-supply-price relationships. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 3(1) Feb. 1932: 10-19.—A generalized mathematical procedure is desirable, involving cost, demand and supply functions, to analyze more complex situations than are amenable to present methods. The non-statistical mathematical economist, before formulating equations with undetermined constants (the determination of which is usually at least as difficult as the original problem), needs to give more attention to the assumptions implicit in the form of equations used. Scientific procedure in supply-demand-price analysis cannot neglect the statistical phases of the problem. The development of actuarial science illustrates broadly the necessary steps in scientific progress: (1) creation of a serviceable mechanism of measurement, (2) careful making and recording of numerous data, (3) derivation of empirical laws from these data, and finally, (4) discovery of fundamental principles.—*Wirth F. Fenger*.

16586. ENGLIŠ, KAREL. Teleologická theorie státního hospodářství. [The teleological theory of political economy.] *Právny Obzor*. 15(10) May 15, 1932: 281-287; (11) Jun. 1, 1932: 305-320.—Teleological theory views the elements which are to be explained

as desired by the subject and explains them as ways and means; it sees the useful components and seeks the inner order in them. The substance of teleology needs a certain viewpoint (elements desired by the subject) and certain way of understanding of the order. Thus the theoretical problems of political economy can be solved without history or sociology. The theory shows the inner relativity of the political order; then comes the need to use history and sociology to explain concrete economics in connection with realities.—*J. S. Rouček*.

16587. GENECHTEN, R. van. Verstaringsverschijnselen in de kapitalistische maatschappij. [The increase of rigidity in capitalist society.] *De Economist*. 81(5) May 1932: 337-361.—The development of capitalist society has involved in the main up to the present time a progressive realization of various kinds of freedom—freedom of contract, free competition, freedom of movement and of occupation. But now the desiredness of freedom has declined and that of rigidity, of consolidating the gains already made, has increased. Freedom was only a means. The real goal of capitalism was the establishment of a society of classes. This is now in process of realization, and in two directions. On the one hand, there are the capitalists or the élite. They are trying to consolidate their gains in commerce, where management and trade positions are tending to become hereditary, in production by the creation of trade monopolies, and in government. On the other hand there are various groups of workers. Industrial and urban workers not only have their unions, but they have succeeded in securing the establishment of various forms of social insurance. Even the office holders in public service have become organized. Even new countries, such as the United States and Canada, no longer permit immigration. In fact, in large areas of the world, barriers have been erected severely restricting the mobility of unemployed from community to community.—*T. J. Kreps*.

16588. GUTTMAN, VIKTOR. Industriepolitik. [Industrial economy.] *Deutsche Beiträge z. Wirtschafts- u. Gesellschaftslehre*. (10) 1932: pp. 140.—By means of a historical criticism of the prevalent doctrine, the author seeks to discover the principles of industrial life which are the only possible object of a theory of industrial economy. At present industry is the material property-producing organization within which the economic problem of decentralization is most completely solved. The economic norms of the uppermost orders of economic life develop step by step and reach from higher orders to lower ones, becoming, successively, more narrow in validity and more specialized in their contents, tending always toward the ultimate step in the ultimate place of production. The economic norms contain communization (international combinations, cartels), decentralization, and assimilation (industrialism). Industry is economic production most thoroughly organized. Industrial economy is the summary of norms which embody the necessary conditions for an economical industrial performance. Industrial economy is not a timeless economic category but a historic state of political economy.—*Igon Treulich*.

16589. MERIAN, HANS-RUDOLF. Die volkswirtschaftliche Preisbildung der Kuppelprodukte. [Price relationships among joint products.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 3(4) May 2, 1932: 591-615.—Under conditions of equilibrium, price relations of joint products depend upon whether the market is monopolistic or competitive. In a closed competitive market, growing demand for a product raises its price and lowers the price of



others jointly produced in a degree which varies inversely with marginal cost, the elasticity of the various demands, and the number of products. A tax or subsidy on one product raises or lowers the price of all in equal degree. In a closed monopolistic market, growing demand for one product may raise, lower, or not change prices of the others. Sales taxes upon one product have similarly indeterminate effects upon the others. When two closed competitive markets are thrown open to each other, a new equilibrium requires that prices correspond, and that in each market the sum of prices equal marginal cost; that demand at the price equal production plus or minus imports or exports; and that the value of exports equal that of imports. Increased demand in one market brings import of the demanded article, export of the others, and price change like that of a single closed market. An import tax on one article lowers the prices of the others, and encourages their export. An export premium on one encourages production and export of all. When a second market is opened to a monopolist, he usually exports at dumping prices, whether with or without increase of output.—*Corwin D. Edwards.*

16590. RIST, C. Charles Gide. *Econ. J. (Royal Econ. Soc.)* 42 (166) Jun. 1932: 333-338.

16591. SHAFER, JOSEPH E., and COMMONS, JOHN R. Institutional economics of Professor Commons. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22 (2) Jun. 1932: 261-268.—Shafer: Conflict of interests, according to Commons, is a dominant characteristic of the economic system. If so, then the institutional approach to economics is the correct one. But many types of transactions are characterized by harmony of interests rather than by conflict of interests. Commons also leaves the reader in doubt as to whether he regards the institutional approach as applicable to all economic systems for all times and places; and as to whether the institutional approach can be reconciled with classical, hedonistic, and neo-classical approaches. Commons: points out that in his concept of a transaction which is fundamental to the institutional approach, are included the three constituents of conflict of interests, mutual dependence, and maintenance of order by collective action. Institutional economics through its study of court decisions and of the writings of economists since John Locke, has sought to give collective action its due place in economic theory. The purpose has not been to create a different kind of economics divorced from preceding schools. Harmony of interests, however, is not a presupposition of economics—it is a consequence of collective action designed to maintain rules that shall govern the conflict. Institutional economics has all the factors needed to set up communism, fascism or capitalism. "All it needs to do to set up communism or fascism is to abolish bargaining transactions and to substitute the managerial and rationing transaction of a planned economy." In contrast with the psychology of classical and Austrian economics, the institutional approach, emphasizing ownership rather than the things owned, develops a negotiational psychology to describe the persuasions or coercions of bargaining transactions, the commands and obedience of managerial transactions, and the arguments and pleadings of rationing transactions which will determine future production and consumption. The older theories tried to select a single principle of causation, whereas modern theories are theories of multiple causation.—*B. F. Haley.*

16592. STACKELBERG, HEINRICH von. Grundlagen einer reinen Kostentheorie. [Foundations of a pure cost theory.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 3 (3) 1932: 333-367; (4) 1932: 553-590.—The aim of the article is to show the logical basis of economic behavior in an enterprise. The author starts by explaining the word enterprise (*Betrieb*), and velocity of production ( $x$ ) is defined. Upon this basis the idea of the total costs  $K$  is

founded; the constant costs  $K_i$ , the variable costs  $K_{ii}$  and the "jumping" costs (*Sprungkosten*)  $K_{iii}$  are said to form part of the total costs ( $K = K_i + K_{ii} + K_{iii}$ ).  $K_{ii} + K_{iii}$  are functions of the velocity of production  $x$  in the simple production of a commodity or else of the vector of production  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_4)$  in the joint production of goods. Then the social principles are shown which rule the production of an enterprise, either taking effect jointly or alternatively. They are the following: the principle of scarcity, the economic principle, the principles of the aims of the enterprise and the possibilities of the marketing position. For the simple production of a commodity, a model of the functions of total cost, based upon the general law of decreasing returns is given; marginal costs appear as the first derivative and the increase of marginal costs as the second derivative of the total costs. Finally the average costs  $k/x$  and the average variable costs are stated. The optimum output of the enterprise is defined, the point of the lowest average costs, and the minimum output of the enterprise which indicates the lowest point of the average variable costs is discussed. The production of an enterprise is regulated according to the principle of maximum gain. The author shows the fundamental rule of the equality of marginal costs and returns. The regulation of production according to the principle of the satisfaction of demands and that of equality of the average costs and the price is discussed. For the problem of joint production of two goods, the possible combination of goods and quantities are reduced to a simple scale, which can be treated in the same way as that of the velocities of simple production. Finally, a theoretical analysis of the question of calculation of prices between the enterprises themselves is given.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

16593. WEINBERGER, OTTO. Rudolf Auspitz und Richard Lieben. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der mathematischen Methode in der Volkswirtschaftslehre. [Rudolf Auspitz and Richard Lieben. A contribution to the history of the mathematical method in economics.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 91 (3) 1931: 457-492.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

16594. BALLAGH, THOMAS C. Textile market of Argentina. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #132. 1932: pp. 116.—In 1930, Argentina was fourth among nations importing textiles from the United States. The British empire was the chief competitor. Argentina itself produces an increasing volume of textiles. In 1930, there were 44,413,221 sheep in the country, while the estimated cotton acreage was 423,345 acres. The local knit-goods industry supplies most of the country's needs. A market for yarn can be cultivated.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

16595. BULLOCK, G. H. Economic conditions in Angola. (Portuguese West Africa.) *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #516. 1932: pp. 55.

16596. BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E. La independencia económica argentina—actual situación económica y financiera. [Argentina's economic independence. The present economic and financial situation.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 28 (167) May 1932: 329-371.—The present world depression has made it easier for Argentina to attain economic independence. Unemployment is proportionately less than in Germany, England, and the United States. Argentina increased its exports over a year ago by 70%, despite the depression. Argentina is a great unit geographically and economically. Diversification of agriculture is being fostered. (9 tables.)—*Philip Leonard Green.*



16597. FONG, H. D. China's industrialization, a statistical survey. *Quart. J. Econ. & Stat. (Nankai Univ.)* 1 (1) Mar. 1932: 80-127.—(Text in Chinese.)

16598. FRUIN, TH. A. De volkscredietinstellingen in de Buitengewesten. [The people's credit banks in the outer districts of Dutch East Indies.] *Volkscredietwezen*. 20 (3) Mar. 1932: 89-97.—The situation of the people's credit banks as well as that of the village banks show the unfavorable economic conditions of the natives; tables of figures of the amounts lent, the arrears, etc., are given.—*Cécile Rothe*.

16599. GUDJÓNSSON, ODDUR. Island in der Weltwirtschaftskrise. [Iceland in the world economic crisis.] *Mitteil d. Islandfreunde*. 19 (3-4) Jan.-Jun. 1932: 90-95.

16600. HARRIS, C. R. S. Gold and the pound. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (656) Oct. 1931: 385-396.—Britain's troubles go back to the high valorization of the pound which protected the rentier and trade unionist.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

16601. HILL, A. J. Economic conditions in Estonia—March 31, 1932. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade Rep.* #515. 1932: pp. 24.

16602. KIEP, O. C. The basis of German credit. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 15 (1) May 1932: 84-93.—The fundamental bases of credit are (1) a sound currency, (2) general economic factors, such as natural and human resources, technical advance and ethical responsibility, and (3) political stability. Because of past experience the Germans are determined to maintain their currency. The second credit basis is likewise satisfactory. The political basis, which the Dawes Plan seemed to have secured, needs to be reassured by settling certain international problems. A final consideration strengthening German credit is their realization that failure to meet the private obligations obligations would weaken the capitalistic system throughout the world.—*C. R. Whittlesey*.

16603. KITAĖGORODSKĖĬ, P. КИТАЙГОРОДСКИЙ, П. Аграрный кризис в Египте. [Agrarian crisis in Egypt.] *Аграрные Проблемы. (Agrarnye Problemy.)* (11-12) 1931: 149-151.—According to official Egyptian statistics, the bulk of peasants (*felahin*) own very small strips of land, 67% own less than half an acre, and 25% own from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 acres. Due to the world crisis, the demand for Egyptian cotton diminished, prices dropped, and, notwithstanding relief measures of the government, such as advancing money for growing crops, other loans etc., the peasantry is almost ruined.—*J. W. Pincus*.

16604. NEGRETU, FLOREA. Sovietele și criza. [The Soviets and the crisis.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc*. 11 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 4-16.—*I. Adămoiu*.

16605. PAUS, C. L. Economic conditions in Norway—March, 1932. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade Rep.* #514. 1932: pp. 75.

16606. RONIN, S. L. Social economic planning in the USSR: The plan in action. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7 (3) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 296-326.—From 1925-26 to 1927-28, the capital investment in heavy industries has increased from 491,400,000 rubles to 969,000,000, and in light industries from 178,000,000 to 268,100,000. The number of workers in heavy industry increased from 1,535,000 in 1923-24 and 4,229,000 in Jan. 1931. The index of freight turnover on the railways in 1930 (1913=100) was 180. The railroad transportation of the USSR (in 1930, 133,000,000,000 ton-kilometers) occupied the second position after the U. S. Personal accounts in the savings banks amounted to 131,000,000 rubles in 1931. Indices of the physical volume of industrial production (1913=100) were in 1930, USSR 238, U. S. 188, Great Britain 82, Germany 91.1, and France 140.—*Eli Johns*.

16607. SENATOR, WERNER. Economic prospects

of Palestine. *Palest. & Near East Econ. Mag.* 7 (4-5) Mar. 1932: 73-77.—*Zwi Shimshy*.

16608. ŠROM, J. E. Závěrečný rok první pětiletky. [The concluding year of the five year plan.] *Filomnost*. 9 (21) May 25, 1932: 326-329; (22) Jun. 1, 1932: 344-346.—(Technical discussion, with figures cited.) *J. S. Rouček*.

16609. VAN NORMAN, LOUIS E. Ten years of the new Turkey, an economic retrospect. *Open Court*. 46 (912) May 1932: 320-330.

16610. VIETINGHOFF, ARNOLD von. Lettlands Wirtschaftspolitik in der Weltwirtschaftskrise. [Latvia's economic policy in the economic depression.] *Baltische Monatsh.* 63 (3) Mar. 1932: 151-167.—The German crisis in July 1931 and the suspension of the gold standard in England all but ruined the country. A moratorium for banks and note restrictions were decreed, imports were cut, and a new budget was passed. The author suggests a radical cut in expenses, conversion of short-term into long-term credits, rise of prices for agrarian products, suspension of the moratorium, gains in foreign trade balance, and commercial agreements with neighboring countries as the first steps to be taken. A superior economic council should be established, which might enter into negotiations with the other Baltic border states for an economic union and a common council for all Baltic countries.—*Hans Frerk*.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

### GENERAL

16611. FLETCHER, LEONARD J. Agriculture's challenge to the engineer—the president's annual address. *Agric. Engin.* 13 (7) Jul. 1932: 169-172.—Millions of acres are now farmed where hand methods could produce nothing. In the case of the large type combine the increase in efficiency over hand harvesting is 4,700% and the labor displacement 98%. It is possible that if all the people in the United States were furnished only with the hand tools of agricultural production, the country could not produce enough to feed the population. The American farmer today utilizes animal and mechanical energy to the extent of 110,000,000 hp. hours per day during the 100 most busy days. This is more power than could be produced by all the able-bodied inhabitants of the United States with their own muscular energy. In China where hand production is the sole method in use, importation of foodstuffs is a constant necessity in spite of fertility of soil.—*R. R. Shaw*.

16612. GAISTER, A. Social economic planning in the USSR: The planning and development of agriculture in the USSR. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7 (3) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 326-342.—(Detailed statistics on the agricultural life of Russia from the years 1913-1931.) The USSR was a country of extremely small peasant farms. In 1927, there were 24,800,000 farms having an average area under cultivation of 4.4 ha. In 1931, 226 collective farms averaged 394 ha. The area of socialized agriculture in the USSR is more than half of the total cultivated area of the U. S. The area in cotton in 1913 was 701,000 ha. and in 1921 it had fallen to 120,000. In 1931 it reached 2,357,000 ha. At the commencement of spring work in 1931 there were 110,000 tractors, ranking second to the U. S. in the number of tractors employed in agriculture. Reliance on the caprice of the market has been replaced by planned scientific direction. The number of deaths per thousand of the rural population in 1911-13 was 28.6; 1926, 21.7; 1927, 21.8; and 1928, 18.7. In 1911-13, the infant mortality rate was 266; in 1926 it was 174 and in 1928, 156.—*Eli Johns*.



16613. HEINISCH, O. Der XV. Internationale Landwirtschaftliche Kongress zu Prag 1931. [The 15th international agricultural congress in Prague 1931.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15(4) 1931: 682-699.—R. W. Schickele.

16614. NOURSE, E. G. Can the American farm be saved? *Nation.* (N. Y.) 134(3485) Apr. 20, 1932: 460-462.—(1) Mortgage obligations should be scaled down to actual earning value of agricultural lands; (2) the dependence on the general property tax should be abandoned in favor of income taxes, death duties, registration and gasoline taxes, and road and schools should be more largely financed from state and national budgets; (3) submarginal lands should be taken out of private and county control by state or national governments; (4) the number of counties should be reduced; (5) high pressure promotion of cooperation should give way to broad education on cooperation; and (6) industrial tariffs should be reduced, and reparations and interrelated debts canceled.—M. K'eller.

16615. PORTNOV, M. ПОРТНОВ, М. Социалистическое земледелие в заключительном году первой пятилетки. Итоги 1931 года и задачи 1932 года в сельском хозяйстве. [Socialized agriculture in the concluding year of the first five year plan.] *Аграрные Проблемы.* (*Agrarye Problemy.*) (11-12) 1931: 46-64.—During 1931 the number of poor and middle peasants who joined the *kolkhozi* (collectives) increased from 6,500,000 to 15,500,000, from 25.7% to 62.4% of the total. The harvested area in *kolkhozi* increased from 34,100,000 to 80,400,000 ha. Machine tractor stations (MTS), which play the most important part in collectivization, increased from 158 in the spring of 1930 to 385 by the end of the year and to 1,400 by the end of 1931. The total horse power of the tractors at the MTS increased from 215,000 to 759,000. The total area of crops to be harvested by MTS reached 21,500,000 ha., larger than the total crop area in Germany. The total area of land under *sovkhosi* (Soviet farms) reached 70,000,000 ha., and the area harvested increased from 4,700,000 ha. in 1930 to 10,600,000 in 1931. The *kolkhozi* and *sovkhosi* had in 1931, 66.2% of total harvested area, and 81% of total grain crops. This sector exceeded the five year plan.—J. W. Pincus.

16616. SKAPPEL, S. Fra sidste jordbruktelling. [The recent agricultural census.] *Statsek. Tidsskr.* 45(6) 1931: 181-216.—The 1929 agricultural census in Norway shows that since 1917 agriculture has made greater progress than probably in any other equal period of time. The most striking feature of the period, which has characterized it more than any other factor, is the cultivation of new areas; this increase amounts to fully 10% of the area under cultivation in 1917. A similar increase, both quantitative and qualitative, is shown in domestic animals and livestock production. In 1921 the importation of meat, butter, eggs, and cheese amounted to about 100,000,000 crowns; today Norway produces almost the entire domestic consumption of these products. Farming is developing toward a greater number of small farms. These are, however, not cultivated as intensively as in Denmark, a fact which corresponds to the important role played by the combination of farming with other activities. In 1929, taking large and small farms together, 55% were operated in combination with some other activity, the owner having some income in addition to that derived from agriculture. (Tables, and a chart showing agricultural regions of Norway.)—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

## LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

16617. ITALO. À propos de la réforme foncière en Espagne. [Land reform in Spain.] *Res Publica.* 2(2) Apr. 1932: 172-193.—A draft law providing for land

reform in Spain is (April 1931) before the Cortes. The districts affected will be Andalusia, Extremadura, and those provinces contiguous to Castile. Expropriation of property exceeding a certain limit, according to the characteristics of the farms, is provided for: 300 ha. for farms unirrigated and with no trees; 200 for those cultivated to vines; 10 ha. for irrigated farms, and 400 for those to be used for grazing. Italo differentiates between farms (units) and properties, or estates, and established a relation between the systems of cultivation and the size of the land unit. Expropriation, which has been resorted to in recent years in the countries of central and eastern Europe should, in the author's view, be applied likewise to the south of Italy as well as to Spain.—Henry E. Brockway.

16618. LAUR, E. Der Existenzwert. [Existence value.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15(4) 1931: 617-622.—The concept of existence value has proved to be of great help in all appraisals of small farms made by the farm bureau in Switzerland. The existence value of a farm estate indicates the amount of money which a buyer can afford to pay for a farm, so that an average income will be left after deduction of all costs and debt interest payments. This income covers living expenses and the maintenance of the property and wealth, but does not allow any savings. Existence value does not include allowances for interest of owned capital invested in this farm. The existence value depends upon the net return, the supply of family labor, the minimum living cost (*Existenzminimum*) and the amount of capital owned. This gives an explanation for the fact that many farmers buy farms, especially small farms, for a price which is far above the return value.—R. W. Schickele.

16619. NICHICIU, TRAIAN. Cărtile fundare din Transilvania. [Land records of Transylvania.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 11(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 48-54.—I. Adămoiu.

16620. PETERSON, G. M., and GALBRAITH, J. K. The concept of marginal land. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 295-310.—This paper examines the forces which under various conditions determine the position of the margin by developing a concept of what may properly be considered the margin of cultivation or marginal land, in contrast with the frequent loose use of the phrase "marginal land" as a convenient expression for land that is barren, rough, inaccessible, or otherwise undesirable. Theoretically at least the margin of cultivation is a highly dynamic concept rather than a matter of a more or less fixed physical grade of land. In terms of physical grade of land the economic margin is at the "poorest" grade which can be "remuneratively" operated "under given price, cost, and other conditions." Static and dynamic factors determine the position of the margin, and a distinction must be drawn between the viewpoint of a single producing unit and that of a group of units in an area.—S. W. Mendum.

16621. POPESCU, DUTU. Proprietatea agricolă la noi. [Land ownership in Rumania.] *Econ. Natională.* 1-2 Jan.-Feb. 1932: 7-57.—The agrarian reform made in Rumania in 1920-21, has expropriated 6,500,000 a. of land. This land was divided among 1,500,000 farmers. Today there are in Rumania 4,100,000 land owners with a cultivable surface of 14,100,000 a., bringing a general income of 9 billion lei yearly.—Ioan Adămoiu.

16622. SERAPHIM, H. J. Die Einwirkung der Agrarreform auf die landwirtschaftliche Produktion Zwischeneuropas. [The influence of the agrarian reform upon agricultural production in the Baltic states and the Danube basin.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15(4) 1931: 623-652.—In the Baltic and Danube states more than 2,000,000 new farms covering 9,000,000 ha. (20,000,000 acres) were established in the postwar period up to 1928. 854,000 small farms obtained additional land amounting to 1,500,000 ha. (3,300,000 a.).



More than 1,500,000 tenants became owners of the farms they had been operating, the leases being changed into property titles by legislative action. In countries where the reforms were hurried and most radically enforced, as in Estonia, Latvia, and Rumania, production decreased remarkably, especially so far as grain production is concerned. Where the reforms were put through slowly and with reasonable adjustments to local conditions, as in Finland, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, and Czechoslovakia, a trend of increasing production is developing. According to the production data, a general increase in work-stock, an increase in cattle in the northern countries, and a decrease in sheep and even hogs can be noted.—*R. W. Schickele.*

16623. STAMP, L. DUDLEY. The land utilisation survey of Britain. *Nature.* (London). 129(3273) May 14, 1932: 709-711. (Map.)

### FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

16624. ALFORD, F. S. Bulk handling of wheat in Australia. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 8(14) May 1932: 41-54.—Even if bulk handling could show a saving on the bag system (which is not probable) the capital expenditure involved in installation would not be justified. The sum could be spent to much better advantage in other directions in assisting wheat growers.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

16625. IMMER, F. R. Size and shape of plot in relation to field experiments with sugar beets. *J. Agric. Res.* 44(8) Apr. 15, 1932: 649-668.—A study of size and shape of plot in relation to field experiments with sugar beets showed (1) that standard errors, expressed in percentage of the mean, decreased with increased size of the plot; (2) that efficiency in use of land decreased with increased size of plot when the entire plot was harvested; (3) that weight of beets was significantly correlated (negatively) with sugar percentage, that weight and apparent purity were not significantly correlated, and that sugar percentage was highly correlated (positively) with apparent purity; and (4) that sugar percentage varied significantly from plot to plot apart from its relation to weight. In general, the manner in which the standard error between plots may be reduced by replication and size of sample was demonstrated.—*Oris V. Wells.*

16626. KOSHELEV, ИА. КОШЕЛЕВ, Я. Опутях социалистической реконструкции оленеводческого хозяйства. [The ways of socialist reconstruction of the reindeer breeding industry.] *Советский Север (Sovetskii Sever).* (11-12) 1932: 34-44.—The author treats the reconstruction of the reindeer breeding industry chiefly along the lines of organizing large Soviet farms united in a reindeer breeding trust.—*G. Vasilevich.*

16627. MINOR, W. A., Jr. Research in farm equipment costs. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 341-344.—The use of machinery has become more important on cotton farms in the South in recent years than it was before the war. In a survey made in Georgia significant differences were found in the equipment used and the costs of using it. Ten farms with most tilled acres per man (39 a.) had \$450 worth of equipment for each man, and the cost of using it was \$4.25 per tilled acre, whereas 10 other men in the same areas, working only 14 a. per man, had equipment worth \$97 per man, operated at a cost of \$3.50 per tilled acre. The difference in man labor much more than offset the difference in cost of equipment. With equipment of the right type a man can handle more than twice the acreage with corresponding increase in income, by expanding principally in feed crops for sale or to be fed to more livestock.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16628. PURVES, C. M. Trends in machinery cost and wages paid to farm labor. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 331-335.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16629. PUTNAM, G. W. Successful farm practices on the Upper Peninsula. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #215. 1931: pp. 69.

16630. STARCH, E. A. Experiments in the use of large-scale machinery under Montana conditions. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 336-340.—A long program of farm reorganization due to the infusion of engineering development seems to be coming. On Montana wheat farms equipment cost constitutes about 40% of the operating cost, and labor has gone down to 10% of the operating costs. Farm organization tests were begun in Montana in 1927 to ascertain under actual farm conditions the optimum combinations of land and equipment. For the wheat producing unit, the practical minimum unit was a 3-plow tractor with its outfit of equipment, and maximum returns were obtained when it was used on 800 a. of land. Other sizes of land and power units have their points of highest efficiency and should be combined as nearly in these proportions as possible. The cost of a job may vary as much as 100% with the same man and the same tractor on the same ground, the only difference being a variation in the load drawn. By changing the system of summer fallow the cost has been cut in half.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16631. TERLETSKIĬ, P. E. ТЕРЛЕЦКИЙ, П. Е. К вопросу о строительстве оленеводческих коллективных хозяйств. [The establishment of reindeer breeding collective farms.] *Советский Север (Sovetskii Sever).* (11-12) 1932: 45-50.—*G. Vasilevich.*

16632. UNSIGNED. A further examination of the effects of mechanization in agriculture in the United States. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25(4) Apr. 1932: 525-535.

16633. UNSIGNED. The progress and organization of collective farms. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7(11) Jun. 1, 1932: 246-250.—A brief summary of the development of collectivization from 2.4% of peasant households in 1928, to 62.2% at end of 1930; and the part played therein by tractor stations.—*Samuel Kalish.*

16634. WALLER, ALLEN G., and RAUCHENSTEIN, EMIL. Farm profits and factors influencing farm profits on 98 dairy farms in Sussex county. *New Jersey Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #542. May 1932: pp. 39.

16635. WESTON, I. W. Farm overhead charges in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 8(14) May 1932: 19-26.—On average farming land, overhead charges vary from one-third to a half of all charges in normal times and average around 45% of all charges, and 45% of all farm income. When gross income falls as suddenly and unexpectedly as in 1930 onwards, overhead charges unless reduced will absorb the farm income. A reduction in working cost involving dismissal or reduction in wages of farm hands must come eventually. Reduction in rates and taxes could be obtained only by readjustment of public and local body debts. The rent of the land, not altered in this period, theoretically requires no adjustment. With regard to interest, on fixed capital, any return to the owner must depend upon adjustment of other costs. At present the whole loss of money income is borne by the owner on loss of interest in working and fixed capital.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

### PRODUCTION AND PRICES

16636. BLOKHUIS, D. F., and LIEBENSTEIN, E. R. von. De beteekenis van de sojaboon als handelsproduct. [The commercial significance of the soy bean.] *Landbouw.* 7(9) Mar. 1932: 571-596.—Only in the last quarter of a century has the soybean obtained significance on the world market. The increased demand,



owing to its high fat content, has stimulated production. The principal producing country is Manchuria which produces 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 t of the world production of 7,000,000 t. In Java a considerable quantity of soybeans is consumed, the half of which is imported. The Java grown soybean can to a great extent replace the imported product. A quantity of 90,000 t. of soybeans is yearly imported into Java, exclusively from Manchuria.—*Cécile Rothe.*

16637. CHANG, L. L. Farm prices in Wuchin, Kiangsu, China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(6) Jun. 1932: 449-512.

16638. FLAKE, WILSON C. The jute industry in India. *Commerce Rep.* (5) Feb. 1, 1932: 222-225. United States large purchaser of raw jute and manufactures—total exports of raw jute declined from \$99,184,219 in value during 1929-30 to \$47,029,043 in 1930-31.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

16639. HENNEY, HOMER J. Forecasting the yield of winter wheat seven months prior to harvest. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 319-330.—Winter wheat yields tends to be influenced more by the rainfall previous to seeding time and by the soil moisture present at seeding time than by rainfall after seeding. Using only rainfall the previous fall and an index of spring precipitation used one year previous as independent variables it was found that the yield of winter wheat in an area made up of 14 counties in central Kansas could be estimated seven months in advance with a standard error of estimate amounting to 9.35%. Physical factors other than rainfall are probably of minor importance in accounting for differences in winter wheat production which are not accounted for by rainfall. (Graphic correlation analysis was used. Five graphs.)—*S. W. Mendum.*

16640. IRWIN, H. S. A guide to grain-trade statistics. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Misc. Publ.* #141. May 1932: pp. 82.—This publication lists the various series of grain-trade statistics in common use, discusses their advantages and limitations, shows how and by what agency each is compiled, and names some of the publications in which each may be found. Some little-known statistics are included because they present information not obtainable elsewhere.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

16641. ROSS, H. A. The supply side of the New York milk market. *Cornell Univ., Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #527. Sep. 1931: pp. 151.—Under the rules of the New York City Department of Health, milk and cream can be shipped to the city only from farms and plants that have been inspected and approved by that department. This rule sets definite limits to the New York milk shed, which includes all of New York state, parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and also parts of Ontario and Quebec in Canada. In 1929 New York City received 541,000,000 gallons of milk, an increase of 70% in 10 years. The center of production of approved milk for some years has been the 201-210 mi. zone. It is now 60 mi. farther out. The average fat content of milk varies substantially within any given grade. To have enough milk for November, the month of lowest production, dairy farmers produce a surplus during the other eleven months. June is the month of heaviest surplus. The increasing demand for milk has been met in three ways—conversion to fluid use of milk previously utilized as butter, cheese or canned milk; stimulation of production shift from summer to winter dairying. The author secured his data from 1,054 milk plants and 66,870 dairy farms. (40 figures and 133 tables.)—*James E. Boyle.*

16642. SOLIVÁ, R. Vues économiques sur la production du caoutchouc. [Economics of rubber production.] *Bull. Econ. de l'Indo-Chine.* 34(A3) 1931: pp. 135.—History, natural conditions and cultivation of

rubber in British Malaya, Dutch Indies, and Ceylon. (64 tables and 6 curves give data as to yields per acre, cost of production, prices, capitalization, and profits.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

16643. TIMOSHENKO, V. P. The wheat problem in USSR. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 284-294.—For a short-time period the principal limitations for an expansion of grain production in Soviet Russia may be considered the shortage of draft power and the difficulties of the reorganization of agricultural production on new lines—collectivization and state farming. For a long-time period the inevitable tendency to shift from grain crops to other crops, and the comparatively limited resources of unoccupied arable land because of unfavorable climatic conditions in the greater part of Asiatic Russia would work against the increase of Russian grain exports.—*S. W. Mendum.*

16644. UNSIGNED. Cotton cultivation in Soviet Union. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7(5) Mar. 1, 1932: 107-110.—The use of modern methods under foreign experts has expanded cultivation three-fold since 1913 and has given rise to plans for self sufficiency in this commodity.—*Samuel Kalish.*

16645. WAITE, WARREN C. The effect of a business depression on the demand for livestock products and the outlook for these products. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 228-238.—*S. W. Mendum.*

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

16646. BRANDT, KARL. The crisis in German agriculture. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 632-646.—The three great tasks confronting the German government in the opinion of the author are (1) settlement of her sparsely populated eastern provinces, elimination of the unprofitable estates and the liquidation of the moratorium granted to the agriculturists of the eastern provinces; (2) strengthening of the agrarian structure based on small farming by abolishing the grain tariff and furthering the production of milk, eggs and meat; and (3) the gradual elimination of the protective duties which prevent the lowering of production costs.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

16647. KALLBRUNNER, HERMANN. Beobachtungen an den durch die Agrarreform in Niederösterreich entstandenen Bauerngütern. [Observations made on farms established by the agrarian reform act in lower Austria.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 15(4) 1931: 653-658.—In the program of land settlement, observations have been recorded as to the relative aptitude of applicants for farming. Most successful were the settlers who had been tenants before, whose wives and children were healthy and industrious, and who owned sufficient capital to start the new farm enterprise. Farmers' sons and farm laborers often lacked training in farm management and organization. Industrial laborers, officials, and former army officers usually failed as settlers. There was a rather close correlation between the success of settlers and the possibility of marketing fluid milk, because the continuous flow of cash income by fresh milk sale is especially important for those farms poorly provided with capital.—*R. W. Schickele.*

## FORESTRY

16648. OSTWALD, E. Zur Waldrentenfrage. [On forest rent.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 83(4) Apr. 1932: 201-229.—This paper criticizes the soil rental theory in forest statics as expounded by Pressler, Judeich, Heyer, and Reinhold. A serious defect in the theory is the necessity of considering as working capital the more or less constant timber stand that must be maintained to produce annual yields. This should be considered as part of the fixed capital. The individual stands composing a sustained yield forest are not independent of one



another, as assumed by the soil rental theory; the Faustmann formula, even, does not attempt to distribute annual operating costs of the forest accurately among the several individual stands. Forest regulation should be based on the production of trees of specified sizes and quality, not on fixed rotations. Ostwald suggests that the forest rent (realized, = *Verbrauchsrente*) be determined by use of index numbers based on relative rather than actual prices of timber products. In addition there is a saved income (*Sparrente*) which is represented in normal times by an increase in capital value that can be realized only through cutting the timber capital or selling the property. Under certain conditions this may be a negative quantity.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

16649. PUTSCHER. Standorts- und Bestandsbonitierung in Sachsen. [Classification of sites and stands in Saxony.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 83 (5) May 1932: 281-302.—From 1811 to 1835 site classification for purposes of forest management plans was based on Cotta's empirical tables of volume and number of trees at specified ages. Actual volume and growth of the stand were not measured. From 1835 to 1870 the normal site class was estimated (frequently too high) and the specific stand quality was classified on the basis of Cotta's and, later, Pressler's tables. Volume of the stand was actually measured as a basis for estimating yield. During the period 1870 to 1930, Pressler's tables based on final yield became less reliable because of the growing importance of intermediate yields with intensified thinning practice. Finally, in 1930, it was decided to give up Pressler's tables, to classify site quality on the basis of a height scale derived from Gehrhardt's (1923) and Schwappach's (1929) yield tables, to abandon classification of stand quality, and in place of current periodic or normal increment to use mean increment computed by Wobst's method (described in *Allg. Forst. u. Jagdztg.*, 1930).—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

16650. TREBING, R. Die Faustmannsche Bodenwertformel und die Forsteinrichtung. [Faustmann's soil value formula and forest regulation.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 83 (4) Apr. 1932: 230-238.—Ostwald's objections to the Faustmann formula are ill-founded, for the formula he uses is merely another form of the same equation.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

16651. PRIBRAM, KARL. Die städtische Grundrente im Konjunkturverlauf. [Urban economic rent in the course of the economic cycle.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellschaft f. Konjunkturforsch.* (6) 1930: pp. 14.—Prevalent theory describes economic rent as a differential and situational rent. The author's explanation of rent in cities follows: after a period of depression, the building costs of city dwellings show a tendency to rise because of the competition of other building activities. While the salesprice of the improved property is being determined, the economic rent must be considered. The building costs of new dwellings rise with the boom, the total costs grow with the more expensive building credit, and a higher rent is required. At first rents of old buildings do not rise. Then building activities stagnate if building costs call for higher rents than prospective tenants can afford. This stagnation results in lack of dwellings and the house rent of the old buildings begins to rise. This equalization process does not influence the economic rent. The production of economic rent begins only when the costs of new construction are lowered, during a new depression, while house rents remain the same as at first. This "absolute" economic rent is added as such to the ground. This theory explains the fact that buildings even at the outskirts of cities become lucrative, which fact is in contradiction to the situational rent theory.—*Igon Treulich.*

16652. SIMPSON, HERBERT D., and BURTON, JOHN E. The valuation of vacant land in suburban areas. (Chicago area.) *Inst. Econ. Res., Studies Pub. Finan., Northwestern Univ., Res. Mono.* #2. 1931: p. 50.—The problem of valuation of vacant land in suburban areas for the purpose of taxation is that of superimposing upon the agricultural land value of such areas a stratum of urban value which these lands possess because of their relationship to the urban area. The measuring of the depth of this stratum of urban value in such a way as to distribute the tax burden equitably is the problem of the assessor. In the solution of this problem, resort must be had to basic elements of urban land value. The value which land may be expected to have under a given character and degree of urbanization when it attains these conditions of urbanization can be assumed to be the present value of land which has attained the anticipated condition. Current sales are sufficient in number to make possible an estimate of such values. Investment costs likewise can be predicated upon current costs actually involved in the development. Agricultural income to be obtained during the interim can also be estimated from the current agricultural rentals. The rest of the process is mathematical and actuarial. The result of past tax policy has been to place a premium on subdivision activity and a penalty on agricultural activity. A more scientific approach would encourage the agricultural use of suburban lands until they were more urgently needed for distinctly urban uses. (Bibliography).—*Ernest M. Fisher.*

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

16653. BOCKUS, C. E. Anti-trust laws and the coal industry. *Black Diamond.* 89 (2) Jul. 9, 1932: 7-8.—The committee of representative coal producers studying stabilization of the industry recommended: (1) that the actual merging of operations offered the most promise; (2) that if merging was impracticable, and all agreed that it was, that regional selling agencies should be formed to bring about more orderly and businesslike marketing. As a result Appalachian Coals, Inc. was organized to allocate and sell the output of its members, which comprised operators in southern West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The company was hardly in existence when the Department of Justice decided that the venture was an infringement on the anti-trust laws and announced its intention to bring suit.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16654. BONNÉ, A. צנור הנפט מוצול-חיפה [The Mosul-Haifa oil pipe line.] *אחדות העבודה Achduth Haavodah.* 3 (5-6) Oct. 1931: 289-298.—The Iraq Oil Company consists today of the following agencies: Standard Oil Company—23.75%; Anglo-Persian Oil Company—23.75%; Royal Dutch Shell group—23.75%; Compagnie Française des Pétroles—23.75%; Gilbenkian Participation and Investment Company, 5%—(Total—100%). Of the five important agreements and documents dealing with the concession of the Iraq Oil Company, which have been entered into in the years 1925-1931, the article analyzes critically the one of January 5, 1931, concerning the Mosul-Haifa Oil Pipe Line. This concession, granted by the High Commissioner of Palestine, gives the company unusual privileges and allows it to exploit the natives. The inhabitants of Palestine were not consulted in these grants of the concession, and their interests are entirely disregarded.—*Moshé Burshtein.*

16655. GOODWIN, W. M. The trend of Canadian gold developments. *Canad. Mining J.* 53 (5) May 1932: 195-198.—The author describes the development of the large deposits of low grade gold ore in eastern Canada



which, until recently, were considered of doubtful commercial value.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16656. INGALLS, WALTERRENTON. The world's staples. XIII. Zinc. *Index. (Svenska Handelsbanken).* 7 (78) Jun. 1932: 172-193.

16657. LANE, W. T. The Rhenish brown coal mines. *Colliery Guardian.* 144 (3727) Jun. 3, 1932: 1053-1057.—In addition to the extensive coal deposits of the Carboniferous age, Germany also possesses very thick and widely distributed deposits of Tertiary lignite and brown coal. These deposits form an important contribution towards Germany's total coal production. A detailed description is given of the mining operations, patent fuel works, and power stations located in the Rhenish brown coal district.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16658. KARPINSKI, ROBERT W. Mining in French Indo-China. *Engin. & Mining J.* 133 (7) Jul. 1932: 366-367.—Coal is probably the chief mineral resource of the country, as the deposits are readily accessible to harbor facilities. But in addition to coal there are important deposits of zinc, tin, phosphate, chromium, tungsten and precious stones. There are also gold deposits that may become of commercial importance.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16659. La VALETTE, J. de. De economische grondslagen der diamantindustrie. [The economic foundations of the diamond industry.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 17 (856) May 25, 1932: 406-408; (857) Jun. 1, 1932: 431-433.—A survey of the market prices, world production, and consumption of diamonds from 1908-1931.—*Cecile Rothe.*

16660. POTHMANN. Der mitteldeutsche Braunkohlenbergbau im Kalenderjahr 1931. [The central Germany lignite mining industry in 1931.] *Braunkohle.* (18) Apr. 30, 1932: 313-319.—The growth of the lignite industry, production, market position, stocks, set forth in extensive tables and graphic charts.—*E. Friederichs.*

16661. READ, THOMAS T. Valorization in the mineral industry. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47 (2) Jun. 1932: 234-241.—Valorization in the strict sense of the word, is the regulation of commodity prices by governmental agencies. The only examples of this type of valorization in the mineral industry are the control measures taken by the Italian and Spanish governments for the stabilization of the price of quicksilver. If the word is used in the wide sense, meaning any attempt to stabilize commodity prices, the mineral industry offers numerous examples. During the last decade the copper market has been almost continuously controlled. The adjustment of supply to demand is rendered difficult in the case of copper by the time element of the production process. Those valorization schemes have proved most successful which carefully avoided price increases in times of expanding demand. Examples of minerals the price of which was or is being successfully controlled are: zinc-oxide, sulphur, aluminum, nickel, iron ore, diamonds (jewels), mercury, and tin. The nature of the commodity is the main factor determining whether price stability can succeed or not.—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

16662. UNSIGNED. Production of white alum in Pingyang. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10 (5) May 1932: 434-439.

16663. UNSIGNED. The Lake Balkhash copper works. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7 (10) May 15, 1932: 229-231.—(Statement of preparatory work on one of the world's largest copper mining and smelting plants to be built in eastern Kazakhstan near Lake Balkhash in the midst of barren territory.)—*Samuel Kalish.*

16664. UNSIGNED. Die Gewinnungsergebnisse der polnischen Kohlenbergbaus im Jahre 1931. [Coal production of Polish coal mining industry in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (18) Apr. 30, 1932: 418.—*E. Friederichs.*

16665. UNSIGNED. Die steuerliche Belastung des Ruhrbergbaus im Jahre 1930. [The tax burden of the Ruhr mining industry in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 68 (19) May 7,

1932: 439-440.—The burden per t. of usable coal (total production less consumption at the mine but including the allowances of coal for miners) in 1930 was 125.70pf (as compared with 114.82pf in 1929, 115.93pf in 1928, and 30.8pf in 1913). Half of this, 64.89pf, fell to the federal and state taxes, 50.93pf to communal taxes, and the remaining 9.88pf were special assessments and other duties and fees.—*E. Friederichs.*

16666. UNSIGNED. Die bergbauliche Gewinnung im niederrheinisch-Westfälischen Bergbaubezirk im Jahre 1931. [Mining production in the lower Rhine-Westphalia mining district in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (21) May 21, 1932: 472-479.—German coal production decreased a further 15% from last year as a result of the crisis, and the Ruhr district has suffered especially. Production of the Ruhr district in 1931 was only 69.3% of the high point of production of 1929 and was about equal to that of 1909. The decrease in coke production was even greater, and the production of by-products also decreased, being dependent on the production of coke. Anthracite production was 85,630,000 t. (107,170,000 t. in 1930) valued at 1,138,440,000 M (1,653,300,000 M).—*E. Friederichs.*

16667. UNSIGNED. Der Saarbergbau im Jahre 1931. [The Saar mining industry in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (22) May 28, 1932: 499-500.—Anthracite production of the Saar mines decreased 1,870,000 t. or 14.12% to 11,370,000 t. In spite of abandonment of mines and the omitting of shifts, coal in storage increased 250,000 t. Coke production fell from 2,560,000 t. to 1,940,000 t. The number of workers decreased 4,294 to 52,908 employees at the end of 1931.—*E. Friederichs.*

16668. UNSIGNED. Die Steinkohlenförderung der Welt in den Jahren 1929-1931. [Coal production of the world, 1929-31.] *Glückauf.* 68 (22) May 28, 1932: 503-504.—In 1931, world coal production was 1,063,950,000 t. as compared with 1,214,230,000 t. in 1930, and 1,325,530,000 t. in 1929. Europe produced 544,960,000 t., America 408,220,000 t., Asia 78,840,000 t. and Africa 11,520,000 t.—*E. Friederichs.*

16669. UNSIGNED. Braunkohlengewinnung Polens im Jahre 1931. [Lignite production of Poland in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68 (23) Jun. 4, 1932: 524.—Production fell from 54,136 t. in 1930 to 39,400 t. in 1931. As compared with the pre-war production of the present area of Poland, last year's production of lignite was only 17.83% of pre-war.—*E. Friederichs.*

16670. UNSIGNED. Produktionsbeschränkung in der Erdölindustrie. [Control of production in the petroleum industry.] *Petroleum Z.* 28 (24) Jun. 15, 1932: 1-8.—(Translation of a paper by A. L. Beatty, President of the American Petroleum Industry.) Return to healthier conditions in the oil industry can be effected only through control of production. An agreement must be reached so that production may be kept in close relation to consumption. Such an agreement would not be contrary to anti-trust laws. The author discusses the possibilities and reviews the present status of legislative control in Oklahoma and in Texas. The oil producing states are slowly being forced, by legislative and administrative action, into more rational utilization of petroleum resources.—*R. R. Shaw.*

16671. WILLIAMS, D. TREVOR. Variation and migration of mining intensity. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 124 (3353) Jun. 3, 1932: 907-908.—By utilizing information published by the Ministry of Mines on the number of men employed, the author illustrates the shifts that have taken place in the coal mining industry in the western part of south Wales between 1906 and 1930. Although it is not suggested that the method adopted furnishes an exact representation of the distribution of coal production in the south Wales mining area, it is believed that the result gives a reasonably close approximation. The study clearly brings out the fact of the diminishing importance of the area in North Gower and



east of Port Talbot and the districts between Llanelly and Neath. There has been a sharp decrease in the number of mines but a marked increase in their size. The study also discloses that the coal industry, at least in the western area of south Wales, is far from being in a moribund or comatose condition.—*H. O. Rogers.*

## MANUFACTURES

16672. BALDWIN, C. F. 1931 world production and export of automobiles—motor-vehicle output of 17 countries drops 26 per cent—England and Germany show smallest declines—Soviet Russia reports big increase. *Commerce Rep.* (21) May 1932: 435-440.

16673. BALDWIN, C. F. Motor-vehicle world census, January 1, 1932. *Commerce Rep.* (27) Jul. 4, 1932: 3-8.—World's automobiles decrease slightly during year—motor vehicles abroad show increase—survey suggests accumulated need of automobiles throughout world.

16674. BURRELL, O. K. An industrial audit of Oregon. *Univ. Oregon, School of Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* #6 Jul. 1930: pp. 67.—(The development and progress of the chief Oregon industries.) The money value of industrial production is not indicative of the real economic changes involved. This study endeavors to appraise the real changes in the quantity of manufacture for the period from 1899 to 1927.—*Kathryn Bailey.*

16675. BUTTS, THOMAS. The French iron and steel industry and trade. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #800. 1932: pp. 60.

16676. CUNNINGHAM, BRYSON. Canadian water power development in 1931. *Nature.* (London). 129 (3267) Jun. 11, 1932: 854-856.—(A summary of water power development in Canada in 1931.) During that year over 500,000 h.p. of new hydro-electric installation was recorded, bringing the total turbine installation to 6,666,000 h.p. or 644 h.p. per 1,000 population. This development represents about 15½% of the total recorded water power resources of the dominion, a capital investment of \$1,514,000,000 and a potential saving of 35,000,000 t. of coal per annum. Special reference is made to the Chute à Caron development on the Saguenay river, in the province of Quebec, and the successful instantaneous damming of a swift channel 100 ft. wide and 35 ft. deep by the dropping of a 10,950 t. reinforced concrete "obelisk." The intricate problems of design and construction were so well solved by the engineers of the Quebec Development Company that the huge mass came to rest within one inch of its calculated position and effectually accomplished its purpose.—*A. M. Beale.*

16677. DUPRIEZ, LÉON H. La conjoncture économique de la sidérurgie luxembourgeoise. [The economic condition of Luxemburg iron metallurgy.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 3 (3) May 1932: 275-305.

16678. FOWLER, WILLIAM A. Oregon hardwood industries. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* #4 Dec. 1929: pp. 96.—*Kathryn Bailey.*

16679. FRAME, STANLEY T. Planning for the newsprint industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 441-452.—The newsprint industry faces the necessity of undertaking some sort of economic planning because of its current overcapacity, the risks and burdens of forest ownership and operation, the methods of financing characteristic of the industry, and the intense competition resulting from the overcapacity. Forecasting market needs is particularly difficult because 97% of the industry's output is absorbed by newspapers, the needs of which are governed by their circulation volume and advertising volume—the latter being impossible to

forecast. It seems imperative to scale down capacity to consumptive requirements, to remove taxes on standing timber so as to avoid the present penalty on conservation, to reduce capital structures to an equity basis from the present basis of interest-bearing securities, and to bring competitors together for cooperative action. The present contemplated consolidation of Canadian producers should aid in relieving the situation, and may even force producers in the United States to follow sounder policies. (Tables and charts.)—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

16680. HIGGINS, JOHN WOODMAN. Fine arts in mass production. *Harvard Business Rev.* (4) Jul. 1932: 399-410.—Design must go forward *pari passu* with technological advance.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

16681. LOMAX, A. L., and VAN GUILDER, THEODORE N. Marketing and manufacturing factors in Oregon's flax industry. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* #8 Dec. 1930: pp. 43.—*Kathryn Bailey.*

16682. MACON, W. W. Today's high cost of making steel. *Iron Age.* 129(25) Jun. 23, 1932: 1359, 1380.—Prices of steel are roughly a third more today than they were in 1915. The present cost of making steel, however, has more than doubled during the period. Each of the principal items in the cost of production shows a marked advance. The cost of material has increased 53%, the cost of transportation 51%, the cost of fuel 181%, the cost of labor 192%, and miscellaneous expenses have risen 145%.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16683. MACROSTY, H. W. The third census of production of the United Kingdom (1924). *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 95(2) 1932: 320-322.—Brief comment on scope and units.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

16684. MARTIN, ROBERT F. Industrial overcapacity—a graphic analysis of current plant facilities in the United States. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17(3) Jun. 1932: 94-99.—This is a first publication of a series of charts, based on studies by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, showing the amount of excess plant capacity that has existed during the last ten years in the iron and steel, textile, paper, and a group of miscellaneous industries in the United States. Other industries are in process of study by the bureau. A brief statement of the sources of information used in making the estimates accompanies the charts. The bases of estimation varied widely so that all the data are not strictly comparable.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

16685. UNSIGNED. Match industry in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 197-211.—The match industry was started in China, by Europeans, about 60 years ago. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, in 1895, the Japanese established factories in the "treaty ports." Their supremacy was challenged by the anti-Japanese boycott of 1915, and in 1921 only 9 of 99 factories in China were financed by Japanese capital. Meanwhile, Chinese-owned factories were expanding, but subsequent to 1918 have been forced to meet the keen competition of the Swedish Match Corporation, which acquired extensive control of former Japanese concerns, and established its own selling companies. By 1930 the Swedish Match Corporation supplied nearly 30% of the matches sold in China, the remaining 70% being distributed among numerous Chinese concerns. Confronted with the problems of overproduction and increasing costs the Chinese resorted to the formation of local and regional associations. In 1930 these were united under the national match-manufacturer's federation, which was instrumental in the imposition of a 40% duty on imported matches.—*W. H. Taylor.*

16686. UNSIGNED. The Saratov combined-harvester plant. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7(5) Mar. 1, 1932: 103-105.—*Samuel Kalish.*



16687. UNSIGNED. The Moscow ball-bearing plant. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 7 (9) May 1, 1932: 196-198.—A description of the first ball-bearing plant in USSR, which plans to equal within a short period the production of all present European plants.—*Samuel Kalish*.

16688. UNSIGNED. The Soviet state. *Lloyds Bank Ltd., Mo. Rev.* 3 (28) Jun. 1932: 239-249.—One of the most interesting characteristics of the industrial structure is the creation of combines which bring together factories dependent upon one another, and link them in groups. To this category belong Magnetogorsk mines, and the Association of the Metal Industries of the Urals, with the coal and metal industry of Kusnetz and the Dneiper combination. The Dneiper water power works will be the greatest in the world. Furthermore, there are multifarious undertakings producing farm machinery, artificial silk, and the development of iron, steel, copper, etc. Want of raw material often brings production to a standstill. Shortage and inferiority of supplies have created a gaping discrepancy between supply and demand.—*Helen Slade*.

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

16689. BAIJEVSKY, BORIS. Depressions, management and shareholders. *Cert. Pub. Accountant*. 12 (5) May 1932: 283-287, 289.—Incompetent management is prevalent in business and stockholders usually can do nothing about it. The author suggests that stockholders hire a group of experts to attend stockholders meetings for them and to analyze the progress and condition of the corporation to the end that the stockholders may exercise a fuller measure of control over the managerial personnel and policies.—*H. G. Meyer*.

16690. BRIGGS, L. L. Dividends from stock premiums. *J. Accountancy*. 53 (5) May 1932: 346-353.—(A discussion of statutes and court decisions in U. S. bearing on the question as to whether it is proper to pay dividends from premium on stock.)—*H. F. Taggart*.

16691. CROW, WILLIAM H. Some aspects of extensive stock contributions. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 4 (4) Apr. 1932: 46-58.—During the depression, since the close of 1929, substantial increases in the numbers of shareholders of listed corporations in U. S. have occurred. The increase up to January, 1932, amounted to 1,529,337 shareholders or a rate of increase of 53.36%. This growth in stockholders' lists promotes market stability and tends to provide a ready-made market for new offerings, to furnish a buffer of favorable public opinion against hostile political action and to offer a receptive field for propaganda in the interests of the corporations concerned. The question is raised as to the effect upon this movement of increase and broadening of stockholders' lists, of the practice now under headway of capital reductions, reverse splits and the omission or drastic cutting of dividends. During the past year dividend reductions have resulted in a loss of income amount to \$672,804,000.—*Alfred H. Henry*.

16692. DODD, E. MERRICK, Jr. For whom are corporate managers trustees? *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (7) May 1932: 1145-1163.—The old idea that managerial powers are held in trust for stockholders as sole beneficiaries of the corporate enterprise is giving way to a broader social conception. The plan recently suggested by Gerard Swope for the stabilization of industry assumes that organized industry should take the lead, "recognizing its responsibility to its employees, to the public, and to its stockholders." That social responsibility, recognized now by enlightened leadership, should

become enacted into legal responsibility is urged on the ground that "modern large-scale industry has given to the managers of our principal corporations enormous power over the welfare of wage-earners and of consumers" and that such power over the lives of others must be subject to legal restraint and control. This legal responsibility has already been fixed, to a certain extent, in the public utility field, and the present tendency seems to be to extend the field in the interests of social and economic safety.—*Alfred H. Henry*.

16693. DÖLLE, HANS. Die italienische Konkursnovelle vom 1. August 1930. [The Italian bankruptcy law of August 1, 1930.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht*. 6 (1-2) 1932: 1-73.—The bankruptcy law of August 1, 1930 is an emergency measure to eliminate the worst evils of the old system as evidenced particularly in the economic crisis, and an experiment to test the reforms introduced with a view to their incorporation as permanent features in the new Codice di Commercio. The chief evils of the old law were: negligence and abuses on the part of the receiver in bankruptcy; unreasonable delay in procedure; the absence of serious control over the debtor and over bankruptcy settlements; hesitancy in the application of punitive provisions; and too limited resort to the system of "minor bankruptcy." The remedies tried in the experimental law of August 1930, in conformity with the fascist conception of the *stato forte*, are: an extraordinary strengthening of the state's influence upon the procedure of bankruptcy and a corresponding diminishing importance on the part of the interested private parties as manifested particularly in the decisive limitation of the autonomy of the creditor.—*Johannes Mattern*.

16694. FLANDERS, RALPH E. The management point of view on economic planning. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #118. 1932: pp. 8.

16695. JORDAN, J. P. The scrapping of excess plant capacity in industrial readjustment. *Amer. Management Assn., Finan. Management Ser.* #39. 1932: pp. 12.

16696. FREDERICQ, L. Le régime juridique des sociétés par actions au point de vue du vote privilégié et de la protection des minorités en Belgique. [The legal control of share companies from the point of view of privileged voting and protection of minorities.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé, Rev. Trimestr.* 18 (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1932: 67-78.—Belgian law, while permitting one vote for each share and voting by proxy, sets definite limits to the number of shares which any one shareholder may vote. For instance, no one owner may vote more than one-fifth of the authorized shares. Nor may he vote more than two-fifths of the total number of shares represented at the stockholders' meeting. In the case of shares carrying plural voting powers, for example, five votes for each share, because of the increase in such shares since the war, further restrictions are deemed necessary in order to protect the interests of minorities. Even with the one-fifth or two-fifths rule holders of privileged shares have dominated many companies. The text of a proposed amendment is submitted, including a limitation of three votes for each share and further prevention of the neglect of minority interests.—*Charles S. Tippetts*.

16697. HEISS, C. A. Budgets and budgetary control. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (3) Jul. 1932: 256-273.—Heiss, comptroller of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., emphasizes the need for systematic planning of industrial and economic processes. Co-operative planning through business organizations is desirable. Comparing actual results with prior estimates to measure accomplishment is of little value. Instead, carefully devised unit cost methods should be used so that costs are related to units of work actually performed, rather than to volume of work which it was



expected would be done. The real value of budget comparisons is the light they throw on programs of work ahead. The Bell System budget plan is particularly important because new plant has to be supplied continually to meet shifts in demand for telephone service. Fundamental long term plans forecast for some years growth in population and demand for service, probable geographical trend of business and residential sections, etc., regionally and for each important city. The short term budget or "provisional estimate," forecasts for three years cost of plant to be added and displaced each year, number of telephones to be installed and removed, revenues, expenses, cash requirements, etc. These estimates are revised periodically throughout the year. The budget is a tool of administration. It is especially important in meeting the changes resulting from technological progress.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

16698. JANNE, X. Le "vote privilégié" aux assemblées générales d'actionnaires des sociétés anonymes et la protection des minorités. [Privileged voting in corporate stockholders' meetings and the protection of minorities.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé, Rev. Trimestr.* 18(2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1932: 79-91.—The proposed law for the limitation of plural voting should not be retroactive. The growth of shares carrying plural voting rights is traced. The law of the leading European countries and England on stockholders' voting rights and the protection of minorities is summarized.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

16699. MCKINSEY, JAMES O. Adjusting policies to meet changing conditions. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #116. 1932: pp. 16.

16700. MARGESON, PARKER. Adapting planning to rapid changes. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #117. 1932: pp. 8.

16701. MILNES, J. F. Outstanding company cases during 1931. *Accountants' J.* 50(589) May 1932: 61-63.—(Brief résumés of *Rez v. Kysant* and six other notable cases arising under British company law.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

16702. MOSER, A. W. Accounting for waste. *J. Accountancy.* 53(5) May 1932: 363-367.—The policy of running on a reduced schedule is compared with that of lowering wages and prices of product as a means of combating depressed conditions in industry. It is demonstrated mathematically that the former policy results in a net economic loss by reason of unabsorbed overhead, since no one gets the benefit of that which the owners of the business lose, while the latter policy eliminates economic loss and leaves employer, wage-earner, and consumer in a better economic position.—*H. F. Taggart.*

16703. OBOLENSKY-OSSINSKY, V. V. Social economic planning in the USSR: the premises, nature and forms of social economic planning. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7(3) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 257-295.—An essential feature of socialist planned economy is the preponderance of demand over supply. The concrete premises of the socialist planned economy are (1) the socialization of all means of production and distribution; (2) worker's control; (3) the abolition of classes; (4) the immediate improvement in the conditions of the working class; and (5) concentration of leadership, which must go hand in hand with concentration of production.—*Eli Johns.*

16704. REICH, O. D. Maintaining a flexible organization for changing conditions. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #115. 1932: pp. 8.

16705. SUMMERS, H. B. A comparison of the rates of earning of large scale and small scale industries. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(3) May 1932: 465-479.—An analysis of the rates of earning of 1,130 American and Canadian companies, chosen at random, and offering a wide distribution both as to size and as to type of industry represented, in order to determine whether size in itself brings greater earning power. The study covers a

period of 20 years, from 1910 to 1929. To secure an annual rate of earnings figure for each company, a ratio has been taken between a figure representing total net earnings for the year, and a figure representing capital investment as existing at the beginning of the year considered. The highest average rate of earnings for the entire period was found in the smallest size group, including companies with investments less than \$2,000,000 each, which averaged nearly 2% higher than for concerns in any other size classification. Of the 9 industrial classifications, highest average rates of earnings were found in the smallest size group in 5 of these classes: chemicals, automobiles, petroleum, iron and steel, and miscellaneous. In 5 of the 9 classes there is a definite relationship between amount of investment and long time rate of earnings, with average earning rates decreasing as investment is increased. In only one of the 9 fields, hardware manufacturing, does the study indicate any appreciable advantage in profit-earning efficiency accruing to concerns with large investments.—*Gaines T. Cartinhour.*

16706. WITTY, R. A. Some defects of company law with special reference to the work of accountants. *Accountant. (London.)* 86(3002) Jun. 18, 1932: 831-836.—Although it is too early to pass final judgment on the English Companies Act of 1929, a number of defects are sufficiently apparent to call for serious consideration. Among these the most important are as follows: the failure to specify the content of the required profit and loss account and to make it available to all shareholders; the failure to deal with secret reserves; the lack of definite requirements for the publication of operating results of subsidiaries, and the lack of provisions with respect to indirect subsidiaries.—*H. F. Taggart.*

## ACCOUNTING

16707. BRIGGS, L. L. Appreciation and dividends. *J. Accountancy.* 54(1) Jul. 1932: 29-37.—Although the courts are generally agreed that realized appreciation is available for dividends, they hold the opposite opinion with respect to unrealized appreciation, at least so far as cash dividends are concerned. Unrealized appreciation may, however, be made the basis for stock dividends. Such stock dividends are expressly legalized by the statutes of six states, and are probably legal in other states as well. Presumably corporations may not offset depreciation by appreciation. The statutes are silent on the subject of cash dividends from realized appreciation, but Wisconsin has a statute which expressly permits cash dividends from unrealized appreciation while an Ohio statute expressly forbids them.—*H. F. Taggart.*

16708. BROWN, T. E. Accounting in a carpet factory. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Mar. 1, 1932: 875-881.—A brief description of a standard cost system.—*J. C. Gibson.*

16709. CARMAN, LEWIS A. Intercompany relationships—the computation of equities. *Amer. Accountant.* 17(4) Apr. 1932: 103-108.—As to consolidated statements of corporations: (1) the conventional methods are laborious; (2) clerical errors are easy to make and difficult to detect; (3) no proof of correctness is afforded; (4) changes are difficult after consolidation is effected; and (5) in complex groups the computation of the majority and minority interests are likely to be mathematically incorrect. A new procedure, the equity method, is illustrated from different types of consolidations. Diagrams are used in the computation of equities by "line" methods. An algebraic method is also presented.—*H. G. Meyer.*

16710. CARR, FRANCIS J. The controller in industry. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 4(5) May 1932: 9-18.—A new profession, its early beginnings, the expansion of its



scope, its adaptability to the demands of organized business and industry and its evolutionary development is discussed by the president of the Controllers Institute of America, Inc. The first controllers were given direct supervision of the accounting departments of large organizations where mere book-keeping had become accounting and where accounting facts assumed vital significance. To interpret these facts for the guidance of executive heads was the next step. Then came responsibility over expenditures and for proportionate efficiency of working between departments, budget supervision and control and power to see that budget requirements were observed. In many lines of industry, particularly in large retail establishments, in railroads, in the great banking institutions in the financial centers of the country, in the public utilities, and in the gigantic corporations resulting from mergers and consolidations, the office of controller has come to be second in importance and authority only to the executive head.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

**16711. CULLEN, J. F.** An approach to the problem of cost finding in the marketing of rubber footwear. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Mar. 15, 1932: 929-942.—Few concerns know the cost of a given commodity sold to a particular dealer. It also may be desirable to know; the cost of "leaders" and the value to the company; the sales cost of introducing a new product, and how to treat "marginal" accounts in pricing and costing. A detailed illustration of the procedure following in analyzing individual customers accounts is given.—*J. C. Gibson.*

**16712. ENLOE, B. L.** Records for insurance policies. *J. Accountancy.* 53 (6) Jun. 1932: 442-445.—This article describes a card-file system of recording insurance data which is said to be superior to the ordinary insurance record. (2 forms.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

**16713. FRIED-HEINRICH, A.** Das Selbstkostenblatt und seine Ergänzungen. [The cost accounting record and its supplements.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 121-125.

**16714. GREER, H. C.** Development of standards for the control of selling activities. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Mar. 15, 1932: 943-961.—Cost figures are utilized in two rather distinct ways: (1) for comparison of specific outlays with related incomes to determine profits, and (2) to compare actual outlays with expected outlays to determine efficiency. Distribution expenses should first be classified by functions. Next a unit of measurement of functional service must be selected. Distribution costs may then be determined and analyzed for both profits and efficiency as illustrated for a shoe manufacturing company.—*J. C. Gibson.*

**16715. HENDERSON, CHARLES H.** Control of securities deposited under deposit agreements. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 4 (4) Apr. 1932: 20-25.—This is the third article, in a series of 12, upon the application of electric tabulating and accounting machines to the work of banks and trust companies administering and operating corporate mortgages, as well as acting in agency capacities for corporations, and deals with the technique of procedure in the agency division of such financial institutions. Steps, leading up to the appointment of a financial institution as a depository under a bondholders' protective agreement, are outlined and the electric contrivances are described which control the original deposit and all subsequent distributions and operations. The aim of the system is to combine mechanical accuracy with flexibility, in order to facilitate and speed up all internal and external audits, and to provide accessibility at all times for the ready preparation of detailed lists and totals. (Exhibits of "security cards" and of "certificate of deposit cards" commonly used.)—*Alfred H. Henry.*

**16716. HESSE, A. W.** What constitutes fair depletion? *Coal Age.* 37 (5) May 1932: 191-192.—The author

suggests the following methods for determining correct depletion charges for coal properties: (1) sinking fund based on present worth of a steady yearly profit during the life of the mine less the cost of the operating plant, the calculated value of the coal being distributed equally over the life of the property; (2) sinking fund based on receiving original cost at the end of the life of the property, and simple interest on the investment each year; (3) sinking fund based on an average of what would be the annual charges if these charges were increased each year by compound interest; (4) sinking fund to amortize at the close of the life of the mine the entire value of the coal as increased by compound interest; and (5) sinking fund, equal to the value of the coal mined as determined by taking the original value and adding compound interest for half the life of the field.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**16717. HIMMELBLAU, DAVID.** Current thoughts on auditors' certificates. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12 (5) May 1932: 263-269, 280; (6) Jun. 1932: 358-360.—The function of a certificate is to assure the reader of a certified statement (a) that all essential facts are shown thereon and (b) that all the facts are substantially correct insofar as a professional man is capable of so showing them. The reader usually has difficulty in determining the inclusiveness of the service performed by the accountant. Through wide publicity of the classification of accountancy services recently developed, users of statements will gradually become familiar with the various classes of service. An auditor may then fix the degree of responsibility assumed in a specific case by referring in his certificate to the particular classification under which his audit falls.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**16718. HIRSCHMANN, J., and LEVINSON, N.** Europäische Durchschreibebuchhaltungsformen, ihre Charakteristik, Stufen und Tendenzen ihrer Entwicklung. [European duplicate copy bookkeeping forms, their characteristics, stages, and tendencies in their development.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 9 (4) Apr. 1932: 227-236; (5) May 1932: 257-274.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

**16719. LATOUR y PADIERNE, JOSE.** Valoración del balance general. [Valuation of the balance sheet.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 13-23.

**16720. LAWRENCE, M. E.** Records and methods of operation of a patent department. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Apr. 15, 1932: 1097-1104.—*J. C. Gibson.*

**16721. PEPER, J. L.** Accounting system for a legitimate theatre. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Apr. 1, 1932: 1012-1039.—There are various elements involved in the operation of a legitimate theater which will determine the type of accounting system best adapted to each particular theater, such as size of city and the size of organization (chain management, etc.). The data presented are for a single theater in one of the larger cities and includes forms and a detailed description of the method of operation.—*J. C. Gibson.*

**16722. PERSON, H. S.** Round-table conference on cost accounting. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17 (3) Jun. 1932: 100-112.—This round-table meeting was part of a two-day discussion conference on the regulation of public utilities. At the session on cost accounting Person presented a statement showing what scientific management has brought to cost accounting in industry. D. R. Anderson, comptroller of the Kendall Company, Boston, followed with an account of how an industrial executive uses cost accounting as an instrument of managerial control. King Hathaway, industrial engineer gave the basic elements of cost accounting, and John H. Williams, also an industrial engineer, raised the question of the desirability of cost accounting and its applicability in the public utility field. His conclusion was that the time had come for government-regulated utilities to adopt a simple and more equitable rate structure based on costs. He suggested that a theory and plan of expense distribution first be worked out and tested on



existing figures in an experimental way. After the classification has been worked out and used for several months comparisons between companies should be made before rate changes are effected.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

16723. PETZALL, ERWIN. Ungarisches Gesetz über Bücherrevisoren. [Hungarian law respecting auditors.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 9(2) Feb. 1932: 123-124.—The new corporation law of December 5, 1931, involves so much more extensive qualifications for auditors than can at present be met that it has been necessary to permit a temporary substitute or alternate requirements.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

16724. RAMSEY, F. Compulsory audits and the certification of accountants and auditors in Germany. *Accountant.* (London.) 86(2999) May 28, 1932: 733-735.—A German emergency decree of Sept. 19, 1931, provides that the balance sheets and business reports of all limited liability companies must be audited by a qualified auditor. Machinery has also been established for the certification of expert accountants and auditors. This consists of a governing body and admission and examination committees. Rigid qualifications are set up and a three-part examination is provided for.—*H. F. Taggart.*

16725. ROSITZKE, R. H. Standard costs as applied to dress manufacture. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* May 15, 1932: 1239-1259.—A development of standards for one operation in each of the three major divisions of a wash goods manufacturing concern is presented and illustrated.—*J. C. Gibson.*

16726. SCHERICH, E. R. Futility of the balance sheet and report certificate. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.*—12(4) Apr. 1932: 216-222.—The purposes of a report and certificate are: (1) to establish authenticity of the report and to lend the dignity of officialdom thereto; (2) to develop information concerning the nature and extent of the audit, whether all essential facts are shown and correctly stated, and the basis upon which values shown are predicated; (3) to declare the purpose of the report and define the use thereof; and (4) to define and/or limit the liability of the maker. The usual certificate is inadequate and accomplishes the first of these purposes only. It does not define the scope of authority clearly. Information concerning the nature and extent of the audit is so vague that even another accountant often cannot interpret it. In itself the certificate does not convey understanding to the laity of the work of the accountant and auditor.—*H. G. Meyer.*

16727. SCHUSTER, G. A. R. Chain-store accounting. *J. Accountancy.* 53(6) Jun. 1932: 433-441.—*H. F. Taggart.*

16728. STEMPEL, V. H. Should major readjustments of property values be made through capital surplus or earned surplus. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* May 1, 1932: 1164-1168.—The downward adjustment of values has the fundamental aim of relieving future operations from excessive depreciation charges. Fixed assets should now be adjusted to a base which, expressed in terms of subsequent depreciation, will permit of a reasonable profit on a constructed volume of product to be sold at reduced unit prices. The cost of fixed assets is expected to be recouped through operations, i.e., through depreciation charged against current income. Therefore an immediate reduction in plant value should come out of earned surplus. To do otherwise may result in dividends on stock becoming, in reality, liquidating dividends.—*J. C. Gibson.*

16729. TILDEN, FREEMAN. What John Bull can tell Uncle Sam about audits of utility companies. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(4) Feb. 18, 1932: 219-223.—In England a stockholder in a corporation regards himself as a part owner, and would never consent to have the accounts of his company audited by accountants who did not represent the shareholders. In the U. S. the board of

directors may select accountants to show favorable reports for them.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

16730. UNSIGNED. Early accounting bibliography. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(5) May 1932: 288-289.—A list prepared by the Library of Congress.—*H. G. Meyer.*

16731. WELCH, ALLEN. The examination of balance sheets and the information they should convey to shareholders and bankers. *Accountant.* 86(3003) Jun. 25, 1932: 865-874.—(Balance sheet analysis for business man, banker, and income tax authorities.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

16732. WILDMAN, JOHN R. Capital adjustment theory of treasury stock. *Amer. Accountant.* 17(5) May 1932: 135-139.—The commodity theory of treasury stock fails to give light on important points. Under the capital adjustment theory, developed to take its place, the profit and loss concept of treasury stock transactions is discarded. A distinction is made between legal capital, the par or stated value of the certificates, and business capital, the value received by the corporation for its certificates. A capital account showing on its credit side the money consideration, par, and units representing the capital structure at the start, with subsequent charges for purchases and credits for sales, each recording consideration, par and units is advocated. Such an account would supply the following information: number of shares outstanding, number of shares in treasury, amount of legal capital, amount of business or non-stock capital, amount of non-stock capital available to make up impairment, and the amount of surplus required to make good the necessary amount of legal capital.—*H. G. Meyer.*

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION GENERAL

16733. BOWIE, C. P. Transportation of gasoline by pipe line. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper.* #517. 1932: pp. 24.—Motor gasoline pipe-line systems have until recently been considered unfeasible. However, in July, 1931, there were 2,900 mi. of pipe line actually being operated to distribute gasoline and motor fuel. Such systems will be increased in the future because of: (1) the decreased cost of transportation involved, (2) the ease with which the capacity of such a system can be increased, (3) minimum losses from evaporation, (4) dependability of service without recourse to outside carriers and (5) the constantly increasing demand for gasoline.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16734. MAYER, LEOPOLD. Wirtschaftskrise und Verkehrswirtschaft. [The economic crisis and traffic economy.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft.* 10(1) 1932: 1-24.—Transportation enterprises are highly sensitive to the business cycle. The conflicts between the interests of the transportation enterprises and the public necessitate increasing public regulation and aid, which further the process of concentration and foster fundamental reorganization measures. Technically and commercially, the organization of transportation enterprises has gained through the pressure of the present crisis. These conclusions are supported by statistical evidence from numerous enterprises, chiefly from Germany and Austria.—*J. P. Jensen.*

## RAILROADS

16735. DUNN, SAMUEL O. Railways and economic recovery. *Railway Age.* 93(3) Jul. 16, 1932: 73-77, 88.—The program for railroad recovery should be as follows: (1) withdraw from interstate and state commissions the power to regulate rates, except to correct



and prevent unfair discriminations, (2) apply the same prohibitions and penalties regarding unfair discriminations to water and highway carriers that are now applied to the railways, (3) withdraw all subsidies from all carriers competing with railways, (4) grant railways the right to operate water and highway transport, (5) withdraw the federal government from barge operation on the Mississippi river system, and (6) give railway managers the same freedom in dealing with their employees as exists in other industries.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**16736. EDIE, LIONEL D.** Railroad debt burden restricts purchases of supplies and materials. *Iron Age.* 129 (25) Jun. 23, 1932: 1361-1362.—In 1929 the railroads consumed approximately \$1,715,000,000 worth of supplies. During the current year it is doubtful if their purchases will exceed \$500,000,000. This drastic reduction in purchases hits especially such commodities as coal, fuel oil, steel and lumber, where the railroad demand alone normally takes about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the country's output. The decline is due largely to the enormous railroad debts. To keep up the interest on their indebtedness, outlay in all other directions has had to be reduced.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**16737. HUNGERFORD, EDWARD.** Politics: a major obstruction to railroad regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9 (9) Apr. 28, 1932: 499-508.—Probably more than 20% of American railroad structure should be abandoned at once in spite of public protest. Today there has been almost a reversal of opinion in favor of pooling. Other possibilities for helping the railroads are the repeal of the recapture clause, taxation relief, a more flexible arrangement of filing and revising, and approving rate tariffs. Permanent help may come from a lessening of statutory obligations such as removal of grade crossing and erecting elaborate stations.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16738. HYTTEN, T.** Subsidies to production through railway rates. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 6 (Suppl.) Aug. 1930: 38-46.

**16739. JOHNSON, EMORY R.** The railroad situation: some suggestions as to the way out. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 71 (1) 1932: 1-22.—During the past decade a competitive situation has arisen which threatens to persist after the present depression has lifted. This situation has been made unnecessarily serious because railroad management has failed to recognize the importance of the competition. It has refused to abandon its policy of expecting shippers and travellers to adapt themselves to the facilities and methods which have been found to be most economical, and to set up instead a broad policy of coordination of rail, waterway, air, and pipe line transportation which contemplates shipper to consignee service by one agency. Governmental agencies have (1) failed to subject the competitors of the railroads to a comparable degree of regulation, (2) obstructed rail-water coordination, (3) constructed highways and waterways, and (4) placed overly stringent limitations on railroad revenues and corporative management. Railroad recovery requires (a) coordination of all transportation agencies, (b) voluntary consolidation of railroads, (c) interrailroad cooperation, and (d) a constructive and just program of regulation. Government ownership as a solution is severely condemned.—*M. L. Fair.*

**16740. Le BESNERAIS, ROBERT.** La sécurité des voyageurs en chemin de fer. [The safety of railway passengers.] *Rev. Générale d. Chemins de Fer.* 51 (6) Jun. 1932: 509-551.—Over the period 1846 to 1855 there were 300 passenger fatalities for every 100,000,000 passengers carried on French railways; for the period 1855 to 1875 the rate was 19; for the period 1904 to 1913 the rate was 5.7; and from 1923 to 1930 the rate was 3.1 fatalities. There have been corresponding decreases in the number of non-fatal passenger injuries. Comparing

the four principal agencies of transportation in France, the fatality rate per 10,000,000 passenger-miles was 1.287 for air transportation, 0.322 for automobiles, 0.024 for marine transportation, and 0.005 for rail transportation. This comparison is based on the total number of occupants of the airplane, automobile, etc., the pilot or driver being classed as a passenger. Safety occupies an important place in modern methods of railway operation in France.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**16741. OVERMANN.** Die Nederlandschen Eisenbahnen im Jahr 1930. [The Netherlands railways in the year 1930.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (3) May-Jun. 1932: 667-682.—The Netherlands railway system operates 2,300 mi. of line. The railways experienced a fairly successful year in 1930. Passenger traffic exceeded that of any previous year since the war, while freight traffic, although below that of 1929, exceeded that of any other years since the war. Passengers carried numbered 59,038,000, and freight amounted to 24,985,000 t. Operating revenues for the year 1930 totaled \$70,554,000, a decrease of 3% under 1929. Operating expenses amounted to \$51,786,000, a decrease of 1% under 1929. Preliminary figures for 1931 indicate decreases in both traffic and revenues.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**16742. PONDEVEAUX, LEON.** Aperçu de l'état des relations ferroviaires dans le monde. [Survey of the position of rail communications throughout the world.] *Rev. Générale d. Chemins de Fer.* 51 (5) May 1932: 390-422.—Much progress is noted in the speeding up of passenger trains particularly with respect to service between the principal cities of Europe. English railways have for many years maintained fast passenger schedules. The speed of French and German passenger trains has been increased in recent years to combat competition of motor vehicles. The fastest scheduled runs are maintained in Canada, Great Britain, France, and the U. S.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**16743. RENESSE.** Die nationale Gesellschaft der belgischen Eisenbahnen im vierten Geschäftsjahr (1. Januar bis 31. Dezember 1930). [The fourth annual report of the Belgian National Railway Company—Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1930.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (3) May-Jun. 1932: 683-700.—The year 1930, the fourth since the reorganization of state-owned and state-operated Belgian railways into a system modeled along commercial lines, was one of declining traffic and revenues and increasing expenses. Freight traffic, measured in terms of ton-miles, declined 14.9% under that of 1929. This represents the greatest relative annual decline in freight traffic in any year since 1870. There was a slight increase in passenger-miles in 1930 as compared with 1929, amounting to 1.3%. Total operating revenues decreased from \$98,598,000 in 1929 to \$98,092,000 in 1930, or 0.5%. Operating expenses increased from \$85,257,000 in 1929 to \$89,191,000 in 1930, or 4.6%. An increase in freight rates was placed in effect on March 1, 1930, and this, together with the slight increase in passenger traffic, kept revenues fairly stable.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**16744. SCHOOK, J. E. C.** De Nederlandsche Spoorwegen over 1931. [The Netherlands' railways during 1931.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 5-2 (1) Jul. 5, 1932: 12-14.—The decline in revenue continued during 1931, showing a decrease of 11,000,000 guilders, i.e. 6% as compared with 1930. The total of operating revenues amounted to f164,295,873 or f11,212,554 less than in 1930. Operating expenses totalled f127,001,103 against f128,820,966 in 1930. The operating ratio rose from 73.40% in 1930 to 77.30%. The balance of operating profits for 1931 amounts to f37,294,769 against f46,687,460 for 1930.—*H. J. Donker.*

**16745. THOMSEN.** Die Eisenbahnen in Dänemark in den Betriebsjahren 1928-29 und 1929-30. [Railways in Denmark in the fiscal years 1928-29 and



1929-30.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 442-453.—Railways in Denmark aggregate 3,339 mi. in length, of which 1,611 mi. are government and 1,728 mi. private. For the year ended March 31, 1930, the government lines carried 30,966,000 passengers and 7,395,000 t. of freight, while the private railways carried 12,756,000 passengers and 3,536,000 t. of freight. Operating expenses of the government lines exceeded operating revenues by 27%. The private lines barely earned sufficient operating revenues to cover operating expenses.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

16746. THOMSEN. Das schwedische Eisenbahnnetz 1928 und 1929. [The railway system of Sweden in 1928 and 1929.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 454-468.—Of the 10,213 mi. of railway line in Sweden, 4,028 mi. are owned and operated by the government and 6,184 mi. are owned and operated by private companies. During the calendar year 1929 the state system carried 30,514,000 passengers and the private lines carried 38,734,000 passengers. The state lines in that year transported 21,908,000 t. of freight, while the private lines handled 28,940,000 t. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in 1929 was 76.62% for the state lines and 83.99% for the private lines.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

16747. THOMSEN. Die Eisenbahnen in Norwegen in den Jahren 1928-29 und 1929-30. [Norwegian railways in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 469-480.—On June 30, 1930, there were 2,383 mi. of railway line in Norway, of which 2,154 mi. were operated by the state. During the year ending on that date the state lines carried 17,516,000 passengers and 12,156,000 t. of freight. Operating expenses exceeded operating revenues by 2.3%. During the same year the private lines carried 453,000 passengers and 1,393,000 t. of freight. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was 77.1%.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

16748. UNSIGNED. Die italienischen Staatsbahnen im Rechnungsjahr 1929-30. [The Italian State Railways in the fiscal year 1929-30.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (3) May-Jun. 1932: 701-724.—The Italian railway system, owned and operated by the state, comprises 9,923 mi. of line. During the year ended June 30, 1930, 110,060,000 passengers were carried, a decrease of 1% under the preceding year. Freight traffic amounted to 64,471,000 t., a decline of 0.5% under the preceding year. Operating revenues aggregated \$254,545,000 and operating expenses \$249,722,000.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

## MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

16749. DONKER, H. J. Wettelijke regeling van het motortransport voor het vervoer van personen in België. [Legal regulation of motor transport for the conveyance of passengers in Belgium.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 5-1 (13) Jun. 21, 1932: 327-328.—The act regulating public motor bus services, effective March 21, 1932, by which the Belgian government seeks to coordinate transportation, is presented and discussed. The National Company of Belgian Railways is entitled to establish motor bus services or to participate in same. No licenses are given for motor services running parallel to the railway but if public interest requires such a service, a tax can be laid on the latter in favor of the railway company as a compensation for passengers lost.—*H. J. Donker*.

16750. SIMPSON, HAWLEY S. Regulation of the taxicab as a public utility. *AERA*. 23(4) Apr. 1932: 966-972.—Classification of taxicabs as a public utility would not only protect the organized taxicab and mass transportation companies against losses that they might suffer due to invasion of cut-rate taxicabs, but will assure the public of continuous, safe, adequate, and convenient service at reasonable rates. This has been op-

posed on the ground that it can only serve to raise the cost of service. The history of low rate operation is replete with bankruptcies. Continuance of mass transportation services which bear the brunt of the most unprofitable business is the essential upon which the cut-rate taxicab is enabled to continue a parasitical existence. At the present time the state public utilities commission has jurisdiction over taxicab operation in cities of 10 states and the District of Columbia. In several other states the motor carrier act gives jurisdiction to the public utilities commission over taxicabs which operate solely or mainly outside of municipal boundaries. In 33 of the 93 cities of the U. S. of more than 100,000 population, and in 57 of the 293 cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population the taxicab is legally considered a public utility. The author reviews the progress of state and municipal regulation of the taxicab as a public utility. (Five tables.)—*R. R. Shaw*.

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

16751. LOMAX, ALFRED L. The facilities, commerce and resources of Oregon's coast ports. *Univ. Oregon, School of Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business*. (14) Jun. 1932: pp. 53.—*Kathryn Bailey*.

16752. MANUEL, JOHN S., Jr., and MANUEL, WILLIAM S. International cooperation as a solution of the shipping problem. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 524-532.—In view of the progress which has been made in international cooperation since the World War, the chances of important improvements in the shipping situation through cooperative effort seem favorable. The limitation of further shipbuilding and the avoidance of wasteful, destructive competition are as urgently needed by commercial shipping as by armed navies. A sincere disarmament program must embrace the merchant as well as the naval marines of the world powers. The future of the shipping industry lies in the hands of the companies themselves, and of the governments behind them.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

16753. UNSIGNED. The northern sea commercial route. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 7(5) Mar. 1, 1932: 110-112.—The commercial development of the Kara sea route by Komsevput, the Northern Commercial Route Company.—*Samuel Kalish*.

16754. UNSIGNED. Columbia river valley traffic survey. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business*. (10) Mar. 1931: pp. 16.—The purpose of this survey was to assemble all possible data relating to the use of the Columbia river and its tributaries as commercial waterways. The study gives only information which would help further the industrial development of the state.—*Kathryn Bailey*.

## TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

16755. BONNEVILLE, SYDNEY. The trans-Canada telephone system. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11(3) Jul. 1932: 223-243.—The main aggregations of population in Canada are in four regions separated by wide gaps of rough, unsettled country. These regions and the route of the trans-Canada telephone system connecting them are mapped and described. The seven major and distinct telephone systems in Canada formed the Telephone Association of Canada in 1921 to promote cooperation. Telephone connections between separated districts in Canada were then possible only over Bell system lines in the U. S. In 1928 an engineering study of facilities needed for an all-Canadian transcontinental line was begun. Reports were submitted in 1929, work was begun in 1930, each telephone system



providing the facilities in its own territory, and the line was opened on January 25, 1932.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

**16756. NANCE, H. H.** Wire communication aids air transportation. *Electr. Engin.* 51 (7) Jul. 1932: 492-496.—Route mileage of airways in the U. S. totals over 30,000 mi. There were approximately 42,800,000 mi. flown in passenger, mail and express service on domestic scheduled lines during 1931. Safety has increased as is shown by the fact that in 1931 there is reported 750,000 mi. flown per accident as compared with 250,000 mi. flown per accident in 1928. Up to 1932, the Department of Commerce has provided 67 radio-telephone stations at approximately 200 mi. intervals for broadcasting weather reports, etc., and in conjunction with these, the airways division has contracted for 24 hour teletypewriter service along 13,000 mi. of airway, connecting some 250 stations. Fast and reliable communication service has proved to be the backbone of weather and position reporting and has been a valuable aid in handling of traffic. Teletypewriter circuits have been found to be particularly suited to meeting the various requirements involved. (Map of the principal U. S. airways and those equipped with teletypewriter service. Illustrations.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

**16757. ROEBER, GEORG.** Schallplattenkonzerte im Rundfunk. [Broadcasting of phonograph records.] *Arch. f. Funkrecht.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 42-64.—The use of phonograph records in radio presents a conflict between the economic interests of the broadcasting industry on the one hand and of record manufacturers, performing artists, and composers on the other. The broadcasting industry saves in royalties which would otherwise have to be paid to the artists, but the artist's earning capacity is reduced. The publicity given a musical composition over the radio inures to the benefit of the composer. German copyright law, the Rome revision of the Berne Copyright Convention and various theories advanced by German legal minds are discussed. Under German law phonograph records may be used for broadcasting purposes without restriction. However, if Germany were to ratify the Rome convention, the composer, but not the performing artist, would be entitled to compensation.—*R. T. Rollo.*

**16758. UNSIGNED.** World's telephone statistics, January 1, 1931. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (3) Jul. 1932: 274-284.—(Charts and tables compiled by the Chief Statistician's Division of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.)—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

### AIR TRANSPORTATION

**16759. POLLOG, CARL HANNS.** Der Weltluftverkehr im Jahre 1930-31. [World air transport in 1930-31.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (1) Jan. 1932: 299-320.—The article lists, by countries and in detail, the principal routes served by air transport lines during 1930-31, and new extensions and the discontinuance of previously existing services. Lighter than air craft are giving way to their heavier and faster rivals in spite of the successful trips of the Graf Zeppelin to South America. The extension of night flying, the increased use of the radio for the guidance of pilots, and the consolidation of the two most important Swiss air transport companies into a single organization are mentioned. A table presents statistics of miles flown, and passengers, freight, and mail carried for 30 countries during 1928, 1929, and 1930.—*Stuart Daggett.*

### COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

**16760. ANDERS, R.** Die Maschineneinfuhr der UdSSR. [Machine imports to USSR.] *Sowjetwirtschaft. u. Aussenhandel.* 11 (11) Jun. 1932: 14-23.

**16761. BAJKOV, ALEXANDER.** Platebrfi bilance SSSR. [Balance of payments of USSR.] *Stat. Obozr.* 13 (3-4) May 1932: 256-258.—The deficit since 1925-26 has been covered chiefly by short term foreign loans, which have increased yearly, making a total by Oct. 1, 1931 of 1,205,000,000 rubles, while the whole export of Russia in 1930-31 was only 836,000,000 rubles. This means that even if the whole value of exports for 1930-31 were given to the payment of credits, only  $\frac{2}{3}$  of it could be paid. Russia is carrying on an extensive campaign for decreasing imports. (Statistics.)—*J. S. Rortek.*

**16762. PĂLĂCESCU, CORNELIU.** Exportul vinului românesc în Polonia. [The export of Rumanian wine to Poland.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 11 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 54-72.—*I. Adămoiu.*

**16763. BIDWELL, PERCY WELLS.** Trade, tariffs, the depression. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 391-401.—For the fiscal year 1931 the export trade of 54 countries, representing 90% of the world's total export trade was valued at \$20,300,000,000, representing a loss of \$10,000,000,000 in two years. During the years immediately preceding the depression, international trade increased more rapidly than production and the multitude of restrictions necessitated by war conditions and continued under post-war nationalism hampered business. The efforts of the World Economic Conference (1927) to lower and to stabilize tariffs failed, so also did the Tariff Truce Conference (1930). Following the passage of the Hawley-Smoot bill, there was a general upward trend in Europe, South America, and the countries of the British Empire. In addition to the desire to retaliate upon the U. S., protection was demanded for agriculture; in food importing countries higher duties were necessitated to balance budgets; and in countries on the gold standard dumping duties were added. During 1931 there were 14 upward revisions and hundreds of partial revisions, which culminated in the abandonment of free trade by Great Britain. More disturbing were the renewed import restrictions in the form of licenses, milling restrictions, quotas, government monopolies, and embargoes, all of which tended to drive world prices lower. Tariffs can be numbered as one of the active causes of the present world depression.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

**16764. BOTJES, J. OORTWIJN, and BORDEWIJK, H. W. C.** Vrijhandel en economisch herstel. [Free trade and economic production.] *De Economist.* 81 (5) May 1932: 362-369.

**16765. CZECHOWICZ, PAUL.** Die Exportpolitik und das Problem der Exportfähigkeit der UdSSR. [The export policy and the problem of export capacity of the USSR.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (2) Apr. 1932: 475-513.—National economic planning requires state monopoly of foreign trade. Such monopoly exists in Soviet Russia and is motivated by an endeavor to bring about as rapidly as possible the industrialization of the USSR and the unification and socialization of all its economic activities. Attempts to stimulate exports are accompanied by utter disregard of the interests of final consumers. Export transactions are carried out irrespective of the fact whether they are commercially profitable or not as long as sales abroad permit the importation of machinery and equipment necessary for the fulfillment of the industrialization plan. There has been a considerable decline in the purchasing power of Soviet currency both at home and abroad. In 1913 Russia paid for one t. of imported machinery 8.6 t. of wheat, 10 t. in 1926-27, and 19.3 t. in 1929-30. Payments measured in petroleum products rose from 11 t. in 1913 to 24.3 t. in 1926-27 and to 36.9 t. in 1929-30. Inadequate statistics make it difficult to ascertain the export capacity of USSR. However, for certain products such as cereals, butter, flax, lumber, petroleum, comparative data have been compiled showing the



relation between total production and exports before and after the war. Agricultural products represented 73.8% of the total exports in 1913 and 41.9% in 1929-30, while exports of industrial raw materials and of manufactured articles rose from 26.2% of the total to 58.1%.—*Simon Litman.*

16766. DESANDRÉ, G. H. J. Wordt het Australische suiker-embargo opgeheven? [Is the Australian sugar embargo to be abolished?] *Indische Mercur.* 55(18) May 1932: 261-262.—The system of high import duties and of import prohibitions in Australia has had serious consequences for the economic situation of the country. The Australian sugar price is £36 per t. At present the abolishment of several of these limitations, e.g. the sugar embargo, is considered. This abolishment would be of great interest to the Java sugar industry and to the trade between Java and Australia. A recent modification of the import duties has been introduced in behalf of the British Empire trade.—*Cecile Rothe.*

16767. DRUZHKOVA, V. ST. Iznos na vino ot Bŭlgaria. [Export of wine from Bulgaria.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonom. Druzhestvo.* 29(5) May 1930: 272-277.—Exportation of wine from Bulgaria was beginning in 1926 when a crisis developed. Previously there has always been some import from France, Italy, and Greece. Since the war the vineyards have increased considerably and the wine industry is reaching the state of overproduction. At present Bulgaria exports wine to Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and the Netherlands. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16768. GIORDANO, ANTONIO. Il commercio estero ellenico e le relazioni commerciali italo-greche. [Greek foreign commerce and Italo-Greek commercial relations.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22(4) Apr. 30, 1932: 464-470.

16769. GIORDANO, ANTONIO. Il commercio estero jugoslavo e le relazioni commerciali italo-jugoslave nel 1931. [Yugoslav foreign commerce and Italo-Yugoslav commercial relations in 1931.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22(4) Apr. 30, 1932: 459-464.

16770. HAWKINS, HARRY C. Survey of foreign trade activities of Oregon manufacturers. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* (11) Jun. 1931: pp. 55.—*Kathryn Bailey.*

16771. HO, FRANKLIN L. Revised index numbers of the quantities and prices of imports and exports and of the barter terms of trade in China, 1867-1930. *Quart. J. Econ. & Stat. (Nankai Univ.).* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 128-149. (Text in Chinese.)

16772. HOLGATE, ARTHUR. Quotas. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(788) Aug. 1931: 221-226.—According to the proposed wheat quota British millers shall be required to use a fixed percentage (e.g. 15%) of British wheat in flour, and the grower must be assured a fixed price. With the present price of 25/- per quarter of 480 lbs. if the price were set at 50/-, alleged to be a remunerative price, it would be the equivalent of a tariff of 100%. Once accepted for wheat, the other and more important agricultural industries will demand the same thing. Experience in other countries with quotas, e.g. in Germany and Sweden, shows that the quotas are constantly varied, and the price of bread to the consumer is higher than in England.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

16773. HULSHOFF POL, D. J. De handelsbetrekkingen tusschen moederland en overzeesche gewesten. [The trade between the Netherlands and the overseas territories.] *Rijkseenheid.* 3(31) May 1932: 237-239.—Imports from the Netherlands into the Dutch East Indies have diminished in the last few years; in 1913 its share was 33%; in 1920, 23.5%; and in 1930, 17%. The share of England has diminished from 17.5% in 1913 to 10.8% in 1930. The imports from the U. S. and Japan show an

increase of from 2% to 10.5%, and from 1.5% to 12% respectively. The industrialization of Japan during the war had serious consequences for the Dutch textile import into the Dutch East Indies. The import from England into British India followed a similar course. The decrease of the English share in the import of British India was partly due to the weakness of the English industry; the decrease of the Dutch share was due to the rise of the trade of countries situated nearer.—*Cecile Rothe.*

16774. ISCHBOLDIN, BORIS. Das Problem des wirtschaftlichen regionalen Zusammenschlusses der innereuropäischen Staatenwelt und seine Bedeutung für Deutschland. [The problem of the regional economic union of the central European states and its meaning to Germany.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35(2) Apr. 1932: 514-535.—At present much enthusiasm exists in Germany for an economic union with the countries of southeast central Europe. Suggested changes include: a German-Czech-Austrian customs union, the conversion of the southeastern European agrarian states into a loosely confederated agrarian block, construction of a pan-Slavic economic unit, establishment of a Danube confederation, economic union of Balkan countries, and economic confederation among the countries of the Little Entente. An attempted customs union between Germany and Austria was recently prevented by France. Political considerations have resulted in tariffs that interfere with natural trade between different economic regions and emphasize the desirability of establishing a large customs union. If Germany is included in a central European economic unit it would increase German export trade, help the expansion of western culture eastward and aid the development of much of Europe.—*O. W. Freeman.*

16775. LOMAX, ALFRED L., and VAN GUILDER, THEODORE N. Oregon's exportable surplus. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* (5) Mar. 1930: pp. 23.—The purpose of this study is to make available to merchants, shipping men, chambers of commerce, etc., data which may be useful in promoting the marketing of commodities produced in the state. With such variation in climate, soil, and topography as occurs in Oregon, there is a diversified production. The state has a relatively sparse population and a limited consuming power. In consequence, there is a marketing problem for nearly every commodity produced in quantity. This excess gives the state its buying power. The Bureau of Business Research is attempting to uncover potential exportable surplus.—*Kathryn Bailey.*

16776. NARTI, CONST. Comerțul exterior al Jugoslaviei și relațiunile cu România. [The foreign trade of Yugoslavia and her commerce with Rumania.] *Correspondența Econ.* (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-5.—*I. Adămoiu.*

16777. NENOV, S. Tyutyuneviyat pazar i iznosa na tyutyun ot Bulgaria prez 1930 g. [The tobacco market and tobacco exports from Bulgaria during 1930.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonom. Druzhestvo.* 30(2) Feb. 1931: 92-99.—Tobacco was during 1930, as in other post-war years, the chief export article. In spite of the general fall in the agricultural products, tobacco retained its stability. In quality, Bulgarian tobacco compares with Greek and Turkish tobacco. There were exported in 1930, 22,312,068 kg. of tobacco for 2,548,603,961 levas. Of all countries Germany is the greatest consumer of Bulgarian tobacco; then follow Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, and Hungary. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16778. NOSEK, VLADIMÍR. K otázce těsnější hospodářské spolupráce nástupnických států. [The question of closer economic cooperation of the succession states.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 37(3) Mar. 1932: 170-175.—The idea of regional agreements is



supported by Schuster, Hotowetz, Hantos, Friedrich, and the "Mitteleuropäische Wirtschaftstagung." All the states are strengthening their protectionist system contrary to the recommendations of the world economic conference of 1927. All the succession states are middle-sized and none is powerful enough politically or economically to dominate the others. Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary, having no seaports, are dependent on their commercial contacts primarily with central Europe. Close commercial and trade ties bind all these states. In many respects these states would be self sufficient as a unit (cattle, wheat, flour, sugar, wood, coal, mineral oils). Important trade connections bind these states to Germany, which, however, will not favor any union because of interest in other states. A complete tariff union will be impossible, as it would eventually lead to a political union. The preferential tariffs would have to be approved by other states, having the most-favored-nation treaties. But the system of quotas could be adopted. (Detailed statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

**16779. PATTERSON, ERNEST MINOR.** International factors in the business depression. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 71 (3) 1932: 105-116.—The rapid change of the U. S. from a debtor to a creditor nation has not permitted adjustment to our new international economic relationships. The factors which seem likely to dominate our foreign trade in the future include inter-allied debts, the pressure of imports, intense competition for ocean trade, probable defaults in foreign investments, obstacles to the sale of American products abroad, and the renewal of gold imports. In dealing with these factors American policy should avoid any increase in the barriers to the importation of goods, promote international conferences to secure reciprocal action in tariff reduction, adjust the rivalry between national merchant marines, and limit the amount of new investments abroad. Emphasis should be upon the promotion of stability in our foreign trade relationships.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

**16780. PORN, EUG.** Schimburiile comerciale Italo-Române. [The foreign trade between Rumania and Italy.] *Correspondența Econ.* (3) Mar. 1932: 1-4.—*I. Adâmoiu.*

**16781. SAHER, von.** De oriëntaalsche tabak op de Nederlandsche markt. [Oriental tobacco on the Dutch market.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 17 (856) May 1932: 408-410.—A survey of the import and the transit of Turkish, Greek, and Bulgarian tobacco to and from the Netherlands in the last few years.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**16782. SCHMIDT-LAMBERG, HERBERT.** Die Wirtschaftsverbindung Deutschlands mit den ehemaligen Kolonien. [The economic relations of Germany with her former colonies.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 5 (4) Jan. 1932: 162-165.—In the stress of the first post-war years Germany scarcely felt the loss of trade with her former colonies, and not until about 1923-1924 was the effect of this loss on German production fully realized. Meanwhile Southwest Africa and former German East Africa had come under the commercial influence of the English, Dahomey and Cameroons under that of the French, and Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese traders were active in other areas. But the German manufacturers can rely on the fact that the English traders are no longer exclusive patrons of the English home industries; the demand for agricultural implements, textiles, and chemical products is strong, so that the prospect of increasing the market for German goods in South Africa is excellent.—*Samuel N. Dicken.*

**16783. SMUTNÝ, PAVEL.** Platební bilance roku 1930. [Czechoslovak balance of payments in 1930.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (5-6) Jun. 1931: 303-339.—By 1929, after the years of large surpluses, the trade balance fell to 500,000,000 Czechoslovak crowns. The financial

emancipation from foreign capital was retarded. In 1930 the tendency was again to borrow abroad. In 1930 foreign trade was in favor of Czechoslovakia by 1,759,000,000 crowns. Much of this never reached Czechoslovakia but was deposited in foreign countries by the Czechoslovak producers in order to secure a better rate of interest. Today sales cannot be made without granting long term credits. The only favorable point is the fact that the interest was improved by 38,000,000 crowns, making a total of 110,000,000 in favor of Czechoslovakia, while in 1925 Czechoslovakia had to pay 128,000,000 on this account. The index of the balance of payments shows this evolution: 1925-100; 1926-122; 1927-142; 1928-146; 1929-117; 1930-101. Thus in 1930 it nearly reached the 1925 figures. Emigrants' remittances in 1930 decreased very markedly.—*J. S. Rouček.*

**16784. STOCKÝ, JAN.** Zahraniční obchod a obchodní bilance podunajských států. [Foreign trade and commercial balance of Danube states.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 37 (6) Jun. 1932: 412-418.—Since 1929 the trade of Czechoslovakia has declined rapidly. Austria is dependent on incomes other than those from foreign trade and the balance of trade is permanently passive. The comparatively favorable state of Hungarian foreign trade is due especially to the development of the machine and textile industries, but only by limiting the industries could Hungary maintain a favorable balance in 1930 and 1931. Rumania tried, up to 1929, to avoid any foreign help and in 1930 and 1931 the trade balance was favorable. The general tendency of all Danube states is to oppose foreign imports, and the favorable balance, in general, has caused a decline in consumption. Imports were greatest in 1928 and smallest in 1931; the largest export occurred in 1929 and the smallest in 1931. The decline of imports began earlier than that of exports because these states restricted imports earlier than did their buyers. Each Danube state is dependent on other Danube states for about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its exports and imports. The chief sources of imports are Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary. The chief importers are Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The value of the foreign trade of the Danube states is steadily decreasing, due to the falling price of grain.—*J. S. Rouček.*

**16785. STOILOV, G.** Vünshnata turgoviya na Bulgaria prez 1929 god. [The foreign commerce of Bulgaria during 1929.] *Spisanie na Bulgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29 (5) May 1929: 286-293.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

**16786. SVRAKOV, G. K.** Panevropeskiyat mitnichenki süyuz i interesite na agrarnite düzhvaya. [Pan-European customs union and the interests of the agrarian states.] *Spisanie na Bulgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 30 (10) Dec. 1931: 607-627.—By the creation of new states from pre-war Austria-Hungary and Russia, Europe increased its customs boundaries by about 12,000 km. and producers were separated from consumers. The creating of a European customs union is advocated as a remedy for the resulting depression. A European customs union would destroy the small industries of the agrarian countries and would shackle their economic development. The small backward countries should form a customs union of their own in order to stabilize their agriculture and industry.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

**16787. TEPPEMA, P. E.** Australië; economisch verslag 1930/31. [Australia; economic report 1930-31.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplom. en Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 26 (1) Mar. 1932: 1-20.—The import and export trade of Australia decreased from £130,759,000 in 1929-30 to £60,554,000 in 1930-31 (British currency). Imports from the U. S. decreased 78% and those from the Dutch East Indies, 33%. Tea imports from the Dutch East Indies increased 23,624,000



lbs. in 1930-31, and that of coffee decreased from 2,371,000 to 1,534,000 lbs. Kapok imports declined from a yearly average of 6,500,000 to 4,626,000 lbs. Import of petroleum products declined from £4,417,000 to £2,566,000. The most important Australian exports to the Dutch East Indies are flour, butter, and milk. The quantity of flour exported declined but little but the value decreased from £925,000 to 535,000.—*Cecile Rothe*.

16788. TORRESANI, U. M. S. China's fur trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 82-100; (2) Feb. 1932: 160-180; (3) Mar. 1932: 241-257; (4) Apr. 1932: 353-366.

16789. TREVISONNO, GIACINTO. Il dumping sovietico. [Soviet dumping.] *Vita Ital.* 20(226) Jan. 1932: 44-53.—In opposition to capitalistic dumping, that of the Soviets has not an economic but a particular political end. Circumstances which made possible Soviet dumping were: monetary inflation, the system of fixed prices on the domestic market, a non-free labor market, policy of sequestration, and prison labor. By its dumping policy, the Soviet Union is menacing those countries which export raw materials and later those countries which export manufactured products.—*O. Eisenberg*.

16790. UNSIGNED. America and a copper tariff. *Mining J.* 177(5049) May 28, 1932: 355-356.—With the American copper tariff in operation, the question of protecting an important British industry, especially in Northern Rhodesia and Canada, will have to be faced. In Canada there seems to be considerable likelihood of retaliatory measures ensuing if Canadian copper and lumber are excluded from the U. S. and the question, therefore, of some constructive general policy of the British empire regarding the metals becomes an increasing possibility. Dismay and exasperation are acute in both Chile and Peru. Presumably the American tariffs will still permit the refining of South American copper in the U. S. in bond and then reexported, but there is a strong possibility that the South American copper producing countries may embark on fiscal hostilities with the U. S. which will seriously interfere with the former course of trade. The question emerges as to the possibility of realizing one of the most favored post-war projects, the establishing of a large copper refinery in Great Britain which is made possible by Northern Rhodesian developments and to which an increasing entente with South America would give added justification.—*H. O. Rogers*.

16791. UNSIGNED. Brennstoffaussenhandel Frankreichs im Jahre 1931 nach Monaten. [French foreign trade in fuel in 1931 by months.] *Glückauf.* 68(18) Apr. 30, 1932: 418.—*E. Friederichs*.

16792. UNSIGNED. Das Donauproblem in Zahlen. [The problem of the Danube in statistics.] *Europ. Rev.* 8(5) May 1932: 279-287.—From the Danube states, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria, come 8.2% of Germany's annual imports, 8.6% of Italy's, and 1.6% of France's. To these same states go 12.9% of Germany's annual exports, 9.3% of Italy's and 1.4% of France's. (Trade statistics for the last 5 years among the Danube states.)—*Arnold J. Zurcher*.

16793. UNSIGNED. Kohlenbelieferung der nördlichen Länder im Jahre 1931. [Coal imports of the northern countries in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68(23) Jun. 4, 1932: 523.—(Anthracite imports according to countries of origin and countries of destination 1930 and 1931.)—*E. Friederichs*.

16794. UNSIGNED. Kohlenausfuhr der Ver. Staaten im Jahre 1931. [Coal exports of the U. S. in 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68(18) Apr. 30, 1932: 417-418.—*E. Friederichs*.

16795. UNSIGNED. Soviet foreign trade in 1931. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7(11) Jun. 1, 1932: 243-245.—

Statistics for the year indicate an increase in total volume of 4.1%, with a decrease of 8.5% in value. Separate countries and commodities are considered.—*Samuel Kalish*.

16796. VIERLING, G. H. M. Uitbreidingsmogelijkheid van den export van gouvernementsskolen in Ned.-Indië. [Possibilities for extending the export of government coal of Dutch East Indies.] *Ingenieur.* 47(17) Apr. 1932: 19-30.—The use of oil burning motorships has diminished the sale of Dutch East Indian coal for shipping. Singapore is an important coaling port. The Palembang coal suffers here from a serious competition and because of the intricate and expensive manipulation in that port, the use of lighters being the cheapest method of handling. This transport can be applied to Palembang coal, because of the short transport distance. A lowering of the costs of transport of Palembang coal to Tandjong Priok as well as to Banka will stimulate sales. The transport to these ports also may be done with lighters. An estimate of the costs of transporting Palembang coal to Singapore and to Banka is added.—*Cecile Rothe*.

16797. WEILLER, JEAN. Principes et répercussions du contingentement des importations. [The principles and the repercussions of the establishment of import quotas.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-2(3) Jun. 1932: 499-520.—The quota system for imports as applied in France is a refinement of the simple restriction of importations. The establishment of a single quota for a particular merchandise for all countries usually causes an increase rather than a decrease in imports. Consequently refinements of the system have been adopted so as to assign quotas to each country for a very short time. This is done by the issuance of exporters licenses. The quota system has been adopted in preference to increases in tariff rates because in periods of liquidation the tariff is not flexible enough to prevent the importation of goods at abnormally low prices. The quota system may be effective in this way but, where the method of granting licenses to foreign exporters is employed, a quasi-monopoly among the licensed exporters may be formed thus artificially increasing the prices paid in the importing country. The quota system is essentially a product of depression, and a return to less controversial methods of protection may be expected when a state of crisis no longer exists.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

16798. WRIGHT, PHILIP G. Effects on American agriculture of a duty on Philippine coconut oil and copra. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 311-318.—There is little to justify the proponents of a duty on Philippine coconut oil. It would not appreciably aid dairymen by improving the price of butter, nor agriculture in general by affording a greater diversity of crops to the farmer.—*S. W. Mendum*.

## MARKETING

16799. BARKLEY, KEY LEE. A consideration of the differences in readiness of recall of the same advertisements by men and women. *J. Applied Psychol.* 16(3) Jun. 1932: 308-314.—There are marked sex differences with respect to advertisements of certain types of commodities. Men more frequently and readily recall advertisements concerning automobile accessories, clothing for men, business or industry, and materials for shaving. Women more readily and frequently recall advertisements concerning food, household furnishings, moving pictures, and clothing for all the family. There is no distinct difference between men and women with respect to advertisements of automobiles. (Bibliography of 10 entries.)—*R. R. Aurner*.

16800. BEACH, EDWARD R. Double features in motion-picture exhibition. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 505-515.—The film-going public is becoming



increasingly "quality-conscious" and the quantity appeal of two features is faulty entertainment policy for most theaters in the long run.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**16801. BORDEN, NEIL H.** Cooperative advertising through trade associations. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 482-493.—Cooperative advertising is feasible only when primary demand for the product to be advertised can be stimulated, or when the article enjoys expansibility of demand. When the economic setting of the product is favorable to cooperative advertising, it is necessary to assure continued support of the advertising effort from the several cooperators: definitely formulated plans, some means of indicating results, and satisfactory coordination of selling effort and advertising are not only necessary, but will do much to assure continued support.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**16802. BURRELL, O. K.** Financial and operating standards for Oregon retail concerns. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* (2) Oct. 1929: pp. 34.—This bulletin was prepared with the idea of establishing reliable standards of condition and performance for certain lines of retailing in Oregon. The chief difficulty in the retail field is the considerable number of submargin store operators. These men are followed by other would-be retailers who have a great deal of optimism, but little capital, ability, or training. The result is a large turnover among retail store operators and demoralization, not only for the retailer whose capital is being dissipated, but for all who must compete with him. The standard figures in this bulletin are offered for the consideration of progressive retailers who are interested in comparing their own business situations with those of a representative group of successful retailers in their own line.—*Kathryn Bailey.*

**16803. DODD, ALVIN.** Reducing the costs of distribution. *Amer. Management Assn., Finan. Management Ser.* #37, 1932: pp. 12.

**16804. GRAHAM, W. H.** The Western Electric Company as a distributor to the Bell System. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11(3) Jul. 1932: 244-255.—The Bell Telephone System is a large consumer of varied merchandise. In the distribution branch of the Western Electric Co. (owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the parent company of the Bell System), the Bell System has developed its own wholesaler which does for the system the work of the middleman. Large economies are attained by careful estimates of requirements, centralized purchasing, economical packing, elimination of sales expenses, credit losses, etc., the business being conducted by the Western Electric Co. for the benefit of its customers. Methods by which its distribution costs are kept among the lowest in this country are described and illustrated.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

**16805. HEDRICK, W. O.** Marketing Michigan beans. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #217, 1931: pp. 85.

**16806. LAIRD, DONALD A.** How the consumer estimates quality by subconscious sensory impressions. *J. Applied Psychol.* 16(3) Jun. 1932: 241-246.—A test set consisted of four pairs of identical hose packed in identical boxes, one pair left with the natural slightly rancid scent, one pair given a narcissus scent, the third a fruity scent, the fourth a sachet scent was submitted to 250 housewives in Utica, N. Y., in a house-to-house survey. Of the 250 women, 8% selected "natural" as best; 18% sachet; 24% fruity; and 50% narcissus. Reasons assigned by housewives for their preference in the order of occurrence, were: texture, finer weave, feel, better wearing qualities, no sheen, heavier weight, firmer weave.—*R. R. Aurner.*

**16807. MORRISON, G. W., and McDONALD, J. N.** The N. C. A. A. survey of technical publicity

budgets. *Advertising & Selling.* 19(2) May 26, 1932: 24, 44.—(Ratio of publicity expense to sales in U. S. for 1932 estimated at 2.36%, is compared with 3.10% ratio reported for 1931; 1928: 2.24%; 1929: 2.32%.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**16808. ODA, KYUTARO.** Department stores. *Contemp. Japan.* 1(1) Jun. 1932: 95-100. (Japan.)

**16809. REILLY, WILLIAM J.** Practical methods for the measurements of advertising results. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177 A) Mar. 1932: 206-211.—This paper indicates certain methods used to measure (1) the effects of house-to-house advertising, (2) the effects of special dealer advertising, (3) the effects of mass media advertising. Measurement (1) revealed a cost of \$3.08 per new user secured by the house-to-house sampling method in one city against an estimated worth of \$3.60 per new user. Measurement (2) deals with the relative value of demonstrations vs. special sales offering premiums, no statistics being supplied. Measurement (3) revealed that when all newspaper advertising was discontinued in a central states area (U. S.) for a period of three months—all other marketing efforts being purposely kept normal—less profit was lost, as a result of decreased sales, than the saving effected by the cut in advertising. When newspaper advertising was doubled for two months in two states (non-test states being used as controls) the profits resulting from increased sales were less than the additional cost of advertising. Any comprehensive study of advertising effects, regardless of advertising method used, should lead to the discovery of that point at which advertising costs begin to exceed the estimated worth of the results secured.—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

**16810. SCHMALZ, CARL N.** Department stores and the price level. The last ten years and the next five. *Bull. Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.* 14(3) Mar. 1932: 158-161, 195-198, 223.—During the past 10 years in the U. S. department store expense in percentage of net sales has risen steadily. Gross margin rose from 1920 to 1927, but has shown little change in the past 5 years. As a result of these factors, profit in excess of interest on net worth has declined substantially since 1920. Two other important trends are: (1) the declining tendency of retail prices and (2) the relative fixity of expense in cents per physical unit sold. (Diagrams and tables.)—*Q. F. Walker.*

**16811. ŠČUKAREV, A. N.** Über die Mechanik der Massenprozesse (Kollektivgegenstandlehre). [The mechanics of mass processes—theory of collective relationship.] *Metron.* 9(3-4) Mar. 1, 1932: 139-152.—The formulae by which thermodynamics expresses mass relationships in physical science may be adapted to express the connection of bodies of data in economics. This thesis, which the author announced in the *Allg. Stat. Arch.* (1916) is now supported by data concerning the sale of magazines and newspapers, collected by G. A. Prokopovic. The constants expressing the rate of sale show a consistency which compares favorably with the consistency of constants in chemistry and physics, and which evidently does not vary with the saturation point of the market.—*Corwin D. Edwards.*

**16812. TALLENTS, STEPHEN.** Projecting the Empire. *United Empire.* 23(6) Jun. 1932: 323-328.—Despite its limited funds the Empire Marketing Board has done valuable work in fostering empire trade by research and by using modern advertising methods, e.g. posters and films. The board is creating a system of exchanging up-to-date market intelligence between empire countries.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

**16813. UNSIGNED.** Bribery in commercial relationships. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(7) May 1932: 1248-1252.—The prevalent custom of bribing agents in many commercial relationships adds to the price the consumer must pay for goods. Only 17 states have passed laws aimed at the general practice. The problem of en-



forcement requires supplementary measures. The great difficulty lies in disclosure. Neither the giver nor receiver of the bribe will disclose it because both parties face severe civil penalties. Nation-wide state laws or a federal statute might afford relief, preferably a federal statute, providing for an agency like the Federal Trade Commission to investigate on its own initiative. The Federal Trade Commission between 1919 and 1923 exposed graft in several leading industries and issued over 100 orders to cease and desist. In England trade associations have organized more effectively to prosecute violations of the Corruption Act of 1906.—*C. L. Jamison.*

16814. WARNER, W. J. A study of consumer preference. *Human Factor*. 6(5) May 1932: 174-179.—A thorough study of consumer preference involves the following principal considerations: (1) market analysis, determining the characteristics of the main body of consumers, (2) product analysis, ascertaining the various factors capable of entering into the "selling power" of goods, and (3) analysis of a series of experiments aimed at discovering what are the main factors which make a particular section of the public to buy the particular type of goods. Indices of selling power obtained for various goods have abundantly proved their validity when the goods have been marketed.—*George A. Nicholayeff.*

16815. WELD, L. D. H. Use of correlation in the measurement of sales potentials. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177A) Mar. 1932: 202-205.—Use of statistics is vital in modern advertising in the analysis of sales figures, consumer and dealer surveys, media analysis, testing of advertisements, and measurement of sales potentials. Use of correlation is important in the measurement of sales potentials. Measurement of sales potentials involves setting up of buying power indexes in order to measure market potentials for different commodities. A general buying power index was constructed through the use of the correlation method by starting out with per capita retail sales by counties in Pennsylvania. After computing partial correlations, the four factors of income tax returns, number of domestic lighting customers, bank deposits, and combined circulation of four leading magazines were combined by multiple correlation, yielding a coefficient of .85+ with actual retail sales as reported by the state of Pennsylvania. This index applies with a high degree of accuracy to the country as a whole. By comparing the general buying power index with the density of circulation of individual magazines, it is possible to determine how circulation compares with buying power. The coefficients of correlation for some magazines run nearly .90+. By determining sales potentials geographically, it has been possible to change materially advertising plans so as to apply the right amount of advertising in each part of the country, with the result that sales have been increased in those sections where the potential is highest.—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

16816. FREDERICK, F. GEORGE. Short selling loses caste. *No. Amer. Rev.* 234(1) Jul. 1932: 58-65.—The author contends that the classical economic arguments in favor of short selling have proved to be unsound when deflation becomes general and public confidence is at a low ebb.—*Q. F. Walker.*

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

16817. BETTERLEY, P. D. Self-insurance: how to survey insurance risks. *Amer. Management Assn., Insur. Ser.* #10. 1932: pp. 11.

16818. DANNEMAN, P. E. Pressure vessel and machinery insurance. *Amer. Management Assn., Insur. Ser.* #11. 1932: pp. 11.

16819. DEUTSCH, RICHARD. Konjunktur und Lebensversicherung. [Business conditions and life insurance.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2(3) Aug. 15, 1931: 1-22.—The curve of private insurance, including life insurance and business insurance, has risen in Austria since 1926, while the general business curve has declined. Life insurance has the tendency, as has general personal insurance, to develop independently of the general business crisis. Rapid fluctuations in the business curve do not affect the life insurance curve, while long depressions limit the ability to buy. Special conditions in separate branches of business are more significant for the insurance business than are the waves of the general business curve. Hence the life insurance business should cover many occupational groups and the various levels of society. Increase in cancellations is more disastrous than is lack of new business.—*Florence DuBois.*

16820. KAMBACH, CURT. Die Leckage-Versicherung bei Weintransporten. [Insurance against leakage in wine transportation.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32(3) Jul. 1, 1932: 260-264.

16821. LESLIE, WILLIAM. Workmen's compensation insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 98-104.—Insurance companies have found workmen's compensation insurance a losing business. From 1923 to 1929 the premium deficiency for the U. S. reached \$145,000,000. These losses have not been made up by earnings on funds held in reserve by the companies. This condition is due to the fact that the amounts to be paid out by the insurance companies are fixed by law and that the rates to be charged by them are regulated by the rate commissions. There is a steady upward pull on the loss side because of the tendency to increase benefits and to give liberal decisions in accident cases. The increased losses have been due to (1) liberalization of accident laws by judicial interpretation, (2) to steady increase in medical costs, and (3) to increasing mechanization of industry, which increases accident hazards. In addition to these influences, business depressions have had a tendency to increase the losses of the insurance carriers. This is due to a falling off of pay rolls and premiums and an increase in the accident rate. To protect themselves the insurance companies in 1931 agreed upon an emergency program in regard to rates.—*William Haber.*

16822. MANES, ALFRED. Versicherungswissenschaftliche Sachverständigenprüfung an den Berliner Hochschulen. [Insurance experts' examinations in the Berlin schools of higher learning.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32(3) Jul. 1, 1932: 203-207.

16823. UNSIGNED. Group insurance. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(1) Jul. 1932: 53-56.—Group insurance has had a tremendous growth since it was first instituted in 1911. The insurance in force at present amounts to approximately \$10,000,000,000. Even during the present depression every form of group insurance has maintained and increased its premium income. During the past five years there has been a trend away from the provision of straight life insurance policies and the present tendency is to provide coverages for group accident and health, accidental death and dismemberment,



and annuities. There is also a tendency toward the adoption of plans in which the employees contribute toward the insurance.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

16824. WILLEY, A. K. Fidelity bonds; burglary, robbery and theft risks. *Amer. Management Assn., Insur. Ser.* #12. 1932: pp. 15.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

16825. BROMLEY, DOROTHY DUNBAR. After the automobile accident—who shall pay the damages, and how? *Harpers Mag.* 164 (982) Mar. 1932: 477-487.—Financial responsibility laws governing compensation for automobile accidents, operating through the medium of insurance, whether voluntary or compulsory, are undoubtedly inadequate. A tentative plan proposed by the Ballantine Committee to Study Compensation for Automobile Accidents, is based on the New York Workmen's Compensation Act, by which all drivers, as all employers, must contribute to a fund to compensate for accidents, with a state board to award compensation, thereby eliminating controversies with insurance companies, attorneys' fees, congestion and delay in the courts, and assuring the injured party or his family prompt compensation proportionate to the loss sustained.—*M. Abbott.*

16826. CARROLL, MOLLIE RAY. Unemployment insurance in Austria. *Brookings Inst., Pamphl. Ser.* (10) 1932: pp. 52.—After the war a temporary system of employment relief was replaced by an unemployment insurance scheme with all the financial burdens placed upon industry. Labor exchanges were an integral element of the system as unemployment benefits were to be given only after every effort to secure work had failed. In addition a limited program of public works, such as the construction of railways, excavation work, building of hospitals, etc., was inaugurated. The deficit of the unemployment insurance fund and the continually increasing demand for emergency unemployment allowances proved a heavy burden upon the treasury. In 1931 it was necessary to retrench. The entire system of social insurance including unemployment insurance was reorganized, as embodied in the Reich Draft, (given in appendix). The Austrian experiment with unemployment insurance proved once more that under conditions of prolonged and constantly increasing unemployment hardly any scheme of insurance can survive.—*B. Stern.*

16827. FISKE, ROGERS A. Flexible fund used for unemployment relief. *Iron Age.* 130 (2) Jul. 14, 1932: 49-50.—In order to meet the acute unemployment situation and to relieve the distress of laid-off employees, the Ilg Electric Ventilating Company has converted its pension fund to unemployment relief. So far, the interest on the fund has been sufficient to meet requirements but, should the present trend of business continue, the company has indicated that it intends to carry forward this relief plan until the entire principal has been exhausted.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16828. KIMBALL, INGALLS. Industrial pensions. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 33-39.—Industrial pension plans in operation in the United States and Canada show four outstanding developments: (1) a marked increase in the number of plans maintained on a reserve basis, (2) a great increase in the amount of money actually set aside in the reserves, (3) a great increase in the number of plans handled through life insurance companies, and (4) a trend toward contributory plans. The entrance of the insurance companies as administrators of pension plans took place after 1921. The aid of the actuaries was necessary to estimate the probable future costs of individual funds in view of the great increase in the number of plans. The participation of the insurance companies has resulted in sounder plans and in standardizing accounting terms

and problems. To avoid uncertainty as to the cost of pensions two plans have been developed which make possible the discovery of maximum liability for pensions accrued. These are (1) the money purchase plan, and (2) the percentage of the average pay over the whole period of service plan. Contributory plans were not acceptable to many employers because of a fear that an implied contract is created. Such a plan can now be operated "without involving the employer in any possible embarrassment."—*William Haber.*

16829. MUNTZ, EARL E. Provision for old age. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 116-130.—*William Haber.*

16830. UNSIGNED. Unemployment insurance plan of National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 22-26.—The first definite attempts of an entire industry to protect its employees from the effects of unemployment is found in the recently adopted unemployment insurance plan of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. There are 300 member companies which manufacture from 85-90% of the total electrical products of the country and employ between two and three hundred thousand persons. The adoption of the plan by any company depends upon a favorable vote of at least 60% of the eligible employees, and it is hoped that eventually all of these companies will be brought under the plan.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

16831. UNSIGNED. Old-age pension law of California. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 48-52.

## MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

### MONEY

16832. ALLIZÉ, FABRICE. Autour de l'abandon de l'étalon-or. [The abandonment of the gold standard.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 24-2 (3) Jun. 1932: 443-470.—There are three general reasons for England's abandonment of the gold standard. Two general causes which had existed for nearly ten years were the conditions of return to the gold standard in 1925 and the financial burdens put upon England by improper uses of the gold exchange standard. The immediate cause was the erroneous policy of the Bank of England in keeping money rates artificially low.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

16833. ALSTON, L. Aspects of the English currency system. *Econ. J. (Royal Econ. Soc.)* 42 (166) Jun. 1932: 225-236.—Bank reserves are merely supplies of till money held for the convenience of those who temporarily prefer notes and coin to deposit credit. Member bank reserves and central bank reserves should be separated for purposes of regulation. The former serves the shopping system, the latter the banking system. Neither serves any purpose as a means of preventing bank failures. In effect the big banks are cooperative public concerns and no one bank would be allowed to default on its deposit liabilities even if its reserves should sink to zero. An indispensable central bank money proportion, forced upon each of the banks by the habits of the other banks, is necessary to insure the genuineness of the total currency and should be maintained for this purpose.—*J. W. Bell.*

16834. C., M. Stabilità della lira. [The stability of the lire.] *Vita Ital.* 20 (227) Feb. 1932: 155-160.—An outline of the measures taken by the fascist government which have resulted in the stability of the Italian money.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16835. CHASE, STUART. The case for inflation. *Harpers Mag.* 165 (986) Jul. 1932: 198-209.—During inflation, debtors advance as against creditors. Deflation, while at first favorable to creditors, if continued long enough will undermine the initial gains of the



investing class by drying up the industrial sources from which its income springs. The need at the present time is to put men to work. Only the state can make the financing of its work mandatory. Only it enjoys the power to create new money and to pump it into strategic locations: (1) to the unemployed as a dole; (2) to the unemployed put to work on public construction as wages; (3) to the veterans as bonus; (4) to government employees and sellers of supplies to the government. To a certain degree, all methods would add to the general purchasing power; but the first and second are more potent than the others. Class two is the obvious choice. In a sense, this is not inflation at all; or, better, it is only technical inflation.—O. Helmut Werner.

16836. CURTIS, C. A. The Canadian monetary situation. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40(3) Jun. 1932: 314-337.—(A discussion of the weakness in the monetary system and the developments which have led to the present drastic and sustained depreciation of the Canadian dollar.) The effect of the Finance Acts of 1914 and 1923 in altering the control of credit is described. Since banks are now able to increase their reserves by rediscounting securities with the Department of Finance they are no longer dependent upon their own gold and cash resources in regard to credit expansion and the control of credit is now vested in a civil department of government which is not an expert financial body. The credit structure has been allowed to grow weaker (due to increased credit based upon advances under the Finance Act) without any attempt of the Department of Finance to limit rediscounts (bank reserves) or to use the rediscount rate to control gold cover of notes. Recent exchange depreciation is not accounted for by balance of trade factors, but by capital transfers, due largely to foreign concern about the soundness of the Canadian gold standard. Thus the soundness of the credit structure rests with the Department of Finance. According to the author a permanent solution lies in the establishment of a central bank.—J. W. Bell.

16837. FETTER, FRANK WHITSON. Some neglected aspects of Gresham's law. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(3) May 1932: 480-495.—A wide-spread misunderstanding is current as to Gresham's relation to the principle known as Gresham's law. There is no evidence that Gresham played an important part in the English recoinage of 1560, or that he expressed all of the ideas that later writers attributed to him. As many economists have pointed out, bad money does not always drive out good money. The constant discussion of Gresham's law in connection with bimetalism has given the impression that depreciation is a distinctive feature of the law, whereas the operation of the law really postpones depreciation and makes it less severe than it would otherwise be.—F. W. Fetter.

16838. FRISCH, RAGNAR. Der Einfluss von Veränderungen des Preisniveaus auf den Grenznutzen des Geldes. [The influence of changes in the price level upon the marginal utility of money.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 2(4) Mar. 15, 1931: 625-631.—Contrary to the view expressed by Ricci in an earlier number of this periodical, the effect of a rising price level is to raise the marginal utility of money for the poorer classes. This conclusion is supported by a theoretical analysis, largely mathematical.—F. W. Fetter.

16839. HORNE, ROBERT. The currency problem. *United Empire.* 23(5) May 1932: 244-249.—Eventually Great Britain should adopt bimetalism since (1) by 1940 the world's gold supply will be inadequate for world trade; (2) the remonetization of silver would raise wholesale prices; and (3) immediately increase trade with India and China. The British Empire and perhaps Argentina and other countries within the British economic sphere might join the sterling area.—Lennox A. Mills.

16840. KEMMERER, EDWIN W. The gold standard and the present economic situation. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 71(3) 1932: 85-104.—The 48% decline in wholesale commodity prices during the three year period ending March, 1932, has not resulted, as frequently claimed, from either a permanent shortage in the world's stock of monetary gold or from a maldistribution in this stock due to the gold-grasping policies of the United States. The growth in the world's monetary stock has kept pace, absolutely and relatively, with the world's production of basic commodities. Though the United States has 35% of the world's monetary gold as compared with 22% in 1913, this amount is not excessive in terms of our proportion of the world's business. Gold has been sent to this country primarily for safekeeping. The recent heavy decline in commodity prices is due chiefly to psychological factors and to temporary economic maladjustments rather than to the gold situation. After the crisis it seems probable that the world will again return to the gold standard in preference to managed paper currencies. Commodity prices should then rise to something like the level of the 1921-29 period.—Ralph R. Pickett.

16841. LENTI, LIBERO. Una crisi nella crisi? L'argento. [A crisis within a crisis? Silver.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22(4) Apr. 30, 1932: 440-456.

16842. SAYERS, R. S. The Indian exchange problem 1919-20. *Economica.* (34) Nov. 1931: 450-462.—Discusses the dislocation of the rupee-sterling exchange in the two years immediately following the armistice. This period saw the first marked break-away of the Indian currency authorities from their long policy of maintaining a stable sterling exchange. The period was marked by a violent fluctuation in the sterling price of silver. The effective reasons for the rise in the rupee until January 1920 were: favorable crops, increasing exports and favorable balance of trade, not reduced to much more than the usual extent by imports of silver, nor more than partially counteracted by the government increasing its debt in India and decreasing its debt in London. Rise in the price of silver was responsible for an artificially high price of the rupee in early 1920. High silver prices were due to conditions both of supply and of demand; i.e., war-time production as by-product of copper and of lead, Chinese and Bolshevik demands for currency, and Indian demands for hoarding. Foreign imports were stimulated, especially cotton goods from Manchester and Lancashire.—J. W. Bell.

16843. TAYEH, WU. A statistical analysis of the fluctuation in silver price, 1833-1931. *Quart. J. Econ. & Stat. (Nankai Univ.)* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 1-79. (Text in Chinese.)

16844. UNSIGNED. Finance, currencies and exchange in Shanghai. *China J.* 16(5) May 1932: 362-367.

16845. WILLIAMS, JOHN H. The effect of currency depreciation on international trade. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 15(1) May 1932: 13-19.—Currencies have recently depreciated because of unfavorable business conditions. Unless the stimulus of such depreciation overcomes the forces of depression in the world at large, the most that can be gained internationally by depreciation is a somewhat more favorable distribution of world trade, the total continuing to dwindle. Similarly, if one or two nations leave the gold standard, currency depreciation may improve their relative trade positions, but if many nations follow the same course the trade advantages of depreciation are largely nullified.—C. R. Whittlesey.

## BANKING

16846. BEAN, ROBERT H. Developing the trade acceptance plan. *Acceptance Bull.* 14(6) Jun. 30, 1932: 1-17.

16847. BOPP, KARL R. Two notes on the Federal



**Reserve System.** *J. Pol. Econ.* 40(3) Jun. 1932: 379-391.—(1) The administrative structure of the Federal Reserve system is too complicated to permit a consistent long-run policy. A policy represents a balance of power not merely of law, but of administration and of personality. The alleged objectives of stable commodity prices, aid to foreign currency stabilization, and the use of reserve credit are examined only to find that none of these have been consistent goals of policy. (2) The balance of power inside the system forms a significant background for the recent conflict between the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. A lack of cooperation on the part of the latter in 1929 led the Federal Reserve Board to refuse its approval of an immediate increase of the New York Federal Reserve Bank discount rate. Rivalry, jealousy, etc., may be important as matters conditioning policy, and as long as such conditions prevail "one is on treacherous ground when he reads into Reserve actions certain principles of monetary theory, however wise they may be *per se*." The Federal Reserve Board is at present the dominant power within the system, and therefore the system may be said to operate much like a central bank.—*J. W. Bell.*

16848. **CURRIE, LAUCHLIN.** Member bank indebtedness and net demand deposits in the federal reserve system. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(3) May 1932: 509-525.—The absence of an absolutely invariable and uniform relation between indebtedness and deposits can be explained in terms of the varying sensitivity to indebtedness of different classes of banks and at different stages of a business cycle. This is not proof but establishes a presumption that the most important single factor determining the movement of net demand deposits is the extent and character of member bank indebtedness. The volume and direction of member bank indebtedness provides a fairly secure basis for forecasting the immediate course of net demand deposits. A study of the movements of demand deposits and bills discounted for three classes of banks is significant. The large New York banks are extremely reluctant to remain in debt. Other reporting member banks are fairly sensitive to indebtedness but not to the same extent as the New York banks, while country banks are the least sensitive in this respect. As a class, the latter group of institutions are never really out of debt, their rediscounts rarely falling below \$150,000,000.—*Gaines T. Carlinhour.*

16849. **EDWARDS, GEORGE W.** An investment policy for a country bank. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 5(3) Jul. 1932: 223-227.—It has been generally held that the bond accounts of city banks should possess a greater degree of liquidity than those of country banks. Many country banks have accepted this theory without question and have made it the basis of their investment policy. The error of the theory lies in the fact that it considers only one element in the problem confronting the country bank and so fails to take into account other elements which are even more important. Country banks have a larger proportion of "all other loans" than city banks. These are ineligible for rediscount, and in the country banks are much slower because they are so largely based on agricultural transactions. Because of the larger proportion of non-reserve assets and because of their more limited marketability, it follows that a country bank investment account, as represented by securities other than U. S. government bonds, should possess an even higher degree of liquidity than a city bank investment account. The bond account of the country bank should also have a greater stability in market value.—*M. J. Freeman.*

16850. **ELLSWORTH, D. W.** Net gold loss reaches 300 million mainly as result of reserve bank policy. *Annalist.* 39(1011) Jun. 3, 1932: 907-908; 937.—Although our recent loss of gold has been attributed to the

delay in balancing the Federal budget and to many other causes, there has been a close relationship between the security-buying campaign of the Reserve banks and the outflow of gold from this country. The campaign should be abandoned.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

16851. **FROMAN, LEWIS A.** The shift in bank failures. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 5(3) Jul. 1932: 257-267.—For the period 1921-29 44% of the bank failures in the United States occurred in the Minneapolis and Kansas City Federal Reserve Districts, which had, on the average, only 25% of the total number of banks in the country. During 1930-31 these districts had only 22% of the bank suspensions. In the Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Philadelphia districts the percentages of failures for 1930-31 were almost twice as large as for the period 1921-29. The New York and Boston districts showed similar tendencies, but to a lesser extent. This relative increase of bank failures in the midcentral, northern, and eastern portions of the country has brought with it an increase in the size of the suspended banks. There has been an increase during recent years in the proportion of bank failures in the larger cities. This would be in keeping with the shift toward the more densely populated areas and also the increase in the size of the suspended bank.—*M. J. Freeman.*

16852. **MULLER, F. J.** Een algemeene volkscrediet-bank voor geheel Nederlandsch-Indië. [A general people's credit bank for the entire Dutch East Indies. *Volkscredietwezen.* 20(4) Apr. 1932: 170-200.—*Cecile Rothe.*

16853. **NORRIS, GEORGE W.** Improvements in banking practice suggested by the present depression. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 71(3) 1932: 117-124.—The strengthening of the American banking system requires better examinations, the voluntary liquidation and consolidation of banks and especially the extension of branch banking. The latter should be limited to trade areas with safeguards against the elimination of sound local banks by unfair competition. The dual system of state and national banks with its rivalries and divided responsibilities should be abolished.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

16854. **RAO, C. V. HANUMANTHA.** The banking problem in India. *Calcutta Rev.* 42(2) May 1932: 225-241.

## CREDIT

16855. **BELSHAW, H., and STEPHENS, F. B.** Recent developments in co-operative credit to farmers in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 8(14) May 1932: 104-109.—Until recently, almost the only resources of short-term and intermediate credit in New Zealand were commercial banks, stock and station agents, and storekeepers. Cooperative dairy companies may have provided occasional credit in some form to their suppliers. The Rural Credit Associations Act passed in 1922, empowering the setting up of cooperative rural credit associations proved abortive. The Rural Intermediate Credit Act of 1927, made possible a significant development of cooperative credit through the provision of finance by cooperative dairy companies to their suppliers. Such financing is much more common among butter factories than cheese factories. Differences of policy are found in different geographical areas. Credit supply is intermediate or short-term, mainly the latter.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

16856. **GOSELIN, A.** Rural credit in Canada. *Econ. Annalist.* 1(10) Oct. 1931: 1-4; (11) Nov. 1931: 5-8; 2(1) Jan. 1932: 7-9; (2) Feb. 1932: 19-20; (3) Mar. 1932: 29-31.

16857. **JESSEN, JENS.** Die Kreditpolitik des Reiches nach 1924. [The credit policy of Germany since 1924.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 137(1) Jul. 1932: 63-76.—*F. W. Fetter.*

16858. **UNSIGNED.** The international short-term credit situation and its results. *Stone & Webster J.*



49 (6) Jun. 1932: 377-381.—When short-term funds are recalled as a result of the breakdown of confidence the wholesale demands for immediate transfers are almost certain to break the system at some point. The banking systems involved turned for help to the principal financial capitals abroad, to foreign banks of issue, and to the Bank for International Settlements. The extent of emergency help granted in 1931 amounted to about one-tenth of the total amount of short-term indebtedness outstanding at the beginning of that year. Of the balance of short-term credits still outstanding, a substantial part of the remainder has become blocked as the result of measures taken by almost all the European countries and by Japan to arrest the continuation of transfers and protect home currencies. Exchange control forces trade into a kind of strait-jacket, leaving little or no room for the play of price changes and other factors which normally tend to reestablish equilibrium. *Gertrude Glidden.*

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

16859. BOGOLEPOR, E. БОГОЛЕПОР, Е. Лига нации и международные займы. [League of Nations and international loans.] *Плановое Хозяйство (Planovoe Khoziaistvo)*. 6 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 259-272.—The loans of the League of Nations to Austria, Hungary, Estonia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Danzig, are a means by which the imperialistic powers attack the economic independence of the smaller countries. Economic pacifism, humanitarian help—are only phrases under the cover of which international bankers and capitalists expand their powers by conquering new markets, breaking down tariff walls, and restricting the economic independence of the weaker states. During the last 10 years the total amount of such loans was over £82,000,000.—*Zvi Shimshy.*

16860. CARTINHOUR, GAINES T., and DEWEY, LLOYD E. Capitalization changes as a result of depression. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 4(4) Apr. 1932: 26-35.—As capital increases were a natural result of the program of expansion and the seemingly unlimited demand for securities during the bull period of the stock market, so as a consequence of the depression, policies of capitalization reductions and share modifications have been adopted to accord with the contraction of markets and the cutting of production schedules. This is being effected (1) by the purchase by corporations of substantial blocks of their own shares, (2) by reduction of outstanding capital stocks in proportion with shrinkages in asset values, (3) by the substitution of larger for smaller share units. The technical and factual incidents of these changes, and the necessity of exact compliance with the statutory provisions of the various states, also the extent of the movement, and its economic effects are discussed. (Examples.) The movement is gathering momentum. Of the 235 companies which have made capital readjustments since the first of 1931, 119 have been industrial concerns, 73 investment companies, 26 insurance companies, and 17 banks. During 1931 revisions were made at the rate of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  a month. The 1932 rate is approximately 20 per month.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

16861. COCKER, W. H. Relief of mortgagors in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne)*. 8(14) May 1932: 110-112.—Remedial measures to mitigate the depression and distribute its burden include the Mortgagors' Relief Act of 1931. This act applies to all mortgages, on application by the mortgagor. Within a month of notice of proposed action by the mortgagee the court may postpone the exercise of the mortgagee's remedies for twelve months, or even 2 years, and may impose such conditions as it thinks fit: e.g. that part of arrears of interest, or part of the mortgage debt be

paid; or periodical payments in the nature of rent be made during the postponement. By amendment the powers of the court were extended to include postponement, not exceeding two years, of the due date for payment of interest or principal; reducing the rate of interest; remitting the whole or part of arrears of interest; and allowing the mortgagor to apply for relief on his own initiative if no notice has been given by the mortgagee.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

16862. COYLE, DAVID CUSHMAN. Business vs. finance—the irrepressible conflict. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 4(4) Apr. 1932: 9-19.—As a creditor nation, we must get used to consuming all we produce and the interest on our foreign holdings besides, so that national thrift, frugality, a tariff for the protection of overvigorous industries, even the saving of money and its accumulation for further investment in producing enterprises, are no longer virtues. The concentration and stagnation of capital and its diversion from consumers, who might spend it on their own pleasures, to financiers, who use it to build factories, to create new industries and later on to develop railroads and great cities, is poison to the body-politic. In considering remedies for instability, the conclusion is reached that neither business nor the state dare tolerate reckless saving by persons who have no need to save.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

16863. DAVIDSON, DAVID. Felet i Sveriges valutapolitik. [The error in Sweden's financial policy.] *Ekon. Tidskr.* 33(3) 1931: 93-139.—The author discusses the effect of the declining German price level on trade between Sweden and Germany. It is possible that the whole increase of Sweden's import surplus for 1931 is due to this German policy, the effects of which have been increased by higher tariffs since Sweden's abandonment of the gold standard. The results of this policy have been that Germany drained Sweden of foreign gold exchange while the latter country still maintained the gold standard; after abandonment of the gold standard Germany depressed Swedish exchange. Sweden was compelled to abandon the gold standard since she was unable to maintain the rising value of gold in the gold standard countries by drawing gold from the United States during the latter half of 1931. Swedish money, which in the meantime has maintained its value, seems temporarily to be undervalued internationally. This unfortunate situation must be changed, not only by the suggested tariff on German goods, but also by limiting imports through voluntary (or even compulsory) cooperation between importers, exporters, and bankers. If this proves ineffectual, resort must be had to taxation and curtailment of credit.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

16864. DICKENS, PAUL D. American underwriting of foreign securities in 1931. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #802. 1932: pp. 15.

16865. ECKER, FREDERICK H., and ADAMS, THOMAS S. Home finance and taxation. *President's Conf. Home Building & Home Ownership, Publ.* #2, Mar. 14, 1932: pp. 278.—Despite the high percentage of deposits invested in mortgages, and the strong demands for funds in many localities on the part of depositors, the Committee on Finance sees no reason for loss of confidence in the banking and building and loan institutions. To meet the current emergency for a loosening of funds the committee endorses the President's proposed remedy (Home Loan Banks). The report stresses the high cost of second mortgage financing and suggests that localities experiment in the formation of mutual junior mortgage organizations. The Committee on Taxation finds that the property tax hits real estate so heavily and inequitably that it discourages home ownership. Better administration of the present tax laws (particularly in methods of assessment) the taxation of intangibles at the domicile of the owner at a



special low rate, a wider use of state income taxation, reduction in the total of public expenditures, and the elimination of superfluous and conflicting units of local government are presented as correctives.—*H. S. Piquet.*

16866. GARDNER, WARNER WINSLOW. Building and loan liquidity with special reference to the situation to New Jersey. *Rutgers Univ., Bur. Econ. & Business Res., Bull.* 2(1) Jul. 1931: pp. 136.

16867. HEJDA, JIŘÍ. Ivar Kreuger. *Přítomnost.* 9(18) May 4, 1932: 279-281.—A detailed discussion of the economic organizations of Kreuger.—*J. S. Rouček.*

16868. HOOPER, A. C. Receivers for debenture holders appointed without the aid of the court. *Accountant.* 87(3004) Jul. 2, 1932: 13-24.—(English case and statute law with regard to the rights and duties of receivers.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

16869. KINDERSLEY, ROBERT. British foreign investments in 1930. *Econ. J.* 42(166) Jun. 1932: 177-195.—The total of British overseas investment declined in 1930, probably for the first time in over 50 years. The income also declined materially but this was largely offset, in terms of real values, by the fall in commodity prices. The immediate future shows no prospect of a reversal of these downward tendencies. The extent to which British foreign investments can be used to support sterling exchange is very limited since only a small fraction of the total possesses a ready market abroad. (Statistical data.)—*C. R. Whittlesley.*

16870. MARTIN, P. W. Finance and industry: the international significance of the Macmillan Report. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(4) Oct. 1931: 359-375.

16871. NERLOVE, S. H. Should life insurance companies be permitted to buy common stocks? *Jour. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 5(2). Apr. 1932: 155-174.—Life insurance companies have been investing their funds in a limited group of securities, specializing to a considerable extent either in farm mortgage loans or in other real estate loans. This specialization is probably responsible for the ability of the companies to pay during the last decade an average interest rate to policyholders about as high as, and in many cases higher than, the average yield on high-grade bonds. Two of their fields of investment, farm mortgages and railroad bonds, have been decidedly narrowing. Under existing legislation and the companies' investment trends, the change is likely to be in the direction of purchasing a larger portion of public utility bonds, other bonds, and preferred stocks. The investment history of the companies, particularly since 1924, points to the need of a wider field of investment, one in which wider diversification will be possible. While railroad bonds and farm mortgages have been falling from "investment grace," the relative investment value of common stocks has improved. Common stock investments for life companies are not likely to be hazardous because the companies do not have to sell these securities at any particular time. Common stocks should afford an excellent investment from the point of view both of safety of principal and income, particularly if purchased at their present low levels. If the ideal objective of legislatures is to make it possible for insurance companies to earn a satisfactory rate of interest on their funds at the same time that the uncertainty of serious depreciation of capital invested over, say a 15-year period, is at a minimum, the average life company should be permitted to buy common stocks at the present time up to about at least 15% of its admitted assets.—*M. J. Freeman.*

16872. PIETKIEWICZ, ZENON. Kapitały obce w życiu gospodarczym Polski. [Foreign capital in Poland's economic life.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 11(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 325-339.—The author sketches the loan policy in different countries with regard to Poland and shows the importance of foreign financial investments in Poland's industry. Foreign capital in Poland

may be estimated at 33.3%. The greatest part has been invested in the oil, metallurgical, chemical and mining industry. Considerable capital is invested in municipal undertakings. The policy of contracting foreign loans should be cautious. Foreign capital is not without danger for the national economy and the political independence of a country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16873. REIS, BERNARD. J. Reshearing the shorn lambs. The plight of the holders of defaulted real estate bonds. *New Repub.* 70(904) Mar. 6, 1932: 170-172.—Need for legislation regulating the control of defaulted real estate bond issues is urgent. As the vast body of bond holders have no voice in the control or disposition of their property and the state has no supervisory power they are at the mercy of fraudulent practices in the guise of technical terminology, reorganization schemes, protection clauses that are meaningless, and changes at the discretion of the committee. Government protection is needed in the form of statutes requiring lists of bond holders to be published, that members may communicate, and the establishment of courts to review the acts of trustees and plans of reorganization.—*M. Abbott.*

16874. RIEGAL, ROBERT. Changes in life insurance company investments—1860 to 1931, inclusive. *Annalist.* 39(1010) May 27, 1932: 875-876.—Prior to 1925 life companies had larger percentages of admitted assets invested in securities than in urban and rural mortgages, but mortgage investments became more important in 1925 and succeeding years. During the past three years mortgage holdings have declined, principally because of unsatisfactory agricultural conditions. The depression has caused an increase in policy loans, but they present no special problem because of the steady flow of premium and other income. Government and railroad bond holdings have declined in relative importance in recent years, presumably because of the higher yields obtainable from other securities. Since 1928 investment in guaranteed and preferred stocks has grown rapidly but all stocks represent only a small percentage of admitted assets. Common stock investment has been more noticeable for medium and small companies. (Charts and tables.)—*Q. F. Walker.*

16875. SELTZER, LAURENCE H. The mobility of capital. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(3) May 1932: 496-508.—The mobility of capital is far greater than is commonly assumed. A substantial proportion is in the form of inventories possessing short life and therefore subject to rapid change of form. Fixed capital is mobile to the extent that funds set aside for maintenance, depreciation, and replacement afford an opportunity for a change of form. Also a large part of the country's industrial capital is concentrated in primary industries whose services have a wide range of alternative uses. Concrete capital resources may be directly used in new products by their owners or may be indirectly diverted to new enterprises without a change of ownership through specialization among establishments. This indirect diversion of capital to new uses and the wide distribution of technical and capital burdens involved in production facilitate the mobility of capital by diminishing the risk and minimizing the capital requirements of producers of new products.—*Janet L. Weston.*

16876. SPLAWN, WALTER M. W. Legal aspects of the proposed regulation of the railroad holding company. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 471-481.—A summary of the proposed bill for regulation of railroad holding companies, and an outline of its political background.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

16877. STEIN, V. СТЕИИ, В. Иностранные капиталы в Азии. [Foreign capital in Asia.] *Плановое Хозяйство, (Planovoe Khoziaistvo.)* 6(10-11) Oct. Nov. 1930: 273-294.—Critical analysis of American, British, French and Dutch investments in India, China, Manchuria, Japan and Indo-China. (Tables.)—*Zui Shimshy.*



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### PRICES

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plus savings from the capital to the consumer market. The technical method involves, first, large-scale federal borrowing and lending for public improvements—non-competitive social services—followed by a drastically revised fiscal system based on steeply graduated individual surtaxes, inheritance and gift taxes, taxes on undivided corporation surpluses, etc. As the possibilities of public uses for such funds diminish they should be utilized to speed up the obsolescence of private production, for example, demolishing and replacing slum areas in cities. Foster: Money inflation and credit expansion should be used as means within our control for ending the present depression and preventing recurrences. Person: Total investment should be regulated just as investment within the best managed enterprises is regulated. The periodic depressions which we now experience would thus be avoided. All the suggestions for national planning recognize this necessity, which should be formulated as a public policy and not left to evolution. (Discussion.)—*Helen A. Carnes.*

16897. KELLENBERGER, ED. Kreditpolitik und Weltwirtschaftskrise. [Credit policy and economic crisis.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 67 (1) 1931: 102-113.—Ever since the establishment of the Bank of England there have been those who have explained economic crises in terms of faulty credit policy. An analysis of Swiss experience as well as of that of other countries undermines confidence in it. Credit policy cannot be held responsible for the world crisis, nor can an "easy money" policy lead us out of it. "Easy money" is likely to lead instead into inflation.—*E. E. Agger.*

16898. LACON, MAURICE. Les déséquilibres qui ont précédé la crise économique actuelle. [Disturbances that preceded the present economic crisis.] *Rev. Générale de l'Électr.* 31 (25) Jun. 18, 1932: 849-856.—The World War was directly and indirectly a primary cause of the present depression. Its influence on monetary and financial conditions is shown by a table of balance of trade of 15 countries in 1913 and in the period 1924 to 1927. The countries in which actual warfare took place show a decrease of 14 to 40%, while other countries show increases of up to 130%. The war speeded up mechanization and that again was one of the factors causing overproduction and the resultant decline.—*R. R. Shaw.*

16899. LA VALLÉE POUSSIN, ÉTIENNE de. Le mouvement des chèques postaux envisagé comme indice du mouvement général des affaires. [Postal checking accounts as an index of business conditions.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 3 (3) May 1932: 305-310.—Statistics of current accounts of the Belgian Banque Nationale and of the postal checking accounts are not adequate indexes for measuring the movements of general business conditions. The fluctuations of the business cycle are reported by such statistics either too late, or hardly at all. In the case of the checking accounts in the Banque Nationale it would appear that they show a characteristic movement, the result of specific monetary troubles. To make a real estimate of the relationship between postal checking transactions and general business it is necessary to consider the velocity, which may be obtained by dividing the figure for the total balance by the average balance. It then appears that the velocity of circulation is a better index than the figure of the general movement or balance, but it is not a good index for gauging the future. Violent fluctuations are registered by the velocity curve, but they represent less general business conditions than the effect of personal transactions of the account holders.—*C. D. Bremer.*

16900. LIPINSKI, EDWARD. Uwagi o kryzysie. [Some remarks on the crisis.] *Ekonomista.* 31 (1) 1931: 20-38.—An analysis and critique of several aspects of the economic crisis, in the light of modern theories.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16901. SCHNEIDER, FRANZ, Jr. The economic position of the raw material industries. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 15 (1) May 1932: 20-26.—Agricultural commodities in general, and such minerals as require months to pass from ore to finished product suffer from the inertia which makes neat adjustment of supply to demand exceedingly difficult. To attempt to remedy this defect by artificial control is natural, but only two successful cases can be cited, those of nickel and sulphur. The copper, tin, and petroleum industries furnish striking examples of failure of price control. In general the position of raw material industries has been worsened by artificial control schemes, a fact which proves that a free market is the best protection of both producers' and consumers' interests.—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

16902. ŠLECHTA, EMANUEL. Technikový zápis k hospodářské. [Notes on the economic crisis.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (5-6) Jun. 1931: 340-344.—The Czechoslovak National Bank suggests the following causes for the crisis: (1) relative overproduction; (2) pre-expansion of production; (3) commercial-political obstacles to the fall of prices; (4) agreements and governmental provisions regarding industrial prices; (5) disparity of agricultural and industrial prices; (6) the fall in price of silver; (7) the limitations of consumption in Russia and China; (8) the lack of credit of certain states; (9) unclarified political conditions; (10) the change in the balance of payments between America and Europe; (11) various monetary causes. (Detailed discussion of point 5.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

16903. TAKATA, Y. Keiki-ni-okeru seiryoku-no sayo. [The function of force in business cycles.] *Keizai Ronso.* 34 (1) Jan. 1932: 50-67.—The positive cause of business cycle is economic inertia, while its negative cause, the fundamental condition that gives effect to the operation of economic inertia as such, is social force. Economic inertia is not so much expressed in consumable goods as in capital goods; for the production of consumable goods is closely related to demand, while the increased production of capital goods takes rather a long time to complete after the decision to increase is taken, thereby leading to lack of harmony between demand and supply. The fundamental basis of the business cycle that results from such economic inertia, can be sought, at bottom, in the relative stability of wages. Under these premises only, we can see how, when the business cycle takes an upward trend, it gives rise to a surplus accumulation of wealth, which then functions, due to economic inertia, as capital, bringing about overproduction. In the same way, the downward trend of the business cycle, based upon the stability of wages, results in deficient production, which again paves the way for the upward movement of the cycle.—*S. Koizumi.*

16904. WHELDEN, C. H., Jr. Our economic bootstraps. *New Repub.* 71 (919) Jul. 13, 1932: 223-225.—Efforts to restore prosperity by expanding bank credit have failed; the National Credit Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Glass-Steagall Act have produced no noticeable increase in credit for business uses. More effective would be an extensive program of public works of benefit to society, on the part of the federal government, by putting available credit to use in activities yielding not profit but an income to the masses.—*M. Abbott.*

## LABOR AND WAGES

### GENERAL

16905. ALLEN, E. P. Vocational guidance: the Birmingham experiment. *Human Factor.* 6 (5) May 1932: 170-173.—Children leaving elementary schools



were divided by random selection into two groups. Those in one group were interviewed and advised by the juvenile employment officer, who examined scholastic, medical and social reports for each child, and discussed vocational possibilities with the head teacher, the child and the parents (the usual procedure in Birmingham). The children in the other group were given vocational guidance largely based on the results of a series of psychological tests studied in conjunction with scholastic, medical, temperamental and social reports. Though based on small groups and short periods of follow-up (two years), the data tend to indicate that the guidance aided by vocational test results was more satisfactory than that given under the usual methods.—George A. Nicholayeff.

16906. KRAVAL, I. A. Social economic planning in the USSR: Labour in the planned economy of the USSR. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7 (3) Sep.—Dec. 1931: 342-366.—From 1924 to 1931 workers' wages increased on the average 2.3 times for industry as a whole and 2.7 times for the metallurgical and machine construction industries. The systematic rise in wages is accompanied by a decrease in working hours. The Soviet Union has the shortest working day in the world. The amount of rent depends on the amount of earnings and the number of members of the family to be supported, and preferential rates are practiced to such an extent that certain categories of workers enjoy rebates of as much as 80%. There are at present 80 institutions and laboratories engaged in research on labor conditions. By a series of legislative measures there have been created privileged conditions for the protection of female workers and considerable improvement of the cultural and living condition of women and of maternity and child welfare, unequalled in the most advanced European capitalist countries.—Eli Johns.

16907. McCORD, J. E. Layout as related to efficiency in the use of labor. *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (2) Apr. 1932: 345-350.—Part of the difference in time required to do farm work is accounted for by distance of fields from farmstead, the size of fields, and in the case of livestock by arrangement of buildings. Careful observations on 46 different farms in eastern Pennsylvania for three years give measures of results associated with specified differences. (4 tables.)—S. W. Mendum.

16908. PARKINSON, C. A. A. Vocational guidance for secondary schools. *Human Factor.* 6 (6) Jun. 1932: 198-208.

16909. RABINOVITCH, G. S. The seasonal emigration of Polish agricultural workers to Germany. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 213-235; (3) Mar. 1932: 332-367.—The seasonal employment of Polish agricultural laborers by German farmers in the sugar beet fields of southern Germany over the past 70 years represents one of the unique migration movements in the history of Europe. The scarcity of agricultural labor in Germany resulting from a shift in population from rural to urban areas, and the abundant supply of agricultural workers in Poland are the causes of this unique migration. It was not until about 1890 that Germany and Poland began to regulate this emigration and immigration movement. The numerous attempts at regulation culminated in the German-Polish Treaty of 1927, which fixed the methods of recruiting and placing of labor in harmony with the legislation of both countries, and introduced temporary measures for the progressive transfer of Polish agricultural workers to the seasonal system who had settled in Germany prior to December 31, 1925. The German-Polish experience is an example of the international regulation of labor migrations to the mutual advantage of all concerned.—Charles B. Fowler.

16910. UNSIGNED. Michigan law prohibiting employment of certain aliens. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 88.—A Michigan law enacted in 1931 disqualifies

any foreigner who obtained admission to the United States illegally or any "undesirable alien" from becoming a legal resident of the State and engaging in business within the State. The law also prohibits the employment of such persons by legal residents.—Mo. Labor Rev.

16911. UNSIGNED. Conditions of work in the batik industry in Java. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (4) Apr. 1932: 541-542.

16912. VALRAN, GASTON. Les conditions du travail en Éthiopie. [The status of labor in Ethiopia.] *Comité d. Trav. Hist. et Sci. Bull. de la Sect. d. Sci. Econ. et Soc.* 1931 (pub. 1932): 179-182.—The early history of Ethiopia represents a succession of periods of freedom, life long slavery of one generation with free descendants, hereditary slavery, and serfdom. There has been no slavery in Ethiopia since the second half of the 19th century when it was forbidden under capital penalty. The opinion still held by some that the Ethiopian peasant has the economic and social status of a serf is erroneous, because he is a complete owner of his land and has the right to sell, buy, or donate it. The only obligation the Ethiopian peasant is under is that he must contribute to the local governor's treasury.—George A. Nicholayeff.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

16913. MINTZ, COPAL. Trade union abuses. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6 (2) May 1932: 272-313.—The power of trade union officials to fine and expel members needs effective judicial control in order to prevent grave abuses. While the courts have insisted upon some fundamental requirements of fair play with respect to notice and hearing and an impartial tribunal, they have thus far generally refrained from passing on the substantive efficiency of the charges on which fine and expulsion have been predicated. The helplessness of trade union members against arbitrary action of union officials which may deprive them of their opportunity for employment is an evil requiring legislative remedy. The author suggests 18 provisions to be included in a trade union act for restricting the power of union officials and protecting the interests of members.—T. R. Powell.

16914. MORROW, FELIX. "Red" unions and the A. F. of L. *Nation.* (N. Y.) 133 (3469) Dec. 29, 1931: 722-724.—Since 1929 when the communists decided for independent leadership in the trade unions, their organization, the Trade Union Unity League, has made noted gains, especially in the coal mining and textile industries. As opposed to the A. F. of L., which is accepting wage cuts and hour increases philosophically till business shall improve and which feels that workers displaced by technological changes will eventually find employment in other lines, the T.U.U.L. fights the introduction of new machinery and demands unemployment insurance for workers demobilized from these "sick" industries. Its policy in strikes is the "united front from below," based on the election of representatives from the rank and file of the workers. It has drawn in chiefly the unorganized, because the A. F. of L. refuses to let its members elect delegates to the United Front Strike Committee. Steel, where the League is now engaged in careful organization, is the basic industry to be watched for developments in the next few years.—Ernestine Wilke.

16915. UNSIGNED. Organized labor on federal relief. *Soc. Service Rev.* 6 (1) Mar. 1932: 108-139.—Two documents relative to the present acute problem of unemployment are presented: (1) the statement of the American Federation of Labor to the president of the U. S. and (2) extracts from the testimony of labor representatives in the unemployment relief hearings. Figures



from the bituminous coal mining, railway and clothing industries are submitted showing the number of totally unemployed, and underemployed; and the double strain borne by those who are still employed, due to the relief assessments on the one hand and wage cuts on the other. Only a third of the population of the U. S. live within reach of relief organizations such as community chests. For the other 68% there is no relief agency except county poor boards. Local and state relief agencies are unable to meet the situation.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

### LABOR RELATIONS

16916. CROW, WILLIAM H. Effect of depression upon employee securities. *Corp. Practice Rev.* 4(5) May 1932: 58-67.—Under employee stock purchase plans, favored by most of the large corporations of the country prior to October 1929, the acquisition of securities by employees is estimated to have reached the sum of \$1,500,000,000. Certain protective features have minimized the losses that would otherwise have fallen upon a class ill prepared to sustain them: a clause in the purchase agreement permitting the withdrawal of the aggregate installment payments made together with interest at a specified rate; bonuses to purchasers who continue to hold their stock; special reduced prices to employee purchasers; and repurchasing and loan agreements at a fixed valuation. One effect of the depression is seen in a growing insistence that these guarantees must be strengthened to the end that employee investments shall be afforded a 100% protection.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

16917. GREGG, FRANCES. The resistance of employees to co-partnership schemes. *Human Factor.* 6(6) Jun. 1932: 222-227.—The most frequent difficulties in the establishing of co-partnership schemes are: (1) distrust on the part of the employee, (2) lack of the desire of the employee to make a permanent connection with the enterprise, and (3) insufficient attractiveness of the aspect of the sharing of profits, because either, at times, there are no profits to distribute or the individual benefits are so minute that they seem not worth the additional effort required to obtain them.—*George A. Nicholayeff.*

16918. HEINDL, HERMANN. Die privatrechtlichen Wirkungen von Arbeitskämpfen. [The private law effects of labor disputes.] *Z. f. Soz. Rech.* 4(1) Jan. 1932: 10-19.—The question discussed is whether the individual worker may be discharged on account of his participation in a strike. The author holds the view that whenever workers are taken into employment again after a strike, the labor relationship may be regarded as uninterrupted, and that every employer should be obliged by law to reinstate for a period of three months all those among his former employees whose positions he wishes to fill. Lockouts in the opinion of the author differ from strikes from the legal point of view.—*Carmen Haider.*

16919. JOST, W. Zur Frage der Arbeiter-Gewinnbeteiligung und ihrer Förderung in der Schweiz. [Labor profit sharing, and its development in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67(2) 1931: 271-287.—A discussion of the pros and cons of profit sharing, its justification and purpose. Even when profits are made, the share going to labor is small. In England for instance, such share has been only about 4-5% of wages, and in the United States, in 1917, 60 firms reported that the share was only 2%. The writer also discusses the alternatives of a premium wage system, profit sharing by stock donations, and the present status in Switzerland.—*C. D. Bremer.*

16920. RETZ, PIERRE. Les oeuvres sociales des mines domaniales de potasse. [Welfare work in the state potash mines.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse.* 98(4) Apr. 1932: 233-248. (France.)

16921. SCHÜLLER, HERBERT. Die Aufhebung und Anfechtung von Tarif- (Kollektiv-) Verträgen. [Suspension and voiding of collective agreements.] *Z. f. Soz. Rech.* 4(1) Jan. 1932: 1-9.—An analysis of the most important points which may serve as a basis for declaring a collective agreement void. The rights of the employer, the employee and the outsider are examined. The contention is made that collective contracts fall without the scope of private law, but are within the range of civil law, in spite of their special character.—*Carmen Haider.*

16922. UNSIGNED. Strikes and lock-outs in 1931. *Labour Gaz.* 40(5) May 1932: 166-169. (Great Britain.)

16923. UNSIGNED. Profit-sharing and co-partnership in 1931. *Labour Gaz.* 40(6) Jun. 1932: 202-205. (Great Britain.)

16924. UNSIGNED. Review of industrial disputes in the United States from 1916 to 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(6) Jun. 1932: 1353-1362.

16925. UNSIGNED. Anti-injunction laws in labor disputes. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(1) Jul. 1932: 66-88.—The Federal anti-injunction law approved by the President on March 23, 1932, declares that anti-union contracts, commonly called "yellow dog" contracts, are void and against public policy; this law also limits the jurisdiction of Federal equity courts in granting injunctions in labor disputes. Twelve states have enacted laws somewhat similar to the Federal anti-injunction law. Five of these laws prohibit anti-union contracts, while the anti-injunction feature is covered by all. The texts of these several laws and a general discussion of the history and constitutionality of such legislation are given.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

### PERSONNEL

16926. ASH, S. H. Accident experience and cost of accidents at Washington metal mines and quarries. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper #514.* 1932: pp. 35.—An analysis of accident statistics for the metal mines of Washington indicates that the rate is much higher than the average for the country as a whole both in frequency and severity. During the past few years accident prevention work at these mines has been practically at a standstill.—*H. O. Rogers.*

16927. BECKMAN, R. O. Standardizing the selection of apprentices. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 5(3) Jul. 1932: 228-240.—The first fact apparent from present methods of choosing apprentices and factory beginners is the wide variation in skill and capacity among the members of any local union or factory group. In consequence, one finds many misfits in the various unions and in our unorganized mills and workshops. Obviously the development of tests of manual and mental aptitudes are desirable to fit workers for their vocations. Only a research program consistently pursued on a nation-wide basis will provide the needed opportunity for tests already available to prove or disprove themselves.—*M. J. Freeman.*

16928. COLER, C. S.; CLOTHIER, R. C.; BEATTY, J. D. The employment procedure. *Personnel.* 8(3-4) Feb.-May 1932: 114-119.—The employment procedure of industrialists recruiting college graduates at the colleges differs from the usual employment procedure in that general rather than specific information is sought about the man; a future rather than a present economy is looked for and the college graduation rather than the development of a specific job is the time. The procedure includes: (1) job analysis, (2) an annual determination of personnel needs, (3) a preliminary presentation of job requirements, (4) an interview, (5) an examination, (6) a decision on a candidate, (7) training, (8) allocation to a job, (9) follow-up.—*Helen A. Carnes.*



**16929. DOOLEY, C. R.; JONES, A. M.; DWI-NELL, J. F.** What does industry seek in college graduates. *Personnel*. 8(3-4) Feb.-May 1932: 85-95.—One of the industrial recruiters of college graduates gives his requirements, which include health, an attractive personality, good character, loyalty, initiative, and optimism. Specific information, or specialized courses, are not considered as important as evidence of versatility; the type of course taken, however, is indicative of a type of mind. Discussion: Industrialists need to be more specific in naming requirements if the colleges are to do the proper training.—*Helen A. Carnes*.

**16930. JUCIUS, MICHAEL J.** Wage incentives in industry with particular reference to the Chicago area. *J. Business*. (Univ. Chicago). 5(1) Jan. 1932: 76-85.—Wide use of time payment plans is apparent; even greater use of this plan may be made. Increased mechanization may render other types of incentive unnecessary, as the machine sets the pace for the worker. As the use of time and motion studies increases, a more accurate determination of what constitutes a day's work will be possible. Then, conceivably, only those workers who can meet the standard of performance will be employed, and they will be paid a standard wage. Piece work very likely will find greater use, as it is simple to understand, operate, and calculate. The poor repute in which this plan has been held by workers is gradually being eliminated by the more careful setting of standards. The Chicago survey reveals only two industries in which the method of wage payment was in some degree influenced by unions. In the printing industry gain-sharing was used instead of piece work, and the multiple time plan used in the clothing industry was a compromise of the union's desire for a day rate and the employers' desire for a stronger incentive plan.—*M. J. Freeman*.

**16931. LEE, CHRISTOPHER A.** Some notes on incentives in industry. *Human Factor*. 6(5) May 1932: 180-182.—The best results are obtained only when financial and nonfinancial incentives are combined. The same incentive produce quite different effects on various groups of workers, and there is definite numerical evidence that, once found, such incentives increase the productivity of workers to as much as 400%. The first essential of success of any incentive is the confidence of the worker in the management.—*George A. Nicholayeff*.

**16932. OBERHOFF, EUGEN.** Leistungskontrolle an Schreibmaschinen. [Measuring the efficiency of typists.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 9(2) Feb. 1932: 56-60.—In order to measure the efficiency of typists, only the machine counting *Anschläge* (keys struck) has proved of practical influence and has often been used as a basis for premiums, fixing of wages. The "*Kienzle Tastenanschlagzähler*," which can be affixed to every typewriter was successful as a stimulus to higher efficiency among office workers in their yearly average.—*Ruth Berendsohn*.

**16933. LAWSON, BEVAN.** Recruiting and training the college man for selling. *Personnel*. 8(3-4) Feb.-May 1932: 120-127.—In July 1928 the Dictaphone Sales Corporation adopted a training course covering six months for college graduates.—*Helen A. Carnes*.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

**16934. MOSES, HERBERT W.** Does sickness, or do accidents cause the greater lost time? *Stone & Webster J.* 49(6) Jun. 1932: 409-414.—The accepted ratio of lost time, the country over, between sickness and industrial accidents is 8 to 1; 8 days lost per worker each year because of sickness to one day lost due to accidents. In companies which have gone forward recently in accident prevention work the ratio is even greater. It is essential, therefore, that even in a time of business depression health programs should not be abandoned. The

difficulty in any such program, whether local or national, is to reach the workers in the smaller factories, that is, those employing not over 250 workers.—*Gertrude Glidden*.

**16935. UNSIGNED.** Cadmium poisoning. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35(1) Jul. 1932: 58-60.—The development of the extensive industrial use of cadmium and its compounds in recent years has called attention to its potential hazards. A study of cadmium poisoning carried out at the Harvard School of Public Health shows that exposure to cadmium oxide fume or dust results in various pulmonary affections. In addition to its effects on the lungs it also affects the liver and kidneys where it is stored and from which it is eliminated very slowly.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

**16936. HANSEN-BLANCKE, DORA.** Familien-einkommen und Frauenarbeit. [Family incomes and women's work. *Frau*. 39(5) Feb. 1932: 283-289.—3,192 families of various localities and different social and economic status were investigated with regard to the composition of their family income. As a supplement the figures of the German occupational census of 1925 were used, to show the family not only as consumption but also as production unit. The share of women in providing family income cannot always be measured in terms of money, especially in the field of agriculture, where women make up two-thirds of the 49.1% of family members who help on the farm. In industry and commerce about 7-8% of the women give regular service. It is only a very small group of the general population in which the wife adds a full job's earning to the family budget. The amount of income added by the wife tends to decrease with an increasing income of the husband. In the working class the opposite tendency is observable. If there are children below 14 years of age, the mother generally is less apt to earn an income of her own. The highest relative sum is added to the family's budget by women's work if there are only a few children or none at all. Since it is the childless woman who earns her own money, differences in economic status are increased by women's work, between families with and without children. Officials and salaried employees who have the lowest birth rate show the highest percentage of women earning an income of their own.—*G. Lorke*.

**16937. HARRIES, E. P.** Organization of women in industry. *Labour Mag.* 10(12) Apr. 1932: 544-546.—There are some 3,500,000 women workers between the ages of 18 and 64 under the unemployment insurance acts, and about 4,000,000 if those down to 16 are included. Besides these nearly a million women are engaged in domestic service. The great majority are unorganized. Trade union officials often seem indifferent and do not realize that women are a greater menace unorganized than when organized. Parents who are members of unions do not see to it that their sons and daughters also join. New methods of making union membership attractive must be used to appeal to an amusement-loving generation—outings, playing fields, the cooperation of film and variety stars, week-end schools, etc.—*W. B. Catlin*.

**16938. UL'IANOV, IV. УЛЬЯНОВ, ИВ.** Подготовка женских промышленных кадров в национальных районах Российской Советской Социалистической Республики. [The training of industrial staffs of women in national districts of the RSFSR.] *Революция и Национальность*. (*Revoliutsiia i Natsional'nosti*). (1) 1932: 97-103.—*G. Vasilevich*.

## WAGES

**16939. BYÉ, MAURICE.** Le taux des salaires et la crise actuelle. [Wage rates and the present crisis.]



*Comité d. Trav. Hist. et Sci. Bull. de la Sect. d. Sci. Econ. et Soc.* 1931 (pub. 1932): 87-100.—Preservation of high wage rates during a crisis is difficult; such a policy would prolong the depression. Adaptation of the rates of wages to the general economic conditions is the most efficient remedy for unemployment.—*George A. Nicholas*.

16940. FISCHER, LOUIS. Wages go up in Russia. *Nation*. (N. Y.). 134 (3470) Jan. 6, 1932: 8-10.—The recent change involved a more universal application of the piece-work system, so that now individual ability and effort determine earning power. The Bolsheviks admit that pay by piece-work is not their ideal, but argue that it raises production and does not cause unemployment or hurt the Russian worker because he is well protected by labor laws. A cost of living index is hard to determine in Russia, but with more buying being done in the closed cooperatives, more free social services, and more members of the family entering industry, real wages are undoubtedly rising.—*Ernestine Wilke*.

16941. HADLEY, C. D. Wage payment plans used by Oregon manufacturers. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business*. (12) Apr. 1932: pp. 31.—*Kathryn Bailey*.

16942. KHERIAN, GRÉGOIRE. La politique des hauts salaires en Amérique. [The policy of high wages in America.] *Comité d. Trav. Hist. et Sci. Bull. de la Sect. d. Sci. Econ. et Soc.* 1931 (pub. 1932): 103-114.—The policy of systematic increases of real wages is based on two postulates: (1) the high wages stimulate the productivity of labor increasing thereby national income, and (2) the high wages increase the purchasing power of the working classes. And almost the whole earnings of those classes go for immediate consumption, a fact which serves as a further stimulus for expansion of markets. But the increase of wage rates does not always augment productivity and when it does, there is a danger of overproduction and unemployment. The correlation of high wages and unemployment is high. So far as the second postulate is concerned, the purchasing power of the working classes is often overestimated, as the working class is far from constituting the majority of population even in the United States. Under these conditions preference should be given to a system of decrease of prices rather than to that of increase of wages.—*George A. Nicholas*.

16943. KUMMER, FRITZ. Production and wages in the German iron and steel industry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 172-175.

16944. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in motor-vehicle repair garages, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 143-149.—Hourly earning of employees in motor-vehicle repair garages in 1931 averaged 57.9 cents, according to a survey made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Full-time hours per week averaged 53.4 and average full-time weekly earnings amounted to \$30.92. These figures are for males only, practically no females being employed in this industry.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

16945. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in cotton goods manufacturing. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 150-156.—Average earnings per hour in the cotton-goods manufacturing industry in the early part of 1932 amounted to 26.6 cents as against 32.5 cents in 1930, a decrease of approximately 6 cents. Average full-time hours per week in 1932 were the same as in 1930, namely, 53.4. Further details, by occupation, sex, etc., are contained in a summary of a recent study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

16946. UNSIGNED. General survey of wages in Spain, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 177-194.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

16947. d'AMBROSIO, MANLIO. Le chômage et ses causes. [Unemployment and its causes.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-2 (2) May 1932: 269-308.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

16948. BUTLER, H. B. Unemployment and its remedies in the light of the present depression. *Internat. Affairs.* 11 (2) Mar. 1932: 203-228.—The causes of unemployment lie for the most part outside of industry itself, and include the failure to maintain a workable system of international payments, tariffs, speculative investment, European instability and derationalization. While trade-unionism is weaker than it was ten years ago, there is now a markedly stronger passive resistance to a reduction in wages. It is probable that the rigidity of capital charges has proved at least as serious a problem to industry during the depression as the rigidity of wages. The cutting of prices by increasing output per capita or by reducing wages will be incomplete and ineffective. Some readjustment comes by devaluating the currency, as in Great Britain recently.—*Luther H. Evans*.

16949. FISCHER, LOUIS. The Jews and the five-year plan. *Nation* (N. Y.). 134 (3490) May 25, 1932: 597-599.—Of the 2,853,000 Jews residing in the Soviet Union, 1,300,000 are between 16 and 50 years old and gainfully employed, of whom 170,000 are on farms; only 15,000 are recorded as "capitalists." Jewish engineers, agronomists, technicians are issuing by the thousands from Soviet universities.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

16950. GUPTA, NAGENDRANATH. The cult of the spinning wheel. *Modern Rev.* 51 (3) Mar. 1932: 251-253.—Hand-spinning in India is not intended to replace machine production or any wage-earning occupation in India. It is regarded as a supplementary occupation of the country whose vast population is without work the greater part of the year. Hand-spinning is justified in India because its choice lies only between utter starvation on the one hand, and the meagre but steady relief offered by the spinning wheel on the other.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

16951. HADLEY, J. G. The Utah Copper plan for rotating employment. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 13 (305) May 1932: 229-230.—Early in the current depression the Utah Copper Co. adopted a system of rotating employees on a part-time basis. The original plan was to employ as many men as possible on a fixed number of jobs, based entirely on the equitable distribution of shifts, avoiding, such an excess of men as would bring the individual earnings below living requirements. The plan was later altered to permit employees working on a low wage scale to work a greater number of shifts than those in the higher wage brackets.—*H. O. Rogers*.

16952. JACOBY, DR. Kurzarbeitsstatistik. [Statistics of short-time work.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 12 (15) May 25, 1932: II 182-186. (Germany.)

16953. JANKO. Nezaměstnanost v předválečném a sovětském Rusku. [Employment in pre-war and Soviet Russia.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 70-72.—Before the war, Russian income came 48% from agriculture (1913) and 6% from forests and fisheries; only 22% from industries. After 1913 the number of the employed industrial workers fell from 2,550,000 to less than 1,600,000. In 1923-24 employment was different in various branches; coal shows a decrease of 2.4%, oil 29.5%, the iron industry 32.6%, textiles 42%, food industries 59.6%, and sugar 74.5%. From 1923-24 to 1929-30 the growth of employment was from 5% to 30% yearly. In 1923-24 the employment in the enumerated industries grew from 1,800,000 to 3,270,000 in 1928-29 (17% compared with 1913). The inhabitants of the cities increased by 16% and the total population by 13%. In 1921 there were only 150,000 unemployed.—*J. Š. Rouček*.



**16954. RANSOM, JOHN CROWE.** Land!—An answer to the unemployment problem. *Harpers Mag.* 165 (986) Jul. 1932: 216-224.—Farming as a money-making occupation is overcapitalized and overproductive: its capacity is two to three times greater than its market. Owing to modern farming methods, part of our farm land is now idle. It is proposed that, for the relief of some local unemployment, the unemployed be colonized on the nearest unoccupied land. These new agrarian farmers will not injure one another through crowding and competition.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

**16955. REES, R. I.; WALTERS, J. E.; BRADSHAW, F. F.; McKNIGHT, N. M.** The supply of and demand for college graduates. *Personnel.* 8 (3-4) Feb.-May 1932: 67-84.—The increase in male college and professional school graduates in the last two decades is shown and compared with the increase in supervisory positions. These trends have been used to estimate the possible increase in college graduates and supervisory positions in the decade between 1930 and 1940 and to forecast the possible opportunities at the higher salary levels at that time for men ten years out of college. The underlying assumption is that no fundamental industrial change will occur in the next decade. An increasing number of male college graduates can hope for increased occupational opportunities only if the increase is made up of the outstandingly able young men. More engineering training would increase the business opportunities of college men.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

**16956. SCHÄFER, KANUT.** Berufliche Umschichtungen im Rahmen der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung Sachsens. [Occupational changes due to industrial development, with special reference to Saxony.] *Arbeit u. Beruf.* 11 (12) Jun. 25, 1932: 175-181.—During the last few years the industrial structure of Germany underwent remarkable changes affecting the work of the labor exchanges to a greater or less extent. The author quotes figures relating to agriculture, manufacturing industries, commerce and transport. The most striking feature of the changes is a reduction in the number of persons employed in manufacturing industries, due chiefly to rationalization. Certain skilled occupations are rapidly disappearing, while only few new skilled occupations are springing up. On the other hand, the number of salaried employees in commerce was increasing up to 1930.—*H. Fehlinger.*

**16957. SIKORSKI, HANS.** Die Überfüllung der Hochschulen und akademischen Berufe. [Overcrowding in universities and academic professions.] *Arbeitsgeber.* 22 (3) Feb. 1, 1932: 53-56.—The overcrowding of academic professions in Germany has become for the last few years a more and more important politico-social problem. At present the number of unemployed academicians is estimated from 40,000-60,000. The total number of employed academicians is estimated to be about 350,000-400,000, so that yearly from 10,000-12,000 vacancies occur at the most. On the other hand, for the coming five years there will be a yearly output of about 20,000-25,000 new academicians thrown into the labor market.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

**16958. STEVENS, D. R.** A plan for the alleviation of unemployment. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board). (90) Jun. 30, 1932: 429-431.—A plan for 20-year loans to deserving unemployed without security through the banks to be financed by "reliance bonds" issued by the government. Loans would be in the form of credits to be drawn upon so much a month; a "dole" that would be repayable with interest.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**16959. TEPEL, FRANZ.** Le problème du chômage. [The problem of unemployment.] *Rev. d'Allemagne.* 5 (50) Dec. 1931: 1062-1073.—The author presents statistics on the number of unemployed in Germany from 1926 to 1931 and gives a survey of the organization of unemployment allowances and of the projects for

relief now discussed by the German public. Measures proposed for unemployment relief, though carried out most incompletely as yet, are the following: (1) superannuation-age to be reduced; (2) no double salaries (e.g. for retired officers or for husbands and wives); (3) 40-hour week; (4) work provided by public money; (5) compulsory working service; (6) voluntary working service; (7) settlements for unemployed. It is the last proposal only that has been put into practice by the 4th Emergency Decree of December 1931, in charge of the Ministry of Labor. None of these projects, however, may be called satisfactory for overcoming the difficulties in the problem of unemployment, the costs of which now amount to 3,000,000,000 marks annually.—*Hans Frerik.*

**16960. VLADIMIR, B. S.** Foreign technicians in the U.S.S.R. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7 (10) May 15, 1932: 224-226.—The number of technicians is growing and only limited by lack of housing facilities. New contracts exclude, so far as possible, payment in foreign currency.—*Samuel Kalish.*

**16961. UNSIGNED.** Productivity and labor displacement in private-wire systems. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 9-21.—The effect of the use of the dial telephone exchanges and of the printer telegraph on private circuits of various kinds is the subject of a study just completed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The importance of private telephone exchanges is shown by the fact that they employed in 1931 about 145,000 operators. The number is being materially restricted by the extension of the dial system. The printer telegraph on private circuits is reducing the number of office employees, such as clerks and stenographers, as well as the number of telegraph and telephone operators.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

**16962. WALKER, E. RONALD.** The unemployment problem in Germany. *Econ. Rec.* 8 (14) May 1932: 27-40.

**16963. WALKER, E. RONALD.** The unemployment problem in Australia. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (2) Apr. 1932: 210-226.—Even before the present slump, post-war unemployment in Australia—which, according to the trade union figures, averaged 8.4% up to 1929—was substantially higher than pre-war unemployment, which did not rise above 7.3% in the worst year from 1906 to 1913. More detailed analysis brings out marked differences in the experience of the various industries and throws some light upon their causation. The figures lend no positive support to the thesis that differences in wage policy have been correlated with the extent of unemployment; they do not suggest that maladjustment of the labor supply is an important factor except in the mines; but they do support the view that the reserve of labor and therefore the amount of unemployment is directly related to the prevalence of short-period oscillations in the particular trade. Unemployment during the present depression, which is over 25%, presents no marked peculiarities of distribution; and not even the return of "prosperity" may be expected to reduce the high "normal" unemployment of post-war years without the reorganization of certain manufacturing industries.—*Carter Goodrich.*

**16964. WATSON, AMEY E.** Household employment in Philadelphia. *U. S. Woman's Bur., Bull.* #93. 1932: pp. 88.—The study is based on 954 satisfactory replies, reporting 2,833 employees, and 76 questionnaires sent to employees. About  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the workers were women, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of these were over 30 years of age. 69.7% of the women were full-time workers. 51% of the women were single as compared with 21.7% of the men. Three-fifths of the women and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the men lived where they worked. Nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the women had an overall working day of at least 12 hours. Of those paid by the week, nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  of those living in received from \$14 to \$20; of those living out the largest proportion received



\$9 and under \$14. 84.2% of the women doing day work received \$3 and under \$4. Over  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the women had been with their present employer for 2 years or more. More than 90% of the employers reported that they investigated references before employing.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

16965. WEBB, JOHN NYE, and CROXTON, FREDERICK E. Employment conditions and unemployment relief. *Mo. Lab. r Rev.* 34 (6) Jun. 1932: 1286-1287.—(Spec. Bull. #173—N. Y. State Dept. Labor.)

## WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

16966. SPITZMÜLLER, A. v. Die Einkommensverschiebungen in Österreich während des Weltkrieges. [Shifts in incomes in Austria during the World War.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (5) Oct. 1931: 143-158.—Review of book of this title by Wilhelm Winkler, 1930.—*Hedwig Neubert-Maeyers.*

16967. SZELISKI, VICTOR von. The distribution of income. *Commonweal.* 16 (10) Jul. 6, 1932: 262-264.—Approximate estimates of the total realized income in 1929 and 1932 are \$90,500,000,000 and \$53,950,000,000, respectively. These include all the money payments received by individuals for wages, salaries, dividends, interest, net profits from business, and net profit from the purchase and sale of securities. Average per capita incomes are derived and distributions by income classes of the number of income recipients and the amount of income for the two years are also given. It is shown that in 1929 about 5% of the income recipients got between 26 and 27% of the national income. Figures are presented for the average per capita weekly earnings in various industries in 1929 and 1932. The 1932 Revenue Act by its income and estate tax sections will serve to even out the income distribution.—*Lillian Epstein.*

## COOPERATION

16968. BROOKER, MARVIN A., and HAMILTON H. G. Farmers' cooperative associations in Florida. I. Status and legal phases. *Florida Univ., Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #245. Apr. 1932: pp. 47.

16969. CENTROSOYUS. Consumers' cooperation of the U.S.S.R. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (5) May 1932: 184-188.

16970. EVERLING, HENRY. The wholesale society of German Consumers' Societies (G.E.G.) in 1931. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (5) May 1932: 188-190.

16971. MAY, HENRY J. The new commercial policy from the standpoint of the consumer. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (5) May 1932: 169-178.—The cooperative societies suggest international consumers' cooperative societies similar to those already in existence to take the place of the present capitalistic system. Democratically controlled organizations would be formed which would provide service to the consumer without profit to any individuals. All surpluses would be distributed to the consumer, interest on capital would be limited with the societies acting as an equalizing force for the control of supply and demand.—*F. G. Fawcett.*

16972. MAY, HENRY J. Consumers' co-operation and the world crisis. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 221-223.—In regard to overproduction and underconsumption, there is no way to measure potential consumption, or to keep production and consumption balanced. All schemes of artificial control aimed at limiting supply in order to stabilize the price level are

harmful to the consumer, nor do they ultimately benefit the producer. The only solution is an organization of the whole process of distribution as is offered by an organized consumers' movement and which provides the necessary mechanism to ascertain the volume of potential consumption.—*C. D. Bremer.*

16973. MENDES, MURILLO. The cooperative movement in São Paulo. *Tea & Coffee Trade J.* 61 (6) Dec. 1931: 621, 623.

16974. OLIVIER, LORD. Producers' cooperation in the West Indies. *Cooperative Rev.* 6 (31) Jan. 1932: 11-15.

16975. UNSIGNED. Austrian consumers' societies in 1931. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 238-240.

16976. VIRTUE, G. O. The end of the coöperative coopers. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (3) May 1932: 541-545.—Of the numerous cooperative organizations of coopers which appeared from 1870 to 1880 in Minneapolis only seven were in existence in 1886 and three in 1905, the last company liquidating in 1931. In 1905 machinery was being introduced into what had hitherto been a hand industry requiring highly skilled labor. The cooperative coopers, already elderly men, were unable to adapt themselves to the new machines but withstood machine competition for a quarter of a century by meeting every reduction in prices. The gradual displacement of barrels by bags and other forms of packing served to protect the cooperatives against machine competition during the period of their decadence and final dissolution. If there had been an expanding market any of the machine plants could undoubtedly have displaced the cooperatives but under the circumstances it was more profitable for these concerns to utilize their equipment in other lines of production.—*Janet L. Weston.*

16977. W., D. The extent of co-operative enterprise. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (6) Jun. 1932: 228-230.

## CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

16978. SCHULTZ, HENRY. The shifting demand for selected agricultural commodities, 1875-1929. *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (2) Apr. 1932: 201-227.—Approximate statistical significance is given to the concepts elasticity of demand and shift of the demand curve. The per capita demand curves for the nine farm crops studied have either ceased to shift upward or have begun to shift downward. The only upward shift in demand to be expected in the near future is that due to the normal increase in population. But the rate of increase of our population has been decreasing, and population is rapidly approaching its upper limit. (Two tables, including equations of demand for the nine farm crops for three major periods; 8 charts.)—*S. W. Mendum.*

16979. WILBRANDT, ROBERT. Ökonomie der Konsumtion. [Economics of consumption.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (5) Oct. 1931: 41-71.—Economy of consumption means the economically correct use of material goods in striving for final purposes; its aim is to eliminate want (*Mangel*). It is achieved through economizing in four ways: (1) by selecting from several possible purposes those which, with the available means, give a maximum of satisfaction. Gossen's law is supplemented to the effect that the degree of satisfaction obtained depends not only on material goods but also on the physical and psychological qualities of the individual. Furthermore, all acts of consumption are interrelated so that satisfaction of one want may depend upon the satisfaction of another one, complementary to it. (2) In pursuing a given purpose, economizing may be achieved through use of simpler means instead of more elaborate ones. The broader the goals of the individual the greater the possibilities of savings, and consequently also of



wealth. Economizing is possible (3) through cutting overhead cost by furthering the development of consuming centers, and (4) through careful handling and preserving of goods in the process of consumption.—*Hedwig Neubert-Maeyers.*

16980. WORKING, E. J. Indications of changes in the demand for agricultural products. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(2) Apr. 1932: 239-256.—Statistical analyses properly carried out can in the case of many commodities be made to yield an approximation of some sort of short-time normal demand curve (demand used in the schedule sense). It should not be assumed that long-time normal demand curves may be approximated with similar success. By graphic methods relationships can be developed which are close enough and sufficiently in accord with theoretical reasonableness to justify using them as indications of the relative importance of changes in demand and changes in price in affecting the yearly rate of consumption.—*S. W. Mendum.*

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

16981. SYDNEY, OLIVIER. Eine sozialistische Kritik der Zuckerwirtschaft. [A socialist criticism of the sugar industry.] *Sozial. Monatsh.* (6) Jun. 1932: 505-508.—Instead of continuing the uneconomic bonus to the domestic beet sugar industry, the British Labour government ought to have adopted a policy of aiding the cane sugar producers in the British colonies. The difficulties of the cane sugar industry are fundamentally due to the capitalistic system, but the subvention advocated would at least have offset the handicaps resulting from the tariff policies of other countries. Such a policy, moreover, would have benefited millions of workingmen, now on the verge of starvation, while the bonus paid the domestic beet sugar producers benefits only a few capitalists.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

16982. TERHALLE, FRITZ. Die gemischtwirtschaftliche Unternehmung. [The "mixed" enterprise.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(1) 1932: 323-380.—A discussion of the "mixed" enterprise in the light of German experience. Terhalle limits the term to mean: an enterprise chartered under civil law, financed partly by private capital and partly by some branch of the government (in a majority of cases a local government—usually the municipality). The history, objectives and relative importance of the mixed enterprise in the economic structure are stressed. The attitude of financially interested groups and of the general public toward the mixed enterprise (an attitude which has changed from wholehearted support in pre-war Germany, to one of indifference and in some cases emphatic disapproval in recent post-war years), problems of safeguarding the varied interests, especially the directive authority, of the branch of government financially involved in such enterprises, general fiscal considerations and various miscellaneous questions of importance to the government units and private investors directly concerned in the affairs of the mixed enterprise, are discussed in detail. The author finds no conclusive evidence to support a final verdict either for or against this form of enterprise. (Bibliography.)—*Felix Flugel*

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

16983. CHYTIL VÁCLAV. Hugh Daltona "Základy veřejných financí." [Hugh Dalton's "The foundations of public finance."] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 37(4)

Apr. 1932: 225-245; (5) May 1932: 297-309; (6) Jun. 1932: 384-403.—Criticism and summary.—*J. S. Rouček.*

16984. MOSER, EARL L. Comparison of municipal borrowing rates in Oregon with other states. *Univ. Oregon, School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* (3) Nov. 1929: pp. 11.—This study makes comparisons of interest rates on city bonds. The results show a high rate for Oregon cities when comparison is made with the Middle West and East. It is a rather significant indication pointing toward the existence of somewhat higher level of interest rates in Oregon than in the Middle West and East.—*Kathryn Bailey.*

## TAXATION AND REVENUE

16985. BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E. La unificación de los impuestos internos. [Unification of internal revenue.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 23(67) May 1932: 373-386.—The plan suggested is to decide on the items which are taxable by the nation, then to take these items away from the jurisdiction of the provinces and provide for compensating the latter.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

16986. CLARKE, G. V., and JESNESS, O. B. Study of taxation in Minnesota with particular reference to assessments of farm lands. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #277. 1931: pp. 42.—An analysis of the Minnesota assessment system shows that there are great inequalities in the assessment of real estate having equal sale value and situated in the same locality. The differences arising through inaccuracies of assessment are less among high value properties, although there is a marked tendency to assess property of high value at a smaller percentage of its sale value than property of low value. Urban real estate is also assessed at a lower average percentage of sale value than farm real estate. Personal property forms only about 13% of the total assessed valuation and real estate 87%. Widespread tax delinquency has resulted with a consequent decrease in revenue from the property tax. The inequalities of assessment may be overcome by larger assessment units, better qualified assessors, and sufficient time for assessment, while the decreasing revenues may be remedied by land classification, a better forest land policy, and broadening the tax base.—*Janet L. Weston.*

16987. DOWSETT, S. C. Preparation of the valuation roll. *Munic. Mag. (So. Africa.)* 175 1932: 15-17.—The power to levy rates possessed by local authorities in the Transvaal is conveyed by the Local Authorities Rating Ordinance of 1928; by this the taxable value of any interest in land is the capital sum which it might realize if offered for sale on reasonable terms, with differentiation into site value and value of improvements. The valuation of unsold stands in a township is carried out in accordance with the important magisterial decision, known as the MacFie formula. This works as follows: the average rate of sale is taken on the three previous years and by dividing this into the number of unsold stands the expectant life of the interest is determined. By dividing this into the gross value of the stands an average sale income is fixed. This is discounted by 7% per annum for the period of the expectant life, which gives the capital value of the interest, after deduction of 15% for selling expenses.—*L. J. du Plessis.*

16988. GRUNWALD, KURT. The government finances of the mandated territories in the Near East. *Bull. Palestine Econ. Soc.* 6(1) May 1932: pp. 105.—Study covers a decade of state finance; in a group of countries known as Lands under A-Mandate. These countries, which include Iraq, Palestine, Transjordan, Syria and Lebanon, are parts of the former Ottoman Empire, and they inherited a financial system which had scarcely changed during a period of centuries. The sys-



tem of taxation was mainly based on the *Osher* (tithe), and the *werko* (tax on real estate)—both very oppressive taxes. In the new states the tendency is to modify that system, and to throw the weight of the budget on customs duties, thus shifting the centre of gravity from direct to indirect taxation. This tendency towards indirect taxation is strongest in Palestine and Syria. Of all mandatory countries Palestine shows up best in its finances. In 10 years it accumulated a surplus of nearly 2,000,000 pounds sterling, it covered the deficit of the military administration, it bears a portion of the Transjordan budget, and it paid off its share of the Ottoman debts. In a comparative statement of receipts in 1923-24 and in 1929-30, Iraq shows an increase of 11%, Transjordan of 18%, Palestine of 75% and Syria of 44%. Palestine's increase in receipts is explained by influx of capital and of men. The writer stresses the fact that the Jewish inhabitants with 17% of the population contribute 45% of Palestine's income. Outlays for administrative and defensive purposes are extremely high in all of the states.—*Zvi Shimshy*.

16989. HARGREAVES, E. L. Some fiscal experiments on the continent. *Lloyds Bank Ltd., Mo. Rev.* 3 (28) Jun. 1932: 249-259.—Though in existence in the Roman Empire and middle ages the sales tax is practically a development of the war and post-war period. Their yield makes them worth serious investigation. Turnover, or sales taxes are by no means uniform either in imposition or incidence. The tendency has been to tax sales of luxuries at a higher rate than sales of other commodities, and to exempt from tax, sales of such necessities as bread. Another fiscal experiment is the financial innovation introduced by Belgium in 1930. This is an abolition of a general income tax, and the substitution therefore of a tax based upon certain criteria of expenditure. This takes the place of a general income tax. Such a tax established by Pitt in Great Britain prior to 1799 was a failure. These experiments suggest that a breaking away from the income tax is discernible and that in future other kinds of financial expedients may be more generally employed.—*Helen Slade*.

16990. HARROW, BENJAMIN. Exemptions under the Revenue Act of 1928. *Tax Mag.* 10(5) May 1932: 161-163, 195.—In reality the income tax burden falls unequally on taxpayers because of a system of exclusions, deductions, credits, and exemptions provided for in the Revenue Act and that all but emasculate the law itself. The effect of such a system of tax exemptions is felt most keenly in times of economic depression such as the country is now seeking to remedy. The loss in revenue alone due to tax exemptions is estimated at over \$300,000,000. Wealthy individuals are enabled to divert their savings and fortunes from productive industry to investment in tax exempt securities and in this way not only escape their just share of tax burdens, but those unfortunately outside the exempt class are obligated to shoulder the added burden thrust upon them by their more prosperous brothers.—*M. H. Hunter*.

16991. HOWARD, MAYNE S. An outline of the case against special assessments. *Tax Mag.* 10(7) Jul. 1932: 243-245, 273-274.—Special assessments are an extreme application of the benefit rather than the ability principle of taxation and there is no logical place for them to stop. When a street is improved the benefits are far from being localized there. There is a lack of uniformity in determining the area benefited and a difference of opinion as to what should be financed through the general government and through special assessment. The view is developing that the whole of governmental functions should be financed by the whole community.—*M. H. Hunter*.

16992. KENDRICK, M. SLADE. A Janus-faced solution for the Janus-faced problem of war and peace.

*Tax Mag.* 10(7) Jul. 1932: 246-248, 268.—Financial preparation for war should be a plan of taxation. Borrowing does not unload the burden to future generations, while it does mean inflation and rising prices. Taxes also restrict civilian consumption, which allows more for military use. The exact plan to be put into use at the outbreak of hostilities should be determined beforehand, such as income tax rates, commodity rates etc.—*M. H. Hunter*.

16993. KONSTANTINOV, N. Pozemleniyat danük vürkhu lozyata v Bülğaria za petgodish-niya period 1929-1933. [Land taxation on the vineyards in Bulgaria for the five-year period 1929-1933.] *Spisanie na Bülğarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo* 30(10) Dec. 1931: 627-636.—There were declared 928,405 deka. of vineyards in Bulgaria for 1929. According to their yield they were divided by the Commission of the Ministry of Finance into five classes. The taxation was made according to this division. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff*.

16994. NEUMARK, FRITZ. Konjunktur und Steuern. [Business conditions and taxation.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellschaft f. Konjunkturforsch.* (8) 1930: pp. 59. (Germany.)

16995. NEWMAN, MILTON I. The turnover or sales tax in France. *Tax Mag.* 10(6) Jun. 1932: 211-215, 234, 236.—The French sales tax was adopted in 1920 and produces more than 20% of the tax revenue. Some exemptions are found, such as necessities, articles subject to special excise taxes, and those produced by state monopoly. Rates vary considerably and collections are based upon reports made by those subject to the tax. The French tax has demonstrated that the rate must be low, that certainty, both as to liability and amount, must be attainable in advance of the sale, that pyramiding must be prevented, that the tax must be imposed uniformly and without discrimination, that the law must present the least possible number of difficult administrative problems, and that adequate authority must be granted to assure a sound, smoothly functioning and flexible administration.—*M. H. Hunter*.

16996. NILSSON, ARTHUR E. Why pay property taxes? *Tax Mag.* 10(6) Jun. 1932: 216-222.—In attempting to explain why the enforcement of the tax lien on delinquent lands should fail in its purpose in returning to the counties the amount of unpaid taxes and charges two important reasons present themselves. The evidence points to overburdensome taxation or excessive special assessment charges as the primary cause for the failure of foreclosure suits to return to the county the amount of taxes or assessment in default. In cases where the proceeds from the sale of delinquent parcels do not even meet the costs of sale there can be little doubt about it. Attention should be called to the protracted period for which taxes, assessments and penalties are allowed to accumulate before the tax liens of the state are enforced. Experience in Ohio has shown that there is a very limited and narrow market for the sale of delinquent properties. Delinquent taxpayers fail to secure relief by filing complaints with county tax boards because of absentee ownership, speculation in both urban and farm property, and decrease in value within the six year appraisal period. Statistics of assessment and collection show a great amount of unpaid taxes in Ohio.—*M. H. Hunter*.

16997. REILING, HERMAN T. Stock transactions and the income tax. *Tax Mag.* 10(6) Jun. 1932: 204-207.—Our Federal tax law governing the taxation of profits and the deduction of losses from the sale of corporate stocks can hardly be said to be based upon either a sound or consistent policy. The provisions enacted into the new revenue bill appear to be the result of a compound of the need for revenue and many desires to restrict the deduction of speculative losses with no clear method contemplated for distinguishing such

losses from investment losses or properly deductible business losses. Detailed reference must be made to the existing law as construed by the administrative and judicial branches of the government. Even then it is doubtful whether any distinction can be made between investment losses and speculative losses.—*M. H. Hunter.*

16993. RICCI, UMBERTO. Sur la théorie de la capacité contributive. [The capacity-to-pay theory.] *Égypte Contemporaine*. 23 (132) Jan. 1932: 1-16.—Taxation according to capacity to pay involves two tests: (1) what is capacity? (2) what protection does the payer receive from the state? State protection may be thought equal for all individuals or proportional to an individual's income. If capacity to pay varies with size of income, the first assumption leads to proportional taxation; the second to progressive taxation. Under no progressive tax system does capacity to pay exceed half the total income. Assuming that the protection given an individual has a known quantity, if capacity is thought of as proportional to one's psychic estimate of the relative importance of state protection and other lines of spending, the capacity theory approximates the equal sacrifice theory of taxation. Should the marginal utility of money vary inversely with income, both the capacity and sacrifice theories would require proportional taxation. Should marginal utilities of money be elastic or inelastic, the capacity theory would require regressive or progressive taxation, respectively. Changing incomes perhaps change either the degree of protection received by the individual or the shape of his curve for the utility of money. Growth in the importance of protection equal to, faster than, or slower than, the rise in standards of life, leads respectively to proportional, progressive, or regressive taxation.—*Corwin D. Edwards.*

16999. TURNER, DAN W. Taxation in the farm states. *Tax Mag.* 10 (5) May 1932: 174-176.—The states pay practically all the cost of education, which in many of them requires almost 50% of the tax outlay. The states take care of the delinquents, the criminals, the indigent, the poor and the orphans. The Federal government renders limited service in support of eleemosynary institutions. While state and local taxes have increased at an alarming rate, the cost of Federal government has reached even higher proportions. The burden of taxation is so great that confiscation of property seems imminent.—*M. H. Hunter.*

17000. UNSIGNED. Taxation as it affects the doing of business abroad in Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and Poland. *Foreign Law Ser.* 1 (1) 1931: pp. 119.

17001. UNSIGNED. The tax situation in the Chicago metropolitan district. *J. Western Soc. Engin.* 37 (3) Jun. 1932: 151-158.—The Cook County tax problem may be summarized as follows: (1) expenditures of local governments have been increasing at a faster rate than the growth of population; (2) expenditures for local governments in Cook County are now well over \$300,000,000 annually; (3) these expenditures are made by some 400 government bodies employing approximately 80,000 persons; (4) there is lack of public confidence in the local governing bodies; (5) certain, and probably most, of the governmental bodies are now insolvent as evidenced by bonds in default, salaries and wages due and unpaid, unpaid bills for materials, etc., no available cash resources, and lack of financial credit. To remedy these conditions, it is recommended that there should be a complete reorganization of local government in the county and there should be formed a council which should decide on a plan for a professional engineering survey to furnish the fundamental facts needed for safe reduction of taxes. (Ten tables).—*R. R. Shaw.*

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

17002. BITTING, CLARENCE R. A proposal for a permanent credit adjustment among the allied and associated powers and the government of Germany. *Cert. Pub. Accountant*. 12 (4) Apr. 1932: 208-215, 225.—Economic terms favorable to U. S. debtors could be made to stimulate U. S. exports under the following plan. On the annual money value of U. S. exports to Germany suggested as a basis, credit would be issued by the United States to apply to the liquidation of the debt now due to the United States from the Allied governments, and in turn passed on by them as a credit to apply toward liquidation of the war debt due to those nations by Germany. This credit would be in the ratio of one dollar for each seven dollars worth of goods purchased from the United States by Germany. The American goods to which this credit would be applicable would include raw materials, semi-manufactures and finished manufactures. This export credit would be handled through a corporation under a national charter. Credit memoranda would be the basis of settlement with the Treasury Department by the various governments involved.—*H. G. Meyer.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

17003. BAUER, JOHN. The effect of the service charge upon the "small user." *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9 (5) Mar. 3, 1932: 269-276.—The conditions under which service is supplied are so different that the costs per customer vary greatly. Consequently the service charge results in discrimination against the mass of small users. The best course to pursue in working out a rate schedule is to fix a block rate. There should be such classification in blocks and successive unit rates as to promote the greatest utilization for various purposes.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

17004. BENHAM, FREDERICK C. The economic significance of public utilities. *Economica*. 11 (34) Nov. 1931: 426-436.—Public utilities are distinct from other industries, not because they provide a common necessity nor because they are subject to increasing returns nor even because they exercise the right of eminent domain; but because (1) they represent such relatively large amounts of fixed and specialized capital that competition is positively hazardous, and (2) because the fixed rails, mains, pipes, wires etc. through which their service is rendered makes their products relatively non-transferable. Competition from other communities is very unlikely. American economists have led those of Europe in the attention given to public utilities. Nevertheless there remains a need for a "coherent body of clear and accepted conclusions." The aim of regulation of monopolies should be the first of these conclusions.—*M. L. Fair.*

17005. COOKE, MORRIS LLEWELLYN. Planning for power. *Nation* (N. Y.). 134 (3491) Jun. 1, 1932: 621-624.—A Federal planning board should be created, supplemented by several state agencies, with the power to require facts in any given situation. (This applies to the natural gas field as well as the field of electric power.) Regulating bodies at the present time do not have the time or the facilities to carry on the research needed to obtain an accurate picture of the costs of electric service.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

17006. FLYNN, JOHN T. The present opportunity of the holding companies. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9 (13) Jun. 23, 1932: 739-746.—There is no service the holding company can render the operating utility companies which can not be done as well without the holding company. Furthermore, the many abuses which have developed can be mitigated by eliminating the holding companies which stand between the controlling holding



company and its subsidiaries.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

17007. MERIAM, RICHARD S. Discriminating rates. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 453-460.—Discriminating rates for public utilities are justifiable, but not through the usual arguments of joint cost, or separable cost allocations, or what the traffic will bear, or even through competitive standards. Public utilities are typically industries of decreasing cost; the argument in favor of discriminating prices is essentially that decreasing cost industries, where an increase in volume is accompanied by a less than proportionate increase in total costs, are proper subjects for public subsidy. Discriminating rates, then, should be allowed, and should not be nullified by taxes, because they allow a combination of security and risk taking, and while they do not afford the lowest rate for domestic consumers, they maximize service for the community as a whole.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

17008. MOSHER, WILLIAM E., and CRAWFORD FINLA G. The economic importance of bringing current to the countrymen. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(6) Mar. 17, 1932: 329-341.—The four available markets for electricity in the rural field are rural industries; domestic consumption in small settlements, highway lighting, and farm use, both in the home and as a source of power in a wide variety of agricultural pursuits. Nearly 6,000,000 farm homes in the U. S. are not yet electrified. Rural electrification becomes a major criterion of the success of regulation and of the avowedly social character of electrical utilities.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

17009. NASH, LUTHER R. Electric rates and cost of living. *Stone & Webster J.* 49(6) Jun. 1932: 416-428.—After comparing indexes of the cost of living, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with a corresponding index of average residential electric rates, compiled by the N.E.L.A., it appears that the cost of living is still 44% above its 1913 level (1913=100%) and that electric rates are 34% below their level in that year. In other words, electric rates have declined consistently since 1900. Furthermore, various commission decisions have confirmed the fact that public utilities under regulation are restricted to a return, on the average, just sufficient to attract new capital. To the extent that the expanding use of promotional rates continues to show mutually satisfactory results, the orderly progress toward lower rates, such as has been shown in the past, should of course be continued. (Chart).—*Gertrude Glidden.*

17010. RIGGS, HENRY EARLE. The two radically different concepts of utility "depreciation." *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(13) Jun. 23, 1932: 748-756.—Depreciation must be estimated as the amount of money necessary to restore any subnormal condition that may exist, and not by means of a formula based on assumed probabilities. In every valuation case the problem is to determine the value of the plant as a whole used to render the service. The court decisions do not justify the belief that elapsed service life or any other theoretical loss that can never be made good, is to be classed as depreciation.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

17011. SEIDMAN, M. L. Depreciation and retirement problems of utilities. *J. Accountancy.* 53(6) Jun. 1932: 452-460.—Although the uniform accounting systems prescribed for utilities by state regulatory bodies generally prescribe retirement-expense rather than depreciation accounting, this fact need not prevent the utilities from deducting depreciation for income tax purposes. Orthodox depreciation records can be kept in memorandum form entirely satisfactory to income tax authorities. One objection by utilities to depreciation accounting has been its possible effect on the rate base. But the courts have repeatedly held that book reserves for depreciation are not to be deducted from the rate base, which is affected only by observable

depreciation, regardless of book records.—*H. F. Taggart.*

17012. STJERNQVIST, HENRY. Studier i Elektricitetsvaerks Statistik. [A study of electric plant statistics.] *Dansk Ingeniørforening. Ingeniør Videnskabelige Skr. B.* (5) 1931: pp. 88. (Engl. summary 81-85).—The five chief principles underlying price policies of electric plants are: (1) cost; (2) competition with other kinds of power; (3) monopoly—i.e. maximum profit; (4) consumers-rent principle—greatest possible advantage to the consumer with costs covered; and (5) preference, according to which certain individual consumers attain the greatest possible profit by purchasing their power from the central station. The author gives, in Part I, statistical data relative to some 300 minor generating stations, and in Part II, data for urban and suburban central stations as well as a statistical treatment of tariffs. Part III, an appendix, contains statistics on generation of electricity in various countries throughout the world. (122 tables, 6 curves, bibliography).—*R. R. Shaw.*

## GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

17013. HEERMANCE, EDGAR L. Self-regulation and the law. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(4) Jul. 1932: 420-429.—Since the United States has maintained its attitude of enforcing competition in business, the field for industrial self-regulation by trade associations has been wide and important. Although the cooperation engendered by trade associations has been helpful, only a few of them have been strong enough to devise and enforce trade practices; most of the industrial codes have turned out to be impotent imitations. Moreover, the legal limitations on industrial cooperation have been a heavy handicap on such activity. The attempt at regulation by the Federal Trade Commission has proved abortive, because it was ahead of both business and law. Were the commission to fulfil its proper scope, and were it to receive adequate support from the Department of Justice and from the courts, it could, instead of ferreting out possible violations of law, review problems of various industries, and counsel with the members of these industries as how best to solve their problems.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

17014. BONN, M. J. Ofenzywa kapitalistyczna. [Capitalistic offensive.] *Przegląd Pol.* 15(4) Oct. 1931: 84-86.—As examples of capitalist offensives are: opposition of employers to interference by governments with industrial affairs and with the care of unemployed, increased opposition to trade unions and collective bargaining with regard to fixing of wage rates, and attempts of industrialists to reduce their interest rates for contracted debts.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17015. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Die 17. Parteikonferenz und der zweite Fünfjahrplan. [The 17th conference of the Communist party and the second five year plan.] *Osteuropa.* 7(6) Mar. 1932: 315-322.—There is no fundamental change in the new plan's goal. The party leaders required the extension of four years before a reckoning is made. The control figures relating to consumption products have been appreciably increased. The tempo in the production of iron, coal,

machinery, and transport facilities has not been comparatively diminished. It stresses economic self-sufficiency by 1937.—*Samuel Kalish.*

17016. LANDSHUT, SIEGFRIED. Marx Redivivus. *Neue Bl. f.d. Sozialismus.* 2 (12) Dec. 1931: 611-617.—Marx's analysis of capitalist society is no more than an outgrowth of his philosophy. His starting point at the age of 19 was opposition to the statement of Hegel: Whatever is real, is also good. Marx's criticism implies an ethical evaluation, which has been denied by the "Marxists." History is the process by which the "emancipation of man" has to be realized.—*Ruth Berendsohn.*

17017. MILBANK, ALBERT G. Socialized capitalism. *Survey.* 68 (7) Jul. 1932: 293-297.—The present crisis calls for combining the virtues of capitalism and socialism, with a view to humanizing, mutualizing, stabilizing and socializing industry. The sound principles operating in the social field (e.g. public health) should be applied to the ills of industry. These principles are: prevention; cooperation; recognition of the role of the emotions, as contrasted to reasoning, in human behavior; isolation of the afflicted members for treatment; and the great underlying purpose of promoting the health, happiness and welfare of the whole people.—*M. Abbott.*

17018. RIEKES, HUGO. Sombarts Begriffsbestimmung des Sozialismus. Eine kritische Studie. [Sombart's concept of socialism, a critical study.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (4) Aug. 1931: 79-108.—"Justice" is no more the explicit sense of socialism, in spite of Sombart's thesis, than it is of other economico-political systems, for the striving toward the ideal of justice is set forth in many other systems, even in capitalism. In another place, Sombart identifies socialism with "anti-capitalism." Employing the Hegelian dialectic, anti-capitalism is suggested as the antithesis to capitalism and socialism as the synthesis. His entire discussion seems to be vitiated by vague and a priori assumptions such as this, that the social forces underlying all social movements are "power," "love" and "reason." Sombart overlooks largely the fact that socialism like all social movements has a definite placement as an historical event with a definite social background in time. He neglects also the fact that socialism has another aspect; that of attempting the complete renovation or transformation of social motives as they now exist. Riekes suggests as a definition that "the comprehensive character of socialism includes all theories, movements, concepts and ideas which are directed toward the complete development of the social motives from the standpoint of the communality."—*Nathan Miller.*

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### POLITICAL THEORY

#### HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

17019. DALLARI, G. Il concetto dantesco della civile libertà. [Dante's concept of civil liberty.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 4 (2) Jun. 1931: 83-116.—The political thought of Dante was not in accord with the political trends in Italy of his time. Since his patriotic sentiments were sincere and profound this discord was the cause of many bitter moments in his life. Dante's political doctrine had a mystic quality. He ardently desired the re-establishment of the Holy Roman Empire. In his conception this was the will of God and the only way of obtaining peace and justice for man. True liberty could only be had from one ruler who would in reality not be a power but an instrument for the good of all.—*L. Quagliata.*

17020. D'EICHTHAL, E. Les vues de Prévost-Paradol sur les réformes constitutionnelles. [The views of Prevost-Paradol on constitutional reforms.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 122-129.—Prevost-Paradol's *France nouvelle* and *Essais de politique et de littérature*, written in the middle of the 19th century, are here analyzed. The proposals and prophecies on judicial and administrative reforms are praised and compared with the existing system, with particular stress on the questions of universal versus restricted suffrage, and of the extent of executive power.—*E. Cole.*

17021. FIORINI, LUISA. Saggio sulle dottrine politiche dell'ab. Luigi Anelli di Lodi. [Essay on the political doctrines of Abbot Luigi Anelli di Lodi.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 4 (2) Jun. 1931: 117-141; (3) Sep. 1931: 219-247.—Luigi Anelli di Lodi (1813-1890) was a scholar and historian of profound thought. He does not judge historical development as a disconnected series of events but dependent on a superior guiding force. Thus he observes in the succession of historical events a rational trend toward progress. Liberty is something more profound than independence; it lies in the civilization of a people. Since he has a hatred for royalty and nobility, he naturally prefers government by the people and favors a republican form of government. On the question

of the church, he believes that modern politics does not permit her temporal power.—*L. Quagliata.*

17022. HEERING, GERRIT JAN. Christentum und Krieg. [Christendom and war.] *Étude.* 20 (1-2) 1932: 69-78.—When the Christian church first began the communities were small and it was one of the fundamental tenets that a Christian did not fight. By degrees this idea was modified. The communities grew larger, and discipline became lax. If the war was just and in the interest of Christianity, then it was a proper war. When the Reformation came, three different sects gave lasting bases for considering war as a Christian institution. The Catholic church divorced the clergy from the laity. The Lutherans made private life a different matter from public. Calvinism made the church the object for which the state should work. The state has forced the church to conform to its standards, whereas the church should follow its own.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

17023. HOLLDACK, HEINZ. Der Physiokratismus und die absolute Monarchie. [Physiocratic theory and absolute monarchy.] *Hist. Z.* 145 (3) 1932: 517-549.—Absolute monarchy, in the Age of Reason (*Aufklärung*), was in a difficult position with respect to political theory because of the prevalence of the idea of the social contract. Physiocratic theory, therefore, attempted to justify absolute monarchy, whose divine basis no longer sufficed, by emphasizing its functions. Physiocratic theory, however, as a whole, tended to be utopian and there developed an opposition to the realistic view of state and politics as exemplified in the writings of Galieni. Montesquieu's position was between the two. The absolutistic element in Physiocratic theory is not the politico-theoretical but the economic foundation of absolute monarchy. From this are deduced certain limitations of absolutism based on the law of reason but not constitutionally fixed. The way is prepared for a new development. The concept of public opinion was not practically worked out in the sense of popular sovereignty but there was a critical scepticism of monarchical infallibility. The Physiocratic projects for self-administration (*Selbstverwaltung*) are connected with



Montesquieu's ideas of representation but do not take over the idea of the division of powers and fall short of constitutionalism.—*L. D. Steefel.*

17024. KRONER, RICHARD. Die internationale Bedeutung Hegels. [Hegel's international importance.] *Inter-Nationes*. 1(4) Oct. 1931: 86-88.—A survey of Hegelianism in France, Italy, England, and Holland. Essentially German in character its vast influence is due to its universality and to its revival of the Platonic-Aristotelian conception of the world's unity, combining elements of Scholasticism, of the Age of Reason, and of Kantianism in its system.—*Hans Frerk.*

17025. LYONS, J. CORIDEN. Conceptions of the Republic in French literature of the sixteenth century. *Estienne de la Boétie and François Hotman. Romanic Rev.* 21(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 296-307.—Estienne de la Boétie's *Servitude volontaire* and François Hotman's *Franco-Gallia* were representative of the 16th century opposition to the theory of divine right of kings. It is curious to find Du Bartas's *Les capitaines* and *Le schisme*, unlike most of the Protestant treatises, thoroughly favorable to the monarchy.—*E. Cole.*

### GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

17026. JAEGER, WERNER. Staat und Kultur. [State and culture.] *Antike*. 8(2) 1932: 71-89.—The development of this relationship in Greece is traced from its ideal identity in early Athens to the point at which the international role of Greece in the Hellenistic culture has chiefly influenced the modern world. It is the historical law of existence of European culture, that it has been differentiated according to folk from a super-national late antique culture. While its point of departure is the general conception of humanity, apart from time and race, as seen in the decline of the ancient world and the beginning of the modern, still each of the leading folk of Europe has expressed its own spiritual character in the fashion in which it has received this inheritance and stamped it with its own being. At present the greatest possibility of direct contribution of culture to the state lies in the fuller development and realization of the actual inner convictions concerning the state that each educated man has formed, quite independent of his external political affiliations.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

17027. LÖB, JOSEF. Der organische Staat. [The organic state.] *Nationalwirtschaft*. 3(2) 1930: 121-138.—The state is real and organic only so far as it is built in conformity with certain rules. It is the totality of social life. The postulate of equality of all citizens is inimical to the universalistic conception of the state. The citizen's rank depends on the order of his accomplishment. The class is the organized union of those who have a common partial accomplishment in the service of the state ideal. We distinguish two kinds of organizations in the state, the corporation (that is, the state in its narrower meaning) and the family. Both are possible only in the organic state.—*Igon Treulich.*

17028. RYGH, PER. "Allemandsrettigheder" stilling overfor ekspropriationsberettigede foretagender efter norsk ret. [The rights of every man as against lawful enterprises in expropriations.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap*. 10(1-2) 1932: 161-189.—There is a line of division, although not easily defined, between the complete right of a state to dispossess its subjects of their property and the right of the individual to retain that which belongs to him. This is an analysis of Ragnar Knoph's article in the *Tidsskrift for Retsvidenskap* in 1922, pp. 219-239, extending the thesis there presented and modifying it in several respects.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

17029. SIMONS, WALTHER. Die Aufgabe der kleinen Völker in der internationalen Friedensarbeit. [The task of small peoples in the work for international peace.] *Eiche*. 20(1-2) 1932: 62-69.—In the past it has

been the small nations which have been anxious to promote the abolition of war. In evaluating their future part in the cause of peace it will be necessary to take into consideration the obstacles in their paths. The first of these is the opposition which so often exists between the objects of the people and that of the government. However, the tendency of people in general is toward chauvinism and no amount of effort under certain circumstances will undo the harm which this majority insists upon.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

### CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

17030. CARTER, W. HORSFALL. The psychology of peace. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127(762) Jun. 1930: 785-796.—Men and nations that cleave to the traditions of Roman law find it difficult to get away from the idea of a supreme body with power to enforce its commands, and they accept physical force as the only sanction. The ethical standards, on the other hand, which are the basis of Anglo-Saxon political philosophy admit of physical force to be used only in *extremis* in default of moral coercion. Today the center of gravity is shifting from the idea of preserving peace by concerted measure of physical force to that of cultivating peace through the moral sanction of public opinion.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

17031. CHIARELLI, GIUSEPPE. Le influenze del sindacalismo su le teorie del diritto. [The influence of syndicalism on the theories of law.] *Vita Ital.* 19(225) Dec. 1931: 674-682.—An examination of the changes which the general theory of law and that of the state have undergone under the influence of syndicalism, with special regard to Italy.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17032. CLAUDEL, M. A propos de Lénine. [A propos of Lenin.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 610-621.—A critical review of Pierre Chasles, *La vie de Lénine*. Lenin is pictured as being instrumental in retarding the political progress of Russia for a hundred years by the theory and use of violence, his establishment of absolute authority, his attempt at reviving a cynical immorality. His contribution has been to enable other countries to measure their courses more exactly.—*E. Cole.*

17033. DIETRICH, FRITZ. Rome ou Moscou? [Rome or Moscow?] *Rev. d'Allemagne*. 5(48) Oct. 1931: 883-896.—The Bolsheviks propagate Marxist doctrines with the fervor of a religious sect, and the religious forces of the population greatly further Bolshevism. Only a revival of Catholicism might free socialism from Marxist atheism without destroying it. Then there might be cooperation between Rome and Moscow.—*Hans Frerk.*

17034. HOOVER, CALVIN B.; HARRIS, LEMENT; LITVINOV, MAXIM. Soviets' social philosophy. *Current Hist.* 34(4) Jul. 1931: 500-516.

17035. LIST, ERICH. Gedanken zur Einführung einer ersten Kammer. [Thoughts regarding the introduction of a first chamber.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56(2) 1932: 77-86.—Two systems of vocational representation have been proposed. One would eliminate the political parliament; the other would supplement the political parliament by a body organized on a vocational basis. It is impossible to eliminate politics from public life. The solution of some of the questions, for example those arising out of a conflict of interests, must be made on the basis of a *Weltanschauung* and calls for politicians rather than experts in economics. In relinquishing the control over economic life, the people as a whole would be in danger of losing their control over the power of the state which ought to be exercised in such a manner as to promote their interests. The essence of the system of economic councils lies in a representation of all the working strata; it is a means to assure social justice.

It does away with some of the shortcomings of the parliamentary system.—*H. Janzen.*

17036. MASON, ALPHEUS T. Mr. Justice Brandeis: exponent of social intelligence. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 965-979. Although with a vision of an ideal state wherein industrial freedom as well as political emancipation will exist for the masses, Brandeis sees social problems in a process of solution. His liberal bias does not affect his emphasis on facts rather than dialectic. Obvious needs count much more with him than precedent. The statistical psychological group of political scientists might well follow his leadership.—*E. Cole.*

17037. MERRIAM, CHARLES E. A different prescription. *State Govt.* 5(6) Jun. 1932: 1.—The following suggestions are made for changes to meet the present crisis in government induced by the depression: (1) abolish the spoils system in counties, states, and cities, (2) encourage the organization and training of responsible governing officials, (3) reorganize the government units and departments to prevent overlapping and duplication, (4) stop boycotting the governmental service, (5) do not be misled by propagandists who say "economy" when they mean "immunity" from public regulation, (6) cultivate the forward look in government.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

17038. PRELLER, HUGO. Die Problematik des modernen Staatsbegriffes. [Problems of the modern concept of the state.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 6(1) 1930: 84-90.—Mainly a discussion

of ideas advanced in some recent books.—*H. Janzer.*

17039. WILBRANDT, ROBERT. Kampf gegen den Fürsorgestaat. [The arguments against the paternalistic state.] *Neue Rundsch.* 41(9) Sep. 1930: 289-301.—Twentieth century Germany has reacted against the teachings of Adolph Wagner, which embody a vast enthusiasm for the social state. As early as 1909, Alfred and Max Weber were opposing his teachings, attributing to an extensive social insurance great ethical damage. Far preferable to paternalism are adult education, public works, and all preventatives of sickness and unemployment. Social insurance as a compulsion to mutual help contains two contrasting elements: mutual self-help and paternalistic care, through force, with the danger that the latter may become overwhelming.—*Igon Treulich.*

17040. WOLZENDORFF, KURT. Soziales Recht und Demokratie. [Social rights and democracy.] *Justiz.* 6(6) Mar. 1931: 292-306.—Democratic institutions are inadequate to solve the new problems. Even the best institutions to protect minorities do not guarantee self-determination for new groups. The democratic system of political institutions is only a form for the solution of the problem, not the solution itself. The community life of the people needs motivation through social needs, the state having supervision, but not direct governing power. The problem is to compromise between the demand for new organization forms and the existing state form. Social self-government should supply new life forces to the state.—*Igon Treulich.*

## JURISPRUDENCE

### HISTORICAL

17041. HORVATH, B. Hegel und das Recht. [Hegel and law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 12(1) Feb. 1932: 52-89.—Hegel distinguishes between the work of the courts, positive legal science, and legal theory. While adjudication and positive jurisprudence proceed by intuition and intellect respectively, the dialectic method of reason is employed in legal theory. Hegel forgets that there is no clear distinction between the three. Knowledge of facts has a place also in legal theory, which relates reality and value to each other. Our method must be selective and synoptical; it is the same, essentially, in all three realms. Hegel is aware, however, of the antinomy between the abstract and the concrete. He tries to overcome it in the synthesis of the objective spirit. But either there is no real synthesis, or there is no real contrast. Law, therefore, cannot be a synthesis of case and rule, or reality and value, nor is the state the synthesis of abstract law and morality. Hegel's legal theory, it seems, has room only for a doctrine of values. Yet he stands close to the sociological and historical schools, and he himself treats, partially at least, the social bases of law and its factual foundation. Since Hegel believes that things are immanent in and an emanation of the absolute idea, he cannot formulate an inductive legal sociology. Consequently, he treats compulsion as a part of abstract legal theory, distinguishing between good and evil compulsion, the former in the form of the law having the purpose of decreasing the latter. In this belief that legal compulsion is compulsion for the purpose of diminishing force, and that the essence of law is an approximation to freedom in society, Hegel makes his outstanding and lasting contribution to legal science.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

17042. BERTOLA, ARNALDO. L'ordinamento giuridico di Rodi. [The legal system of Rhodes.] *Oltremare.* 5(7) Jul. 1931: 282-286.—A description of

the juridical system being evolved by the Italians in the Dodecanese. It has been no easy task to bring order out of the chaos of Ottoman law, Italian legislation, and local custom, not to mention the difficulties caused by a diversity of race and religion.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

17043. BULL, E. HAGERUP. Til Årsakslaeren. [Concerning the subject of cause.] *Tidskr. f. Retsvidenskap.* 10(1-2) 1932: 1-44.—John Stuart Mill stated a cause as the aggregate of all positive and negative conditions which give a phenomenon its being. Examining Mill and Bang, who also has written extensively on this subject, it may readily be seen that the negative matters do not constitute causes. In this matter the law must resort to philosophy. But, in examining philosophy, that subject is found wanting, especially in the matter of a correct estimate of what constitutes cause. At least the law cannot take over any system which has thus far been devised. Common sense also cannot be safely followed in all instances. It is necessary to conclude that true causation in law consists of the aggregate of all the forces which bring a phenomenon or a condition into a state of being.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

17044. DICKINSON, JOHN. Legal rules: their application and elaboration. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(8) Jun. 1931: 1052-1096.—Application of law means the employment of a legal rule to aid in the decision of a specific case. Elaboration of law means the formation of a new legal rule to fill up a gap in an existing rule or between rules. To deny the validity of this distinction necessitates the abandonment of the idea of a legal rule applicable to a number of instances. The process of elaboration or application of rules which may be from the general to the specific or *vice versa* involves the basic procedure of logical reasoning. Logic is a method of stabilizing thought units. A general thought unit, or a generalization, is formed when attention has been focused upon a common element in a number of discrete experiences. The central problem in legal thinking is to determine the limits of a generalization in dealing with any particular case. But since any



generalization is capable of being infinitely subdivided it is obviously impossible to fix its absolute and definitive content. All that logical thinking can demand is that in any thought sequence the scope of the term which runs through the sequence and holds it together shall be the same throughout. The content will always be affected by the other generalizations in connection with which the term is being employed. The application and elaboration of any legal term is dependent on the employment of independent generalizations. Mainly these are generalizations of fact and of value whose applicability frequently is determined by resort to a special group of more abstract generalizations called considerations of "justice."—*P. T. Stafford.*

17045. JAFFIN, GEORGE H. Theorems in Anglo-American labor law. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (7) Nov. 1931: 1104-1134.—Parallel tendencies in Anglo-American labor law and the present confusion in the judge-made law may be studied by an historical technique which traces the background of modern labor disputes and isolates the correlative legal doctrines. Under the present competitive regime, the typical labor disputes arise from the efforts of organizations of laborers and entrepreneurs to regulate industry. Influenced by classical economics, courts first attempted to resurrect the ancient "common law of conspiracy" which failed to provide an adequate rationale for determining the legality of concerted action by laborers; confusion was aggravated by attempts to invoke the nebulous doctrine of "malice,"—and the conception of the hybrid doctrine of "malicious conspiracy" is the result of an unusual historical accident caused by the attempts of the English house of lords to distinguish the leading case of *Allen v. Flood* (1898) which the house of lords was unable to overrule. In short, the classic doctrines remain meaningless, tautologous, or question-begging; more precise reformulation is necessary. According to the newer doctrine of justification, *prima facie* the intentional infliction of economic injury results in liability unless some justification is shown. This requires analysis of the conflicts of economic interest in terms of the various competitive and bargaining tactics employed; the doctrine also needs to be adjusted to current economic doctrine. For dealing with these complex socio-economic problems, the Poundian formula of "balance of interests" fails to provide any methodology.—*George H. Jaffin.*

17046. ROSS, ALF. Virkelighed og gyldighed i retslaeren. [Reality and validity in jurisprudence.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskab.* 45 (1-2) 1932: 80-106.—Kelsen's jurisprudence has reached the Scandinavian lands. The matter resolves itself into a query of whether law is a moral obligation or a fact which exists independent of the moral element in the final analysis. If it is a moral proposition, then mankind obeys laws because of custom and the will to obey. Kelsen and Kant join hands in supporting the idea that the will has a very large role to play in the enforcement of law. There is a deep difference in the two words "must" and "ought." They go to the very heart of the question under discussion; but even so, there is of necessity no reason to suppose that because of that difference the gulf must always remain between them. Indeed there are times when "ought" borders on "must" if the two do not actually become identical. For many things the two are synonymous. From the standpoint of reality and practicality the two differ or are the same all according to interpretation and circumstance.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

17047. SANDER, F. Das Recht. [Law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 12 (1) Feb. 1932: 1-34.—The distinction between substantive and procedural rights is untenable. Legal duty is said to be a special instance of the power-duty relation. Legal imputation may be based on interpretation, command, discretion, or valuation. In the

case of the first two we deal with rights in the strict sense. The others represent mere extensions of the concept, amounting to jurisdiction in the final analysis. With the help of the fiction of juristic persons, the relation of persons and corporations has been wrongly included in the power-duty set-up. There are no rights and duties between corporations and persons; there is simply liability of officers and stockholders. Legal relations exist between physical persons only. Relations, based on legal fiction, are quasi-legal at best. Thus, a right-duty relation between state and subjects is impossible. It is nonsense to say that the sovereign who commands, commands himself to do his duty. Even with physical persons, when standards of fairness and good faith are involved, the court is making judgments of value; and strict legal relations do not contemplate commands or imputations on the basis of valuation. The ever increasing tendency to substitute discretion for interpretation shows that we are rapidly progressing from a constitutional order to an administrative one, procedural, however, in form. Legal science has not as yet attacked these phenomena except by widening the concept of right. A solution is possible if we abandon old ideologies and resort to sociology.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

17048. TSATSOS, K. Der juristische Pragmatismus in der Völkerrechtslehre. [Juristic pragmatism in international law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 12 (1) Feb. 1932: 35-51.—Sociological jurisprudence is too conceptual when it identifies its social and psychological data with law. Pragmatism does not help either, since it seeks to solve problems by identifying truth with the will of the majority. Complete relativism is the result of disregarding the difference between formal-logical and teleological systematizations of law. Concepts are not proper starting points for normative deductions, since they are only relatively fixed. Any positive system of law must be of relative value when compared with others. There is, however, one principle underlying all norms of each given system. This principle may be found by teleological judgments. The fundamental norm once given, the rest is indisputably fixed. To the pragmatist the final explanation of law is the fact that it exists. While pragmatism fails in justifying law, it has shown definitely that the formal and teleological methods must be kept apart. But it did not see that this also necessitated the setting up of a meta-empirical world. And, therefore, it made of science a pursuit which is of no theoretical value, since it condescends from its lofty height to become the propagator of opinions. While it has merit for doing away with juristic dogmatism as a method it is absolutely unsound.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

17049. VOLLENHOVEN, C. van, and MAUNIER, RENÉ. A provisional bureau for the study of exotic customary law. *Man (London).* 31 Jun. 1931: 107-108.—Half of the globe is still under the sway of non-codified Oriental and tropical law which, contrary to former expectations, is growing in importance. The Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague guaranteed by statute (1929) equal respect to the various judicial systems of the world, and apparently this exotic law, as well as European law, comes under its protection. An organization in the faculty of law in the University of Paris is prepared to act as a central bureau to receive and distribute information on the subject.—*George Langford.*

17050. WIGMORE, JOHN H. Jottings on comparative legal ideas and institutions. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6 (1) Dec. 1931: 48-70; (2) Feb. 1932: 244-266.—These articles set forth in summary form numerous problems in comparative law, and indicate some of the materials available for their study. The suggestions cover a wide range, including not only problems involving legal ideas and institutions of the western world, but also those of the Oriental world.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

## GENERAL

17051. CARENA, ANNIBALE. Le nuove tendenze del diritto costituzionale. [New tendencies in constitutional law.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 4 (3) Sep. 1931: 248-258.—Mirkine-Guetzévitch has published an interesting collection of essays, a comparative study of post-war democratic constitutions. The first and most important of the seven essays, "The problem of the rationalization of power," treats the tendency toward the affirmation of the supremacy of right. Rationalization of power means the triumph of democracy. This can be questioned, and it is a pity that he did not include the Fascist state in his study, for it offers interesting points of view on many problems.—*L. Quagliata.*

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

17052. CORBETT, P. E. The new Canadianism. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (790) Oct. 1931: 479-484.—The existing union of Canada and Great Britain can survive only if it continues to justify itself by performance. The balance is still in favor of the Commonwealth, in spite of the disappearance from the account of any substantial credits for defense and trade.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17053. UNSIGNED. Le Statut de Westminster. [The Statute of Westminster.] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (723) Dec. 19, 1931: 1702-1703.—Translation of the text.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

17054. WORLICZEK, CAMILLO. Die Zuteilung im Rahmen der tschechoslowakischen Bodenreformgesetzgebung. [Assignment of land according to the Czechoslovakian land reform law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6 (4) Apr. 1932: 257-280.—The first part of the article deals with the general principles of expropriation of land, i.e., with the provision of the constitution and the subsequent laws of 1919 and 1920, particularly with the question of compensation. The second part considers from the economic and legal aspects the assignment of expropriated land to applicants. Part 3 describes the various categories of applicants or assignments on the basis of elaborate statistical tables.—*Johannes Mattern.*

## GERMANY

17055. ARIS, REINHOLD. Krisis der Verfassung. [Crisis of the constitution.] *Neue Bl. f.d. Sozialismus.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 19-29.—The German constitution contains the germ for all forms of government—abolition of property as well as the monarchy as long as decided upon in a constitutional way. These are problems of great present importance.—*Ruth Berendsohn.*

17056. KREUZHAGE, H. Die gewerberechtliche Stellung der Ausländer nach deutschem Recht. [Position of foreigners in German industrial legislation.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 10 (4) Feb. 1, 1931: 578-600.—By Germany's industrial code foreigners have generally the same commercial rights as citizens. The right of deportation continues. The admission of foreign juristic persons is regulated by the laws of the German states, except in cases of reciprocity. Registered associations are admitted by the resolution of the Reichsrat. Foreign and domestic itinerant vendors are under the same regulations. Fairs and markets are open to foreigners and citizens alike. Foreign insurance companies soliciting by mail or operating as undisclosed principals of domestic agents are not interfered with. If they have their avowed agents and agencies, admission must be sought. This does not apply to transport and re-insur-

ance. Emigration agents may be excluded simply because they are foreigners. Foreign labor cannot be employed without permission of designated officials. The same press laws apply to foreigners and citizens alike.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

## ITALY

17057. CARENA, ANNIBALE. La costituzione italiana dopo l'art. 12 della Legge sul Gran Consiglio. [The Italian constitution. Article 12 of the law on the grand council.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 4 (2) Jun. 1931: 142-156.—If one is to judge the flexibility or rigidity of a constitution by the ease with which an amendment is passed, then the nature of the Italian constitution has not changed by the passage of the above law, but has remained flexible.—*L. Quagliata.*

17058. GENTILI, ERNESTO. L'esecuzione della sentenza della magistratura del lavoro sulle controversie collettive. [The execution of the decisions of the magistrate of labor in collective controversies.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 2 (2) Mar. 1931: 181-191.—This essay is a contribution to the solution of the problem of the juridical nature of the collective labor contract and of the sentence of the magistrate in this matter (court of appeal). The sentence concluding the controversy is directed upon the syndicates involved, in the complex personality they represent. The author demonstrates that the sentence can be condemnatory and discusses the contrary position of Carne-lutti, Guidi, Pergolesi. Still there is no ground for a confusion of collective and individual controversies. The sentence and the collective labor contract modify the juridical reciprocal situation of each individual of the syndicate, and thus the collective contract of labor is formulated not out of public but out of private personal rights.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

## U.S.S.R.

17059. PALIJENKO. Die neue Staatsverfassung der Rate-Ukraine. [The new constitution of the Ukraine.] *Osteuropa.* 5 (11-12) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 810-827.—The author describes the new constitution created by the 11th Ukrainian congress May 5, 1929. Fundamentally this document follows the constitution of 1919. The establishment of the USSR required certain organizational changes which are sanctioned therein.—*Samuel Kalish.*

## UNITED STATES

17060. ALBERTSWORTH, EDWIN F. Constitutionality of state registration of interstate aircraft. *J. Air Law.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-23.—The author's thesis is that the states are without power to compel registration of interstate aircraft or airmen. In connection with the contention that such a law constitutes a tax on personal property within the state the author shows that aircraft is far more analogous to water than to rail transportation. Decisions of the supreme court which uphold a tax levied on cars therefore furnish no satisfactory analogy. The power of the state to grant privileges with exaction of monetary returns for operating within the confines of the state is a second ground which the author discusses. The nature of air transport is such as to imply practically no user at all of the state's artificial highways. Since no privilege is conferred in this respect on such aircraft no privilege tax should be exacted. The ground that such statutes can be supported as based on the power of the state to protect its inhabitants under its police power perhaps furnishes the strongest argument for the registration statutes. If the



sums levied were only large enough to cover the actual cost of inspection and regulation such measures could be sustained under the police powers. However, federal regulation has already covered the subject matter to the necessary exclusion of the individual states.—*C. Zollman.*

17061. BAGWELL, JOHN C. The criminal jurisdiction of equity—purprestures and other public nuisances affecting health and safety. *Kentucky Law J.* 20 (2) Jan. 1932: 163-170.—A review of the history of equity's interference in cases of public nuisance shows the hesitancy with which such cases were taken over, both in England and the U. S. Today the jurisdiction of equity is well settled. Its basis in purpresture cases which amount to public nuisances is the protection of property rights, similar to cases of private nuisances. In other nuisance cases, which endanger health and safety, it is variously defined. The soundest basis rests in the doctrine of the state suing as *parens patriae*. This doctrine is as deeply entrenched in equity's past as is the principle that equity will protect the property rights of an individual. (See Entry: 4-11931.)—*Laverne Burchfield.*

17062. BROWN, RAY A. Arising out of and in the course of the employment in workmen's compensation laws. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 7 (1) Dec. 1931: 15-36; (2) Feb. 1932: 67-90.—Whatever the language of particular statutes, the right to compensation is construed as depending upon whether a workman's injury "arises out of and in the course" of his employment. Nice questions have arisen. Numerous examples are given. The multiplication of inharmonious decisions of such questions, affording "authority" for conflicting contentions, threatens in time to defeat the intention that statutory compensation should normally be collectable without litigation. The author thinks that in some, though not in all, of the cases which invite hair-splitting, the humane interest in providing relief to injured workmen should outweigh interests in technical precision in the construction of language or in disciplining employees.—*Walter Nelles.*

17063. BROWN, ROBERT C. Reduction of tax exemptions by reason of receipt of tax-exempt income. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (4) Feb. 1932: 534-554.—In this article the author presents a hypothetical case involving the exemption of income tax class from income taxation. He deduces that the court has not always interpreted fairly the provisions of the law—that a failure to dismiss tax-exempt securities from income tax totals burdened the unit issuing the securities. Similarly a man having a governmental salary that was tax exempt could not secure any exemption for other income which he would normally have secured if he had had another job. A new ruling by the court is therefore in order.—*F. E. Ballard.*

17064. C., R., Jr. Removal of causes in diversity of citizenship cases. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (6) Apr. 1932: 665-668.—Congress has prohibited removal of diversity of citizenship cases to the federal courts if one or more of the joint defendants are fellow-citizens of the plaintiff. The supreme court of North Carolina in a recent case (*Culp v. Nat. Life Ins. Co.*, 161 S.E. 917) held that where the facts lead to the conclusion that joinder of the non-resident defendant with its codefendants was with the purpose of depriving the non-resident defendant of his right of appeal the joinder was fraudulent. A better view would seem to be that if the plaintiff has a right to sue one or more of the resident defendants jointly with the non-resident defendant he cannot be guilty of fraud. This is true even if joined solely for the purpose of defeating removal. The law has given this right and it will not therefore declare its use or exercise a fraud.—*E. A. Holmes.*

17065. CHAMBERS, M. M. Students: Admissions and fees. *J. Higher Educ.* 3 (3) Mar. 1932: 133-138.—A

discussion of judicial decisions defining the right to attend state universities and colleges. Conflicting decisions with reference to the collection of fees, tuitions, and assessments form the major portion of the article, the balance of which is devoted to anti-fraternity actions.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

17066. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Planning and the constitution. *Survey.* 67 (11) Mar. 1, 1932: 616-617; 655-656.—Regulation of the railroads and interstate commerce by the federal government is sufficient precedent for national planning under the constitution. With regard to conflicting state laws, the U. S. Supreme Court has held that state laws may not interfere with the national interests. The Sherman Act is likewise not a constitutional deterrent, as it is a statute which may be repealed or modified by congress.—*M. Keller.*

17067. CROW, WILLIAM L. History of legislative control of wages in Wisconsin. *Marquette Law Rev.* 16 (3) Apr. 1933: 188-198.—Wisconsin has the flexible compulsory administrative type of wage control, operated by an industrial commission of three members, set up by the law of 1913. The commission has established by investigation some well defined principles; but has made its wage control specific in application to certain industries. No opposition came until 1924, after the decision in *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*, but the Wisconsin legislature passed the oppressive wage law for women. Thus under a different name the commission administers a minimum wage law whose constitutionality has not as yet been questioned in the courts.—*E. Cole.*

17068. D., M. M. Validity of tax increasing license fee according to number of stores under single proprietorship. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (1) Nov. 1931: 72-76.—With the *State Board of Tax Commissioners of Indiana v. Jackson* (51 Sup. Ct., 540) as a point of departure, this discussion criticizes taxation on the basis of size of buildings or gross sales, and maintains that the best classification basis is number of stores under one ownership.—*E. Cole.*

17069. DAVIS, ELIZABETH C. Police power: validity of oil and gas conservation statutes. *California Law Rev.* 19 (4) May 1931: 416-424.—The Lyons Act of California enacted to protect petroleum and gas provides that the state director of natural resources may secure injunction to prohibit "unreasonable waste of gas." The California Supreme Court upheld the law as not being too vague or uncertain. Similar decisions in other states are cited, as well as U. S. Supreme Court cases. Certainly lessening of daily production should not make void an exercise of the police power which is otherwise constitutional.—*E. Cole.*

17070. FINLEY, GORDON. The use of the injunction to prevent crime. *Kentucky Law J.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 66-74.—The equity courts do not enjoin crimes as such; the injunction is issued because of the well accepted province of equity to protect property rights or to prevent irreparable injury. Thus acts are enjoined which incidentally may be crimes. In the famous English case of *Gee v. Pritchard*, Lord Eldon ruled that an injunction would lie to prevent the publication of certain letters (the crime of libel), not because such publication was a crime, but because the plaintiff had a property right in the written letters. The supreme court of the U. S. has ruled that even in circumstances where the execution of the criminal law is prevented, through violence and the like, equity cannot enjoin the commission of the crime. (See Entry: 4-11931.)—*Leon Sachs.*

17071. FORDHAM, JEFF B. Equity—quieting title—constitutionality of statute removing requirement of actual possession by plaintiff. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38 (1) Dec. 1931: 53-58.

17072. FREED, ELI. Holding companies and the United States Supreme Court. *California Law Rev.* 19

(4) May 1931: 431-441.—Non-utility corporations by acquiring control of local public utilities, present a serious problem in regulation. *United Fuel Gas Co. v. Railroad Commission of Kentucky* (278 U. S. 300) and *Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. v. Public Service Commission* (262 U. S. 276) seem to point to the need for close scrutiny of transactions between affiliated companies by courts and commissions; but they show the almost insuperable difficulties of acquiring sufficient data by commissions to prove the real basis of the parent-subsidiary contract. Some progress seems to have been made when the supreme court declared that the fixing of reasonable rates could not be defeated by a device reducing the utility earnings because of an affiliated company's special privileges. *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Co.* (282 U. S. 133) considers relations between two subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. through their famous "license" contract; it would seem that the Court will now favor determination of the fairness of a return to a public utility from a prescribed rate "by its effect on the entire multicorporate system."—*E. Cole.*

17073. HAGLUND, CHARLES GUSTAV. Taxation of oil and gas interests. *Kentucky Law J.* 20(3) Mar. 1932: 224-275; (4) May 1932: 445-472.—Only a few states can be said to have scientific systems for the taxation of this important source of wealth. By the great weight of authority an ordinary oil and gas lease creates a severance between the mineral and surface estates and both the lessor and lessee are subject to an ordinary property tax upon their respective shares. Only Ohio and Oklahoma refuse to recognize the severance doctrine. The logical substitute for a property tax is a tax on the production of oil and gas, which tax should be in lieu of all other taxes on the mineral contents in the land. Oklahoma and Louisiana are notable examples of such a scientific tax program. The taxation of equipment, pipe lines, oil moving through them, in storage tanks, and in tank cars is also discussed.—*J. H. Marshall.*

17074. HARRIMAN, EDWARD A. The proposed tort jurisdiction of the court of claims. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12(2) Apr. 1932: 232-238.—The questions which arise from the court of claims 3 to 2 decision of Jan. 18, 1932, in *Pocono Pines Assembly Hotels Co. v. U. S.* are: shall Congress recognize any liability of the government for torts, and if so, to what extent? If such liability is recognized on principle, shall it be determined by judicial procedure or by legislative action? If a claimant is not permitted to obtain a judgment in tort (as is now allowed on contract cases) shall congress rely on the comptroller general or upon the court of claims to find the necessary facts? The judges regard any attempt by congress to interfere with the judgment of the court as unconstitutional and the comptroller-general holds that he is the court of last resort in questions related to obligations of the government to its creditors.—*E. Cole.*

17075. HOUGHTON, N. D. The legal status of Indian suffrage in the United States. *California Law Rev.* 19(5) Jul. 1931: 507-520.—*Porter v. Hall* (34 Ariz. 308) held in 1928 that Indians residing on reservations in Arizona were ineligible to vote. They are residents of the state, persons under guardianship in the meaning of the Arizona constitution, not subject to the laws of the state for any action or conduct on the reservation. The history of Indian citizenship through the Allotment Act of 1887, to the general act of 1924, and analysis of the status of Indians as "wards of the national government," bring us to the conclusion that the conferring of citizenship does not in any way affect the guardianship of the U. S. over Indians still in tribal "affiliation." Most of the states deny the right of suffrage to persons under guardianship; Arizona has literally construed the word, used in a particular sense by the federal government. This disfranchisement of citi-

zen Indians as a class is open to question. State constitutional provisions for selection of desirable Indian voters are proposed.—*E. Cole.*

17076. HOWARD, PENDLETON. The supreme court and state action challenged under the Fourteenth Amendment, 1930-1931. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(4) Feb. 1932: 483-521.—In a series of cases the court by reversing its previous decisions practically wiped out all possibility of double taxation of inheritances by the states. In cases involving discriminatory taxation of corporations, however, the court permitted the state laws to stand in those cases where it held the taxation to have been reasonable (Indiana chain store tax case), but where the facts clearly indicated arbitrary state action had been indulged in the acts were declared unconstitutional. In contrast to its holding state regulation of insurance commissions a reasonable interference with liberty of contract are found two cases in which freedom of speech and of the press are definitely asserted to be included in the scope of the 14th amendment. Facts and the mode of their presentation to the court in each case probably played a controlling part in the ultimate decision of the case even superseding at times the social and economic philosophy of the judges.—*F. E. Ballard.*

17077. JACOBSON, J. MARK. The Wisconsin unemployment compensation. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(3) Mar. 1932: 420-449.—The Wisconsin act of 1931 undertakes to make the maintenance of idle men analogous to the maintenance of idle machinery. It provides that if, by June 1, 1933, the employers of not fewer than 175,000 employees have not established systems of unemployment compensation approved by the state industrial commission, a compulsory system shall go into effect. Under this system each employer's payments, apportioned to the amount of unemployment in his establishment, are to be administered by the state as a separate fund for his eligible ex-employees. The act is complicated. It confers flexible powers. It also bristles with definite limitations. Its constitutionality will depend upon the social philosophy of the majority of the court which passes upon it.—*Walter Nelles.*

17078. KENNERLY, W. T. Federal employers' liability act. *Tennessee Law Rev.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 93-105.

17079. LOVE, JOHN. Contempt of court—public comment on pending case. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 6(3) Apr. 1931: 166-168.—The degree to which statutes (California and Wisconsin) may limit the court's power to punish for contempt seems not to be clearly stated. If by construction they should interfere with the effective administration of justice they would doubtless be unconstitutional.—*E. Cole.*

17080. LOWNDES, CHARLES L. B. The passing of situs—jurisdiction to tax shares of corporate stock. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(5) Mar. 1932: 777-792.—The decision in *First National Bank of Boston v. Maine* (52 Sup. Ct. 174 (1932)), involving the 14th amendment, to prevent multiple inheritance taxation makes clear the court's recent change in regard to situs. It does little more, however, than add judicial sanction to the division of spoils worked out by states in their reciprocal exemption legislation. It does not clear up the question of debts with a business situs, or of seats on the stock exchange, or of income. The court is apparently attempting to stem the rising tide of taxation; and while encouraging social legislation, is seeking to hold the purse strings which make such legislation feasible.—*E. Cole.*

17081. MARTIN, VILLARD. Concerning mergers and sales of entire corporate assets. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(1) Nov. 1931: 37-49.—A discussion of expediency of mergers and fairness of terms and conditions of sale, with particular reference to *Wick v. the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.*, involving the proposed Bethlehem-



Youngstown merger, which was later abandoned.—*E. Cole*.

17082. NORRIS, GEORGE W. Injunctions in labor disputes. *Marquette Law Rev.* 16(3) Apr. 1932: 157-167.—Analysis of the new Norris Anti-injunction Act.

17083. SNYDER, HENRY P. Immunity of state agency from federal taxation—confused state of the decisions. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38(1) Dec. 1931: 59-64.

17084. STEUTZER, HERMAN, Jr. Revenue laws: extension of collection districts to the twelve mile limit. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17(2) Feb. 1932: 295-300.—In the case of *The Metmazel* (49 F. (2d) 368) the U. S. circuit court of appeals for the 4th circuit interpreted the federal statutes requiring ships arriving in a collection district from a foreign port to report to the collector as extending the collection district to the twelve-mile limit, so that a foreign ship laden with intoxicants could be forfeited for such failure to report. This interpretation was not intended by congress in view of the history of the statute and may lead to international complications.—*Albert Langeluttig*.

17085. THOMPSON, WM. CUTLER. The exemption for federal tax purposes, of attorneys' fees from states and political subdivisions of states. *Temple Law Quart.* 6(2) Feb. 1932: 166-187.—Statutes and treasury regulations provide that the income received by state "officers" and "employees" shall be exempt from federal taxation. The question arises whether the fees received by attorneys for services rendered a state or a subdivision thereof may be taxed. As a rule it is difficult to classify such attorneys as "officers" of the state. Whether or not they may be classified as "employees" is a problem dependent upon varying factors. The courts attach importance to three criteria: (1) the continuity of the relationship; (2) the degree of actual or potential control retained by the alleged employer; and (3) the exclusiveness of the relationship. As a rule, if the employment is for a single transaction or a series of more or less disconnected undertakings, the taxation exemption is denied. Where, however, the employment is continuous, with fixed salary and fairly routine duties, particularly where a material part of the attorney's time is devoted to his official duties, and there is actual or potential control by the state or its subdivision, there is a conflict of authorities awaiting a final settlement by the supreme court.—*Leon Sachs*.

17086. UNSIGNED. Application of the unit rule to affiliated corporations. *Columbia Law Rev.* 22(3) Mar. 1932: 513-520.—In order to avoid constitutional difficulties states have invoked the unit rule to allocate to themselves as a tax base a due proportion of the going value of enterprises engaged in interstate business. But if the application of this rule may be prevented by showing that property outside the taxing state is owned by a separate, although affiliated corporate entity, such state taxation will be largely frustrated. The latest judicial victory of the legislature wherein a contract between parent and subsidiary was found to be a fraud on the tax law may prove a boomerang if the burden is thereby placed upon the state to prove that contracts between affiliated companies are unfair and the separate entities mere bookkeeping devices. The state cannot successfully carry this burden where corporations have complied with the proper bookkeeping forms. The constitution should not forbid what is most common in taxing statutes—shifting the burden of proof to the taxpayer. Minor hardships should not be permitted to defeat a rule calculated to prevent the shifting of assets and income among affiliates to minimize state taxation.—*J. H. Marshall*.

17087. UNSIGNED. Declaratory relief in western interstate water disputes. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(4) Feb. 1932: 717-723.—The supreme court holding that federal courts will assume no jurisdiction in a case brought

under a state declaratory judgment statute (*Liberty Warehouse Co. v. Grannis*, 273 U. S. 70; *Willing v. Chicago Auditorium Assn.* 277 U. S. 274), need not be essentially in contradiction to the court's assumption of power to give declaratory relief in certain instances, itself. Yet in the interstate disputes there is an unwillingness to pass on validity of legislative experiments without experience of administration.—*E. Cole*.

17088. UNSIGNED. The imitation of advertising. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(3) Jan. 1932: 542-548.—Plagiarism in modern advertising is undoubtedly extensive, but while the courts have frequently censured the practice, they have given the victims very little relief. Legal machinery which might be used to prevent the appropriation of advertising in the absence of deception is not readily discoverable. Copyright law affords no exclusive right to any particular method of advertising. Advertisers feel that slogans might well be protected, but with this possible qualification there would seem to be no pressing demand to nullify the constitutional and statutory restrictions found in the copyright law.—*Ralph D. Casey*.

17089. UNSIGNED. Previous restraints upon freedom of speech. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(7) Nov. 1931: 1148-1155.—Resurgence of 18th century doctrine of free speech is indicated by supreme court decision in *Near v. Minnesota*, popularly known as the Minnesota Gag Law case. The case recognized that the statute, which has induced much public discussion of newspaper censorship, is, in part, a previous restraint upon publication and therefore an infringement of the liberty of the press implicitly protected by the 14th amendment.—*Ralph D. Casey*.

17090. UNSIGNED. Statutory extension of injunctive law enforcement. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(6) Apr. 1932: 1096-1102.—Many of the statutes using the injunction as a means of law enforcement find a basic analogy in the common law right of the state to abate public nuisances, but the original concept of nuisance has been enlarged in health measures and zoning provisions. Statutes resorting to injunction for payment of taxes, or prevention of operation in unsound financial condition are used widely in Massachusetts and New York. These would suggest a revision of the traditional equity doctrine; but limits of equity methods must be determined by efficiency of law enforcement and popular approval of the injunction.—*E. Cole*.

17091. UNSIGNED. The supreme court's apparent abandonment of a definite concept of taxable income. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(6) Apr. 1932: 1072-1077.—In 1920, the supreme court, in the case of *Eisner v. Macomber*, decided that the word "income" in the 16th amendment meant only an actual return on a cash or property basis. This concept has apparently been abandoned by several subsequent decisions. These latter cases, and also legislation by congress, have included within the concept of income any accrued gain as well as an actual cash or property gain. Even "negative income" (a profit resulting from the discharge of an obligation by an outlay less than the amount of the obligation) has been construed to be a taxable gain. The major issue—the stage at which gains should be taxed—is governed by considerations of convenience and must be resolved by the taxing authorities in the light of administrative experience.—*Leon Sachs*.

17092. UNSIGNED. Tax anticipation as a device for the evasion of constitutional restrictions on municipal indebtedness. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(4) Feb. 1932: 704-710.—The need to check municipal borrowing led to constitutional restrictions. Expansion of municipal services led to search for means for circumventing the "pay-as-you-go" policy underlying these provisions. The most important of these has become that of anticipating taxes by warrants. The judicial decisions giving legal sanction to this device as not in conflict with

constitutional limitations, and defining the limits within which the method is valid, are briefly discussed. Really effective curtailment of municipal extravagance can best be achieved by direct restrictions on municipal taxing powers.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

**17093. UNSIGNED.** Unlawful expenditures and the income tax. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(8) Dec. 1931: 1344-1348.—In *United States v. Sullivan*, (274 U. S. 259, (1927)) the taxation of unlawful income was authorized. The question as to whether "ordinary and necessary" expenses incurred in earning such income should be deducted was not covered. In other cases, however, the courts have held that gambling losses may be deducted, but not from net income if the losses exceed the gains. Moreover, expenses incurred as the result of penal prosecutions may not be deducted. But expenses incurred in defense of disbarment proceedings, malpractice suits, and miscellaneous tort actions have been allowed as deductions. No cases have arisen on the question of expenditures that are intrinsically licit but further the execution of criminal enterprise. To hold that such expenses are not deductible would be consistent with the decisions noted above and would have a deterrent effect on criminal enterprises.—*E. A. Helms.*

**17094. W., J. F.** Power of state to condemn land for purpose of the United States. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(1) Nov. 1931: 90-94.—In surveying the cases culminating in *Rudacille v. State Commission on Conservation and Development* (156 S. E. 829, (1931)) the conclusion appears to be that the state may not exercise its power of eminent domain for the use and benefit of the U. S.,

exclusively, (e.g. land taken for customs house or post office), but the state may condemn land and transfer it to the federal government, if the benefit is shared by the state, or is primarily for the state.—*E. Cole.*

**17095. YANKWICH, LÉON.** The use and abuse of contempt commitments. *U. S. Law Rev.* 65(9) Sep. 1931: 481-495.—A criticism of the California supreme court's decision on the unconstitutionality of a law regulating contempt. (80 Cal. Dec. 363).—*E. Cole.*

**17096. Z., M.** Constitutional validity of statute establishing proof of reputation as prima facie evidence of commission of crime. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(4) Feb. 1932: 600-609.—Statutes creating such presumptions have generally been held to violate constitutional provisions guaranteeing trial by jury, when construed to deprive the jury of power to determine for itself the effect it would give to such proof of reputation. The statute may, however, be construed as merely permitting the introduction of such evidence, leaving to the jury the question of its effect. There would seem to be no constitutional obstacle to such a provision so construed. However, such legislation imparts to evidence a certain weight and limits court's power to set aside a verdict. Viewed from this angle, it must meet the requirement, derived by judicial construction of the due process clause, that there be a rational connection between the fact proved and the inference permitted to be drawn therefrom. Such rational connection seems to be lacking in this instance. The provision is, therefore, likely to be declared invalid as in conflict with the requirements of the due process clause.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

#### CHINA

**17097. FAIRLIE, JOHN A.** Constitutional developments in China. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 1016-1022.—The National People's Convention (May 5-19, 1931) held at Nanking University passed resolutions declaring party policy on education, industrial reconstruction, agriculture, a national economic council, the salt tax, unemployment, and other matters. The provisional constitution which it adopted has 8 parts: (1) definition of territory and declaration of sovereignty; (2) rights and duties of individuals; (3) political tutelage, the system being a period of training under the National Congress; (4 and 5) people's livelihood and education; (6) division of powers between central and local governments; (7) organization of the government (with 19 articles); (8) method of putting the constitution into effect. One outstanding fact is the control over all agencies by the Kuomintang party.—*E. Cole.*

**17098. UNSIGNED.** Fourth Kuomintang plenary session opens at Nanking. *China Weekly Rev.* 59(4) Dec. 26, 1931: 106-108; 124.—Dec. 22, 1931, the central executive committee met and accepted the wholesale resignation of the ministers. Chiang Kai-shek left Nanking for Ningpo and his home. A foreign affairs commission of 14 was elected to act in lieu of a foreign minister. All cabinet appointments were left to the standing committee of the central executive committee. The government is to be remodeled on the basis of the British cabinet system, with the president of the executive yuan as premier. Judicial independence is to be assured and government machinery simplified. A national defense commission will plan for adequate defense.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

**17099. UNSIGNED.** The new government at Nanking—Southerner at the head. *China Weekly Rev.* 59(5) Jan. 2, 1932: 137-138.—Lists names and posts held and cites important amendments to the organic law defining powers of the yuans.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

### COLOMBIA

**17100. UNSIGNED.** National economic council in Colombia. *Indus. & Labour Infor.* (9) Jun. 1, 1931: pp. 318.—The Colombian parliament recently adopted an act (No. 23 of 1931) providing for the establishment of a national economic council to assist and guide the government in all matters relating to industry and trade.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

### EGYPT

**17101. HANSSON, MICHAEL.** De blandede domstoler i Egypten og kapitulasjonene. [The mixed courts in Egypt and the capitulations.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap.* 45(3) 1932: 235-271.—Three branches of the mixed courts are located in Cairo, Mansura, Alexandria. Some 70 judges serve them. Of these 17 are placed in the appeal court, and 6 of them are Egyptians. The other 53 serve in the lower courts, and 23 of these are Egyptians. The mixed courts in Egypt are the largest international institute of justice ever devised. In adjudication they have legislative, judicial, and administrative powers. The minor judges begin with a salary of 1400 Egyptian pounds, which salary increases with the importance of the office held and the time served, until the maximum of 2200 is reached. A pensioning system has been devised for retiring judges. The procedure followed is based largely on French law. However, there is no slavish copying of the French regulations. All countries concerned have benefited by the system.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

### GERMANY

**17102. BERGSTRÄSSER, LUDWIG.** Die Entwicklung der Weimarer Verfassung. [The evolution of the Weimar constitution.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 29(6) Mar. 1932: 428-431.—The constitution of Weimar enlarged the competence of the federal government. A further development is represented in the federal taxation order of 1919, which leaves to the government the administration of all federal taxes. The national employ-



ment bureau, created in 1927, takes from the states another sphere of competence and the growth of the power of the president has a similar effect. Finally, proportional representation splits the diet into many parties.—*Igon Treulich.*

### ITALY

17103. LEIBHOLZ, GERHARD. Der Abschluss und die Transformation von Staatsverträgen in Italien. [The conclusion and the modification of Italian treaties.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht.* 16 (3) 1932: 353-376.—Under the influence of German international law doctrine, particularly Triepel, the view prevails in Italian doctrine that municipal and international law occupy two distinct realms. Under Art. 5 of the Italian statutes of 1848 the chief of state, the executive power, promulgates binding international treaties. As regards municipal law significance, the executive has an unlimited authority to conclude binding international treaties subject to modification by the legislature. The municipal significance of Art. 5 may occur only by its broad arbitrary interpretation leading forcibly to an international position by which the parliamentary right of consent actually involves a corresponding limitation of competency of the right of representation of the executive, similar to corresponding limitations in other lands in which the legislatures participate in foreign affairs. One of the hitherto unsettled questions is the totally different question as to how an internationally effective treaty must be modified by the concurrence of the legislature as respects Art. 5 in order to be effective under municipal law. It is therefore incorrect to rest the ultimate necessity of legislative action on Art. 5 of the law, which, as indicated, is merely applicable to the international position of specified groups of treaties. Today, merely the simple return of the diplomatic text is customary, for the most part without any express mention of the king's signature.—*H. S. Le Roy.*

### NEAR EAST

17104. BENTWICH, NORMAN. The legislation of Palestine for 1930. *Égypte Contemporaine.* (131) Dec. 1931: 848-854.

17105. DAVIDSON, NIGEL. Iraq: the new state. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19 (2) Apr. 1932: 212-233.—The achievement of full independence for Iraq depends upon the discharge of the British mandate and the new treaty with Great Britain. The repudiation of the Treaty of Sevres made the British provisional government in Iraq merely *de facto* instead of *de jure*, notwithstanding which fact progress towards independence was made. The new treaty providing for special privileges for Britain in Iraq and Britain's support of Iraq's application for membership in the League of Nations, is a declaration that Britain has fulfilled the terms of her mandate to the satisfaction of the League. The constituent assembly is truly representative and the constitution is a liberal instrument free from British interference. It is felt that Iraq can stand by herself and that the rights of the various ethnic minorities will be properly protected where possible; any apprehension may be remedied by preserving the minorities as semi-autonomous, or submerging all in a common citizenship. The formation of a Kurdish state seems improbable at present.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

### RUMANIA

17106. FILITTI, I. C., and VRABIESCO, G. Le conseil législatif de Roumanie. Examen critique de la loi du 26 février 1925. [The legislative council in Rumania. A critical examination of the law of Feb. 26, 1925.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 481-499.—The present legislative council has its origin in a series of

institutions and proposed schemes dating from the general council of 1849. These are described. The council must be consulted on all laws except those having to do with budgetary credits. It may not discuss the political advisability of a proposed law. All bills must be considered within a specified length of time. The council must also revise and unify the codes; elaborate and clarify general administrative regulations; prepare careful studies upon which to base the bills to be presented through the government; and point out to the king and his government the effects of repeal or amendment of existing laws. Presidents of the three sections of the council are appointed by the minister of justice. The *permanent councillors*, the *referendaires titulaires*, and the *referendaires stagiaires* must have high qualifications and are equal in rank to the members of the court of cassation. Thus a highly expert "career" hierarchy is formed. The role of the legislative council in a democratic regime is directly in accord with education in a democracy.—*E. Cole.*

### SIAM

17107. CLAUZEL, GHISLAIN. Impressions de Siam. [Impressions of Siam.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 199-223.—Siam gives one the impression of serenity and peace. Bangkok, the chief city and the principal port of foreign commerce, is in the midst of modernization. The security and prosperity of the Asiatic empire of France depend in part upon friendly relations with Siam. In area it almost equals France. Between northern mountains and southern jungles is a valuable agricultural plain. Much of the land is irrigated and rice is the chief product. Siam is faced with a problem of Chinese immigration. Advance to a position of international importance has been comparatively recent. The present ruler, Prajadhipok, has sought to develop the arts of consultation and debate, by creating a supreme council and a legislative council, so that future transitions in government may be made without difficulty. During the last generation, Siam has made more rapid progress than any other Asiatic country. Various financial problems have confronted the government within recent years. Since the abolition of extraterritorial control of customs it has been possible to secure additional income from a light import duty. The Currency Act of 1928 did much to ease the financial situation. Siam has gained complete political freedom, economic independence, a high credit rating in the markets of the world, jurisdiction over foreigners within her borders, and a position of equality among the nations.—*Frederic Heimberger.*

### UNITED STATES

17108. BROWN, EVERETT S. The time of meetings of congress. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 955-960.—Up to 1821, there were frequent acts of congress changing its date of meeting and frequently the session continued through the constitutional date for convening. In 1867 congress set the dates for succeeding sessions, but in recent years the president is permitted to call special sessions at his will. The change is probably due to party leadership of the president. The Norris proposal seems to obscure the real power of congress over its meetings under present constitutional provisions.—*E. Cole.*

17109. MACMAHON, ARTHUR W. Third session of the seventy-first congress, December 1, 1930 to March 4, 1931. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 932-955.—A review of the appropriations, the vetoes, the appointments, and the enactments of this congress. The relief bills are listed.—*E. Cole.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT UNITED STATES

17110. WAGER, PAUL W. State centralization in North Carolina. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 996-1003.—The legislature of 1931 provided for a local government finance commission to replace the county government advisory commission and to provide extreme centralization of fiscal control. Pursuant to the act of 1927, several counties have adopted the county manager plan; but in no case are the appointees adequately trained or given ample powers. An act of 1931 increased the gasoline tax to six cents and provided that July 1, 1932, the state should take over and maintain all roads. All local road districts and boards were dissolved. At the same time, the expense of convicts was taken over by the state. A minimum school term is provided, with additional revenue from income, franchise, and business taxes.—*E. Cole.*

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AUSTRIA

17111. BRAUN, ALEXANDER and SCHIFF, WALTER. Kommunale Verwaltungsreform. [Communal administrative reform.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(8) Apr. 15, 1931: 2-34.

17112. MAYO, MORROW. Vienna's experience as a socialist city. *Current Hist.* 33(5) Feb. 1931: 667-672.—Vienna, with a population of 1,860,000, is the largest city in the world under socialist rule. It is at once a municipality, a province, and a federal political district, with a governing body functioning in these three capacities. The socialist program embraces municipal ownership and management of public utilities, municipal housing, competition with and penetration into private business, penalization of private property, graduated taxation on the basis of wealth. The socialist government assumed control of an almost bankrupt city and has financed its projects by means of taxation on luxuries. The welfare tax is the backbone of the budget. In 1928 Vienna revenue amounted to \$23.33 per head; taxes in 1913 were \$21.25.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17113. STÖGER, JOSEF; GERZER, O.; JANSCHOVICH, A.; OBERHUBER, EGON. Kommunale Verwaltungsreform: Tagung in Linz. [Municipal administrative reform.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(15) Aug. 1, 1931: 4-22.—An account of the meeting of the Union of Cities at Linz. Projects of municipal reform were discussed. The delegates had an opportunity to inspect the various departments of the city.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

## GERMANY

17114. BENECKE, OTTO. Die neue Berliner Verfassung. [The new city ordinance of Berlin.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(11) Jun. 1, 1931: 4-10.—The consolidation of Greater Berlin took place in 1920 and is composed of 8 cities, 59 villages, and 27 rural districts with a population of over 4,000,000 people divided into 20 administrative districts. By the ordinance of Mar. 31, 1931, the government is composed of a communal commission, the magistrat, and the chief burghermeister. The city council retained the old membership of 225 councillors. The communal commission is composed of 45 members elected from the members of the city council by proportional representation. The chief burghermeister is the presiding official of the commission. The magistrat is composed of the chief burghermeister, the two burghermasters, nine additional paid officials, and six honorary members. The members of the magistrat are elected from the members of the city council. The chief burghermeister has a right to attend the meet-

ing of the magistrat and has a vote, as well as a deciding vote in case of a tie. The chief members of the magistrat are all paid officials who are elected for 12 years. To unify the administration the chief burghermeister holds regular conferences with the magistrat and the district burghermasters. The appointment of chief burghermeister and the burghermasters must be confirmed by the state ministry. Members of the city council and the district councils are confirmed by the supervisory authorities.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

17115. WENTZCKE, PAUL. Aufgaben der Stadtarchive in Gegenwart und Zukunft. [Present and future problems of municipal archives.] *Minerva Z.* 8(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 42-44.—A statement by the director of the Düsseldorf city archives, based on a recent exposition of the problem by Pius Dirr who holds the same office in Munich. These archives must take their place as centers of information about all phases of local municipal activities, gathering newspaper clippings, moving picture films, and everything to show and record current municipal activities.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

## HUNGARY

17116. HOROVITZ, EUGEN. Die neue Verfassung von Budapest. [The new city ordinance of Budapest.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(10) May 15, 1931: 8-12.—Budapest is an independent municipality headed by a chief burghermeister, elected by the municipal council for a period of six years from three candidates proposed by the minister of the interior. He may be dismissed at the initiative of the head of the state through the minister of the interior. The city administration is composed of the municipal commission, the municipal council, the burghermeister, the administrative commission, and the orphan's administration. The municipal commission is composed of 220 members, 150 elected by the voters, 18 elected by the commission from various industrial and professional groups, and 32 elected for life from outstanding citizens of the city. In addition, certain outstanding officials are also members. The municipal council is composed of 26 members, 20 elected by members of the municipal commission out of their own members and 6 appointed by the chief burghermeister. The burghermeister and the deputy burghermeister are also members. Qualifications for voting are listed.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

## UNITED STATES

17117. BARTHOLOMEW, HARLAND. Is city planning effectively controlling city growth in the United States? *Papers & Discussions 23rd Natl. Conf. City Planning, Rochester, N. Y., Jun. 22-24, 1931.* 1931: 1-23.—Sound planning requires: good plans, proper legislation, competent administration, public understanding, financial surveys, and work programs. Many plans have been made to take care of peculiar and special conditions rather than to consider limit of growth or probable income. Others have dealt with the two extremities, the business districts and the suburbs, and have made no provision for the intermediate areas. In regard to competent administration small or medium-sized cities are best off. Many examples could be cited of poor surveys and lack of work programs. Los Angeles is a striking example of the lack of coordination between city planning and public finance. On the other hand, St. Louis and Kenosha have been highly successful in carrying out phases of city planning. The smaller cities offer most hope for city planning and it is in these that the hope for America lies.—*Frank E. Williams.*



## RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

### UNITED STATES

17118. BRADSHAW, WILLIAM R. County managerial tendencies in Missouri. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 1008-1013.—The elective county clerk and the appointive highway engineer perform many of the functions which would devolve upon the county manager. Perhaps an extension of one of these offices would prepare the way for acceptance of a manager.—*E. Cole.*

17119. MURPHY, WALLACE C. County manager-ship proposed in Texas. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 1013-1015.—The constitutional amendment proposed in the 1931 legislature to permit counties to adopt the manager plan failed in the senate; but such a proposal will probably be acceptable to the next legislature and to the people in the referendum.—*E. Cole.*

17120. NEWSOM, N. WILLIAM. The legal status of the county superintendent. *U. S. Office Educ. Bull.* #7. 1932: pp. 41.—A study of the legal status of the county superintendent involves three problems: (1) To show the early development of the office; (2) to ascertain trends in its legal prescriptions in the different states over a period of years; and (3) to set up bases for the evaluation of the present legal status of the county superintendent. Three different periods during the past 50 years, namely 1880, 1905, and 1930, are selected for this study.—*C. M. Kneier.*

17121. SEGOE, L. County planning. *Papers & Discussions 23rd Natl. Conf. City Planning, Rochester, N.Y., Jun. 22-24, 1931.* 1931:108-117.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

## DEPENDENCIES

### GENERAL

17122. GINORI CONTI, PIERO, et al. Il primo congresso di studi coloniali. [The first congress for colonial studies.] *Oltremare.* 5 (5) May 1931: 171-194.—A summary of the work of the congress which was held in Florence in April, 1931.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

### FRANCE

17123. CASENAVE, M. MAURICE. French Indo-China. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19 (2) Apr. 1932: 269-283.—The geography, history, and colonial administration of this important eastern region are closely related to its rapid economic development since the conquest of Cochin China in 1860.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17124. CUCINOTTA, ERNESTO. Studi francesi nelle scienze giuridiche coloniali. [French studies in colonial jurisprudence.] *Oltremare.* 5 (8) Aug. 1931: 331-334.—In spite of the tremendous amount of material published on colonial jurisprudence in France, there are still *lacunae* to be filled and comprehensive synthetic treatises to be written. Cucinotta describes and criticizes some of these *lacunae*.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

17125. BILAIKIN, GEORGE. Malaya at the crossroads. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (792) Dec. 1931: 749-756.—Malaya is divided into crown colonies, as the Straits Settlements, and protectorates, as the four Federated Malay States and the six unfederated Malay States. Essentially their problems are the same, although they have not yet pursued common policies. The most striking fact is the entrance in ten years of a million and a third Chinese—while the total population is only four millions. Definite steps must be taken in view of the Chinese demand for self-government and their monopoly of the native educational system. If the

country is to be kept for the Malays it can only be done by centralized or federalized control.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17126. CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA. The coming federal legislature and allotment of seats therein. *Modern Rev.* 51 (3) Mar. 1932: 243-250.—What the London government is now planning to do is to concede responsibility at the center, if and when the central government and central legislature are constituted on an all-India federal basis. Furthermore, this responsibility will be subject to many reservations and safeguards such as finance, defense, foreign affairs, foreign vested interests. Again, in the proposed federal legislature, the princes, who have all along been the willing tools of the British, will be given such a large representation that the British government in India will actually be much stronger than it is today.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

17127. COLVIN, ELLIOT. India—the longer view. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (658) Dec. 1931: 663-670.—Britain can afford to take a long view and hold the reins till such time as a united India under her guidance will be ready for self-government.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17128. CRADDOCK, REGINALD. Changing India? *United Empire.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 141-152.—The growing disorder of the post-war period was stimulated by the government's failure to enforce law and order in a futile attempt to conciliate the Congress party. Conciliation was interpreted as fear and led to increased violence, the régime of Lord Irwin forming the climax. The maintenance of law and order in the provinces should remain a reserved subject, and Indian control over the central executive should be deferred.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

17129. CRADDOCK, REGINALD. Indian reforms and Asia. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17 (4) Oct. 1930: 385-395.—The stability of an Oriental country, as has been proven by China's experience, depends upon reasonable compactness and homogeneity, and control by a dictator or sovereign. England should stand strongly by the Simon Commission's proposals.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17130. NICHOLSON, REGINALD. The riots in Cyprus. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (658) Dec. 1931: 685-693.—The riots were the work of a few Greek Cypriotes whose leaders have even been in the legislative council; it is not a product of a national awakening. One-fifth of the population is Moslem—and in the very liberal constitution there is an elected unofficial majority. But in practice the three Moslems voting with the official six members equal the nine elected Greek members and due to the governor's casting vote can carry the day. The economic side is evident, for the Greek members are chiefly lawyers, money lenders, and landowners in control of the impoverished peasantry. A change of the constitution is needed to secure real representation of the people by government nomination.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17131. OLIVIER, LORD. Settled policy in East Africa. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (792) Dec. 1931: 694-701.—The final recognition of the policy of trusteeship has been made by a joint select committee of both houses. The one criticism to be made of this report is on a secondary matter, the continuance of the official majority in the council which Olivier suggests might be discontinued and the governor's veto openly invoked.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17132. O'ROURKE, VERNON A. The sovereignty of the native Indian states. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 1022-1028.—The principal theories concerning the relation of the native states to the British Empire are: (1) the sovereignty of the crown, held by crown officials and Indian Nationalists; (2) divided sovereignty; (3) the retention by the Indian princes of a "residuary" sovereignty. If their situation is studied closely, the conclusion must be that the Indian states are legally sovereign (in the Austinian sense), bound

only by treaty to a common central agency, with power to terminate all ties with this functionary. Therefore, the Indian states can impose conditions upon British India before consenting to federal union, not as a favor of the crown, but by legal right.—*E. Cole.*

**17133. UNSIGNED. India and the Round Table Conference.** *Round Table.* (85) Dec. 1931: 100-117.—Indian political forces, reactions there to the Round Table proceedings, and events in India, Aug.-Oct. 1931.—*H. D. Jordan.*

## ITALY

**17134. COMBA, MARIO.** La figura del governatore delle colonie italiane. [The office of governor in the Italian colonies.] *Oltremare.* 5 (5) May 1931: 203-210.—An historical and juridical analysis of the office of governor in Italy's colonies. The relations of the governor to the home government, as well as his functions within the colony, are analyzed. Special attention is given to the distinctions which exist between the duties and powers of the governors in the different colonies. Those farther from the mother country enjoy in some cases greater discretionary powers.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**17135. CUCINOTTA, ERNESTO.** Gli studi giuridici coloniali in Italia. [The study of colonial jurisprudence in Italy.] *Oltremare.* 5 (5) May 1931: 197-203.—The first period, 1885 to 1911, saw very little first-rate work in Italy on colonial jurisprudence. Chiefly to be noted are Catellai and Mondaini. The second period, 1911 to 1923, witnessed a greater number of works, especially on Libya. Since 1923 the real development of Italian juridical studies has taken place, a development handicapped by scant academic recognition. The first *libera docenza* in colonial legislation was established in 1910. Until recently those who have contributed most to colonial juridical studies in Italy have been the professors of international law. A critical description is given of the most important works on Italian colonial jurisprudence published through 1930.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**17136. GIACCARDI, ALBERTO.** Corporativismo e colonie. [The corporative system and the colonies.] *Vita Ital.* 20 (228) Mar. 1932: 315-330.—The author examines the possibilities of applying corporative Fascist principles to the Italian colonies. This is possible in Libya, making due allowances for the special conditions prevailing in that colony.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**17137. NIGRA, ARTURO.** La nostra capacità assimilatrice nelle colonie. [Our assimilating capacity in the colonies.] *Oltremare.* 5 (9) Sep. 1931: 353-356.—The law must be enforced, but with impartiality. Nothing destroys native confidence more quickly than a suspicion that justice is not impartial. An example of what can be done in the way of collaboration with the natives is to be found in Italy's native troops, whose fidelity and discipline are the envy of the world. Examples of this fidelity are narrated.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

## JAPAN

**17138. EDDY, SHERWOOD.** Japan's policy in Korea. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (11) Nov. 1930: 454-458.

**17139. HENEMAN, HARLOW J.** The administration of Japan's Pacific mandate. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 1029-1044.—Administration is placed under the director of the South Seas bureau, which is responsible to the prime minister through the overseas affairs department. The contributions of the natives to support the government are not burdensome. The number of Japanese officials is out of proportion to the population of the islands. The average annual expenditure has been about 4,000,000 yen, which includes mining projects, communications, and industrial experiments. Although Japan's thorough program has received favorable comment, the native population is decreasing. The

wisdom of "civilizing" these peoples as provided in article 22 of the Covenant of the League, is questioned.—*E. Cole.*

## NETHERLANDS

**17140. D'AGOSTINO ORSINI, P.** La propaganda coloniale in Olanda. [Colonial propaganda in Holland.] *Oltremare.* 5 (4) Apr. 1931: 131-133.—Describes the agencies for making the Dutch colony-conscious, beginning with the Royal Colonial Institute at Amsterdam. The other agencies are discussed under the following heads: exhibitions (museums, films, etc.), news and information, instruction, the colonial press, and experimentation.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**17141. BLUMBERGER, J. TH. P.** Uitheemsch vereenigingsrecht en inheemsch vereenigingswezen op staatkundig gebied in Nederlandsch-Indië. [Foreign law concerning unions and native political unions in Netherlands India.] *Verslag Vergadering Indisch Genootschap.* Mar. 1932: 213-239.—In the last 15 years native political unions have developed rapidly in Netherlands India. No government authorization is required for establishing a union, but it is incorporated through approval of its statutes by the government. This approval can be withdrawn in behalf of public order. This regulation has drawbacks for native unions. A commission was appointed in 1929 to inquire whether a special regulation for the incorporation of native unions might be necessary. The Netherlands Indian government has to leave unimpaired the right of free assemblage, etc., but on the other hand it has to guard against political excesses. The reorganization of such unions in a colonial country gives rise to special difficulties.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**17142. NOLTING, H. W.** De beteekenis der parlementaire onschendbaarheid in grondwet en indische staatsregeling. [The significance of parliamentary immunity in the constitution and the East Indian Government Act.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16 (2) Apr. 1932: 117-133.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

**17143. UNSIGNED.** De regentschapsraden in West-Java. [The regency councils in West Java.] *Locale Belangen.* 19 (4) Feb. 16, 1932: 53-55; (5) Mar. 1, 1932: 78-81; (6) Mar. 16, 1932: 103-106; (7) Apr. 1, 1932: 123-124.—A survey of the organization and working of the regency councils in West Java, instituted six years ago, and a discussion of the electoral system. The members of these councils are for the greater part natives. Their work comprises all local interests such as the care of roads and markets. The executive and supervising task has been entrusted to the college of delegates. The native population does not yet show a real interest in the work of the regency councils.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**17144. VISMAN, F. H.** Het bestuurshervormingsplan voor de Buitengewesten. [The government reorganization scheme for the Outer Districts of Netherlands India.] *Verslag Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootschap.* Mar. 1932: 179-211.—An extensive address on the scheme of a future governmental reform which has recently been accepted in the People's Council of Netherlands India. The great cultural development of the native population has brought forward the wish for participation in the government; to meet these wishes, communities are planned, comprising a group of villages and governed by a council consisting chiefly of native members. They will deal with all public interests which concern the natives, as roads, irrigation, hygiene, native education, etc. Three large residencies are planned, viz: Sumatra, Borneo, and the Great East (Celebes, Malacca and other islands). When the reform scheme was introduced into the People's Council for the first time, in 1931, it was rejected; in the second assembly of 1931 it was accepted. The reorganization of Sumatra will be considered first; the division of this island and the trans-



fer of governmental power to the new communities will give rise to various difficulties. Different views are discussed.—*Cecile Rothe.*

## PORTUGAL

17145. PELLEGRINESCHI, ANGELO V. La propaganda in Portogallo. (Colonial propaganda in Portugal.) *Oltremare*. 5 (9) Sep. 1931: 349-352.—Due to ancient glory as a colonizing power, there exists among the Portuguese people a widespread colonial consciousness. Colonial propaganda in Portugal is almost wholly under the supervision of the ministry of colonies. The most important organ for popularizing and expanding

the colonial program is the partly autonomous *Agência Geral das Colônias*; three of its four sections perform distinctly propagandist services. The colonial archives are well organized and are rich in documentary material. The Museum of Colonial Agriculture contributes through scientific researches and instruction to the diffusion of colonial information. Other institutions which are interested in the colonies are: the Colonial Garden (under the Ministry of Colonies), the School of Tropical Medicine, the Higher Colonial School, and the Geographical Society of Lisbon. The colonial press, both in Portugal and the colonies, is discussed.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

#### GENERAL

17146. ZHITLOVSKY, CH. מאדערנע אידישע פראגמאנטן צייטע פראבלעם: א רעליגיעזע נאציע אדער א בלעמען? (Modern Jewish problems: Second problem.—Religious or secular nationality.) *צוקונפט* (*Zukunft*). 37 (3) Mar. 1932: 160-165; (4) Apr. 1932: 219-223.—Modern anti-Semitism, unlike the older type, is based on race or nationality, not on religion. Progressive nationalism developed the idea that the Jews constitute a nation without reference to the question of religion. This fact is substantiated by the provisions of the Versailles Treaties for national minority rights for the Jews, by the character of most of the Jewish organizations, especially those for the economic reconstruction of the Jews. To the question as to what should take the place of religion as the binding national force among the Jews, three answers have been given: the territorial, that Jews should get possession of their own homeland; diaspora nationalism, with cultural autonomy in all countries with large Jewish populations; spiritual nationalism, that the Jews should be united by a progressive national idea with a cultural territorial center as the inspiration for all the other Jewish settlements.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

#### ARGENTINA

17147. LHANDÉ, PIERRE. Irigoyen et Uriburu. [Irigoyen and Uriburu.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général*. 205 (22) Nov. 20, 1930: 461-480.—A detailed account by a witness of the overthrow of Irigoyen. The coup de force of Uriburu can hardly be called a revolution. It was a momentary popular outburst, motivated by general discontent with the Irigoyen regime, the working class acting in defiance of a government of military power, large property owners, and bourgeoisie. Uriburu's resolutions for radical reform can hardly be fruitful. Argentina with all her resources should find her political equilibrium in the near future.—*E. Cole.*

#### AUSTRALIA

17148. EGGLESTON, F. W. The Australian readjustment. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 Oct. 1931: 429-441.—The world depression struck Australia after a period of gross extravagance. The first result was that Bruce was followed by Scullen's Labour cabinet. Dependent on the unions and the quarter million public employees, the new government drifted with no plan. Another Labour (Lang) victory in New South Wales confirmed its extravagance, and while Scullen was in London, Theodore advocated inflation. Other Labour reverses, however, made Scullen more careful and finally secured the adoption of the plan of the Copland committee of experts. It involves a 20% cut of government expenditure, 22½%

reduction in interest by an immense conversion, and increased taxation. The greatest controversy raged upon the question of debt conversion—whether by voluntary agreement or compulsion.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

#### BELGIUM

17149. LAURENT, HENRI. The language war in Belgium. *Current Hist.* 34 (6) Sep. 1931: 834-840.—By the time the World War began the Flemings had in 40 years' time won a legal victory of near equality with the Walloons. Since 1918, however, no government has frankly undertaken to solve the Flemish question by exhibiting a spirit at once national and yet considerate of the ethnical rights of Flemings and Walloons. This is not impossible.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

#### CHINA

17150. UNSIGNED. The National government as viewed by an English professor. *China Weekly Rev.* 57 (3) Jun. 20, 1931: 86-87.—On paper, the government is subordinate to the Kuomintang party. The curse of China is weakness of institutions as compared with persons, and the government is inevitably a bureaucracy.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17151. UNSIGNED. Three years of Chiang's administration. *China Weekly Rev.* 59 (4) Dec. 26, 1931: 109.—The career of Chiang Kai-shek is outlined and 28 features of his policy are enumerated. His foreign policy is a failure because of indecisiveness, but Chiang is to be regarded as a builder.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

#### FRANCE

17152. GRINGANZ, M. Zur politischen Ideologie der französischen Mittelschichten. [The political ideology of the French middle class.] *Gesellschaft*. 8 (11) 1931: 393-411.—Socialist theory has treated the problem of the middle class mostly from the economic side. It is true that economic proletarianization is engendering an anti-capitalist ideology, but the concrete political expression which this feeling among the middle class and peasantry will assume depends on the social orientation of these classes and on the skill of the Socialist party's technique of expansion. The middle classes have a bourgeois ideology. The German bourgeoisie has been compared with this class in other lands, especially France, whose bourgeois political culture is the basis for bourgeois political ideology. There the political consciousness of the middle classes was formed out of the struggle for a political principle and not for particular interests—and the middle class was welded together by the fire of four revolutions. In Germany the revolution (1848) was local, ideologically limited, and unsuccessful. German liberalism of the first half of the 19th century was not only moderate but actually contained many regressive-feudalistic elements. From 1849 to 1914 reaction ruled. The feudalized bourgeoisie established itself and the political activity of the Na

tional Liberal party was informed by the spirit of feudal reaction.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

17153. VERMEIL, EDMOND. Religion and politics in Alsace. *Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 10(2) Jan. 1932: 250-264.—Fourteen years of Alsatian uncertainty as to the position of the church in the state threaten to produce a demagogic autonomist campaign against French domination. Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed groups are agreed in preferring the accustomed German liberality toward religious education to the French regime of lay schools; yet each is primarily Alsatian in sentiment. Catholics predominate numerically, and are compactly organized in their Center party to combat any attempts of the French left to enforce the anti-clerical laws: The Protestants are not so unified politically, and are somewhat less intransigent. They demand some compromise, to include at least church taxes, which will give security to pastor and priest.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

17154. WEILL, GEORGES. Die Sozialistische Partei (Parti Socialiste) in Frankreich. 1920-1928. [The Socialist party in France. 1920-1928.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. Arbeiterbewegung.* 14(1) 1929: 67-87.

## GERMANY

17155. SPAHN, MARTIN. Die Parteien seit 1918. [The parties since 1918.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 29(6) Mar. 1932: 440-447.—The author describes the evolution of the political parties in Germany, from 1918 to 1930, devoting special attention to the Catholic Center, the People's party, and the National Socialists.—*Igon Treulich.*

17156. UNSIGNED. Germany in the storm, (from a German pen). *Round Table.* (85) Dec. 1931: 71-90.—*H. D. Jordan.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

17157. BARATIER, P. La loi syndicale anglaise et le bill de réforme de 1930. [The British syndicalism law and the reform bill of 1930.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* 4(1) Feb. 1931: 25-31.—Although the government renounced the bill in March, 1930, it is of importance in the question of legality of a general strike. The victory might have been easier if the government had contented itself with proposing absorption of the Act of 1927 without attempting to solve the difficult problem of the legality of a general industrial conflict. The debates have shown that the discord between Laborites and Liberals has tended toward a "getting together" in a legal regime of workers' groups, and the legislation of 1927 appears at the present hour more stable than at the time of its promulgation.—*E. Cole.*

17158. BARKER, EDWIN. The student in politics in Great Britain and Ireland. *I.S.S. Ann.* (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 26-29.

17159. COLE, G. D. H. The Labour party from within. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(656) Oct. 1931: 397-406.—The Labour party is fundamentally a trade union party; the cement that holds it together is its advocacy of a higher standard of income for the working classes. But a class party in this sense is not of necessity a socialist party, in the sense of wishing practically and immediately for the supersession of capitalism by a socialist system. In this sense the Labour party, even in its new orientation, is certainly not yet socialist.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17160. HOPKINSON, AUSTIN. The second round. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(656) Oct. 1931: 407-416.—The twin evils of the period since 1910 are political trade unionism and political capitalism. Political trade unionism was crushed in 1926, but has been revived by the political capitalists, so that very shortly another conflict will take place. The remedy lies in the hands of in-

dustrialists themselves—to reduce wages to the point of productive expediency.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17161. KEYNES, J. M. The dilemma of modern socialism. *Pol. Quart.* 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 155-161.—Socialists are torn between three impulses: to do what is economically sound; to do what is unsound in pursuit of the ideal; and to do what is unsound to upset capitalism. The first is the practical, the second the ideal, the third is involuntary or political. To pursue the latter might be fatal to the ideal. And the Labour cabinet last year could not choose either the practical or the political. The time has come to seek the practical, the economically sound, for it leads to and alone can produce the ideal.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17162. MUIR, RAMSAY; LORD PONSONBY; HOPKINSON, ALFRED. The National government. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(790) Oct. 1931: 409-428.—Muir: The new governments proposals must be fair to all the nation; the electoral system must be reformed; and the Liberal party must be revived to fight for free trade. Ponsonby: The cabinet was incapable of taking the measures necessary because their principles were not in accord with the social system which had to be saved. Very appropriately on the split MacDonald resigned. But he made a mistake in joining with the Conservatives and Liberals, for it was the latter parties who should have undertaken the necessary measures as they were defenders of the system. The Labour party properly went into opposition. Hopkinson: Two things are needed: reduction in national expenditure on enlarged departments—land values, roads, post office, education—and securing the home market for British goods.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17163. STEED, WICKHAM. Philip Snowden: a puritan socialist. *Current Hist.* 34(6) Sep. 1931: 808-812.—Philip Snowden is an advanced liberal in socialist disguise. He is by far the strongest character in his party and in the government. He has set up a standard of hard work and harder thinking that any successor in any party will find it difficult to excel. He has striven with definite philosophy and conviction to foster the welfare of the wage-earning class. His desire to curb the arbitrary power of irresponsible capitalism is not compounded with envy, but drawn from clear-cut conclusions.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## INDIA

17164. BRUCE, C. E. The Sandeman policy as applied to tribal problems of today. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(1) Jan. 1932: 45-67.—Sandeman supported the natives along the North West Frontier, instead of sending them to do his work alone, and pursued a policy of peaceful penetration at the request of the tribal chiefs themselves. Tribal responsibility was the essence of the entire system, and it could be applied with equal success to any tribal group. Control is of the utmost importance in introducing western civilization to these peoples.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## IRISH FREE STATE

17165. MACNEILL, EOIN. Ten years of the Irish Free State. *Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 10(2) Jan. 1932: 235-249.—The decade since the signature of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 witnessed not only increasing recognition of the external independence of the Irish Free State, but internal peace and confidence engendered by economic and education policies. The education policy of state aid, rather than state control, has resulted in compulsory, free education, and freedom for religious groups. Ireland's chief problem, with a population constantly declining since 1841, has been to build up a normal economy. Bond issues for reconstruction have been floated on terms more favorable than those accorded other small nations; and much expense for



agricultural reconstruction has been met out of current revenue. The current increase in population is partially indicative of popular confidence in the governmental program.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

## ITALY

17166. BASILE, CARLO E. *Faszyzm*. [Fascism.] *Przegląd Wsłóczesny*. 9 (100-101) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 1-12.—A sketch and eulogy of the accomplishments of Mussolini and the fascist movement.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

17167. BUTTERO, ANNA del. *La politica religiosa del fascismo*. [Fascist religious policy.] *Vita Ital.* 20 (228) Mar. 1932: 284-289.—By the decree of 1923 on elementary education, the Catholic religion was re-introduced in the public schools. The law of 1923 on the periodical press provides severe penalties for offenses against the Catholic religion. The same is true of the new penal code which inflicts greater punishments for offenses against the Catholic religion than against other religions in the country. The position of the latter is regulated by the law of June 24, 1929.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17168. NITTI, FRANCESCO FAUSTO. *Within Fascist prisons*. *World Tomorrow*. 15 (4) Apr. 1932: 114-115.—Political deportees are imprisoned on the islands of Lampedusa, near the coast of Africa; Tremiti, in the Adriatic; Lipari and Ponza, in the Tyrrhenian Sea. The allowance for food is only five lire a day. Discipline is strict, confinement is within narrow bounds, and the guards are frequently guilty of brutalities.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

17169. PANTALEO, PAOLO. *Una pagina di storia nazionale del fascismo cremonese*. [A page of the national history of fascism in Cremona.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (222) Sep. 1931: 320-333.—An account from the fascist point of view of the happenings which resulted in the occupation of Cremona by the fascists during the first days of the "march on Rome."—*O. Eisenberg.*

## MEXICO

17170. BEALS, CARLETON. *Has Mexico betrayed her revolution?* *New Repub.* 67 (868) Jul. 22, 1931: 249-250.—Mexico has washed her hands of the revolution. The social organization of the country has been profoundly altered; it is repudiating Indianism, communal landholders, and proletarian doctrines in favor of the old economic doctrines of Europe and Diaz. The struggles of the immediate future, peaceful or otherwise, will be to determine which industrialist or military clique controls the superstate.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## POLAND

17171. DUNIN-BORKOWSKI, PIOTR. (Punkt wyjścia w sprawie ukraińskiej w Małopolsce Wschodniej. [How to solve the Ukrainian problem in South-eastern Poland.]) *Droga*. (6) 1929: 561-572.—Polish policy towards the Ukrainian minority should be based on state assimilation which would satisfy the far-reaching program of that nationality. The thought of a national assimilation should be acknowledged as unreal.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

17172. DUNIN-BORKOWSKI, PIOTR. *Sprawa żydowska w Polsce*. [The Jewish problem in Poland.] *Droga*. (9) 1929: 819-829.—There is no far sighted program with reference to the Jewish problem in Poland by any political party. The problem is both social and political. The author locates the Jewish minorities in seven centers and describes their character. He opposes coalition of other minorities against Jews as well as solving the Jewish question by emigration.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

## RUMANIA

17173. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. *Roumania under King Carol*. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (790) Oct. 1931: 463-470.—The best solution to the problems of minorities, agricultural depression, and corrupt parties would be to abolish parliament temporarily and establish a civil provisional government to undertake the necessary administrative and economic rehabilitation of the country.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

## SPAIN

17174. LINGELBACH, WILLIAM E.; STRUNSKY, SIMEON; DIFFIE, BAILEY W.; and SAVELLE, MAX A. *The Spanish revolution*. *Current Hist.* 34 (3) Jun. 1931: 321-336.—Economic and social problems, reforms in the electoral system and the church are confronted, but the most pressing problem is the demand of the Basque countries for independence. Alfonso's acceptance of the dictatorship made possible the republican movement, according to the new president of Spain. By that Alfonso lost the middle and upper classes; by the economic depression he lost the lower class. When the army hesitated he was lost. The government has conceded to Catalonia language, flag, national anthem and cortes on the condition that Catalonia admit the superiority of Madrid and continue to pay taxes to the central government. The Basque national movement is not entirely political, but is rooted in a desire to preserve its own culture intact.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17175. PRETECEILLE, OGIER. *La dissolution de la Société de Jésus en Espagne*. [The dissolution of the Society of Jesus in Spain.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (736) Mar. 19, 1932: 373-378.—A study of the Jesuits and republican Spain.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## TURKEY

17176. COLLINS, J. WALTER. *Modern Turkey*. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19 (2) Apr. 1932: 234-253.—The government has retained its essentially revolutionary character, the army remaining in virtual control because of exposed frontiers and occasional internal uprisings. At Angora there is not the same air of intrigue as existed at Constantinople. Russian influence is very strong in political matters and Turkey remains outside the League of Nations partly because denied a permanent seat on the Council. The railways have been modernized and developed by domestic finance as Kemal has been opposed to foreign loans. Turkey has improved her international relations with Persia, Russia, and Greece.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## U.S.S.R.

17177. DAVLETSHIN, G. ДАВЛЕТШИН, Г. *Классовая Борьба в Башкирской Художественной Литературе*. [The class struggle in Bashkir literature.] *Литература и Искусство*. (*Literatura i Iskustvo*). (2-3) 1931: 136-151.—With the coming of Bashkir nationalism there grew up a bourgeois nationalist literature. The writing was directed mainly against Tatars and Russians. When the success of the Soviet government became apparent the Bashkir bourgeoisie joined with the Russian and Tatar bourgeoisie to attack the Soviets. When Bashkir became politically Soviet it still did not have a revolutionary literature. The present situation is not entirely satisfactory, even after the creation of the Bashkir Association of Proletarian Writers. The revolutionary literature is mainly poetical and cannot adequately describe the growth of socialism.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

17178. MATSA, I. МАЦА, И. *Уроки "Нейтрализма" в Искусстве*. [Lessons of "neutrality" in art.] *Литература и Искусство*. (*Literatura i Iskustvo*). (2-3) 1931: 152-157.—The artist Bogorod-

ski is out of touch with the present struggle among Soviet writers against non-political art and against aesthetic "neutralism." His works are either innocuous landscapes, studies of Gorki, less innocuous scenes from bourgeois life, or paintings of workers. There is no hint of the exploitation of workers in capitalist countries nor of their misery as a class. His pseudo-objective method masks petty bourgeois sympathies and he is harmful to the USSR.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

17179. RABINOVICH, СЕЦИЛІА. РАВИНОВИЧ, ПЕЦИЛИЯ. Вступление в Период Социализма и Завершение Построения Фундамента Социалистической Экономики. [The entrance into the period of Socialism and the completion of the foundations of Socialist economics. (Report of speech by Borilin to the Communist Academy. Mar. 26, 1931.)] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (4) Apr. 1931: 55-68.—The petty bourgeois element is no longer prominent in the social structure of the USSR. Of the peasant households 40%, or 10,000,000, have been collectivized. Whereas 40.8% of the national income in 1928-29 was included in the unified government financial plan and 52% in 1929-30, 65.9% was included in 1930-31. Yet it is theoretically incorrect and politically dangerous not to recognize that the conflict against the old elements must continue. The conflict between rural and urban elements and between manual and brain workers must be resolved.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

17180. UNSIGNED. Перед Вторым Съездом Пролетарских Писателей. [Before the second conference of proletarian writers.] Литература и Искусство. (*Literatura i Iskusstvo.*) (2-3) 1931: 3-6.—The main problems to be considered are: the gap between literature and problems of socialistic construction; mediocrity of style and conception; the "fellow traveler" (попутчик) who masks reactionary tendencies under a vague sympathy for the USSR; the need for increased self-criticism.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

## UNITED STATES

17181. ALLEN, ROBERT S. One of Mr. Hoover's friends. *Amer. Mercury.* 25 (97) Jan. 1932: 53-62.—The story of the rise of William N. Doak, secretary of labor in the Hoover cabinet.—*C. M. Frasure.*

17182. CASON, CLARENCE E. The Mississippi imbroglio. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 229-240.—The state of Mississippi has been having trying experiences with debts, bank failures, foreclosures and diminishing agricultural production. Lack of educational facilities and the hill country have left many of the people in a backward condition. The land barons of the state were unchallenged by the common people up to 1890 and the latter have now been left a burden of economic mismanagement and inefficient government. Control of education by politicians has prevented the state from falling in line with new educational developments. There is little or no real political leadership and few prospects of any general improvement within the state.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

17183. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON; WHITTON, JOHN B.; MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. President Hoover's record. *Nation* (N. Y.). 132 (3442) Jun. 24, 1931: 671-673; 133 (3443) Jul. 1, 1931: 9-11; (3444) Jul. 8, 1931: 34-36.

## ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

### GENERAL

17184. HERTZ, ALEKSANDER. Program i taktyka. [Political program and tactics.] *Droga.* (12) 1929: 1034-1048.—Programs and tactics are the fundamental means by way of which the social groups or political parties attain their aims. The majority of contemporary

programs grew out of the social and cultural ideology of the second half of 19th century. The periods of most important overthrow and most intensive class and party struggles in modern history are the periods of a very feeble differentiation of programs, but of a strong differentiation of tactics, as the French and Russian revolutions prove.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

### U.S.S.R.

17185. BEREZHNOI, G. БЕРЕЖНОЙ, Г. Работа с Партактивом. [Work with active party groups.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (12) Dec. 1931: 43-45.—The growth of the Communist party since 1917 from 50,000 to 2,500,000 introduces the problem of amalgamating and educating the new elements. The Communist Academy has undertaken the work of raising the level of theory among active party groups, through cooperation with associations and institutes by working up lectures on various topics.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

### GENERAL

17186. HERMANS, FERDINAND ALOYS. Parlamentarismus oder was sonst? [Parliamentarianism or what?] *Hochland.* 29 (6) Mar. 1931-1932: 481-494.—The political situation in Italy and Germany is described. The parliamentary government of today will have to be replaced by a new parliamentary government, which will do away with proportional representation, a system which causes the formation and growth of irresponsible right and left wing parties, and deprives the government of a working majority.—*Igon Treulich.*

### GERMANY

17187. DELATRE, PIERRE. Les élections en Allemagne et le Nationalsozialisme. [The German elections (1930) and national socialism.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 205 (23) Dec. 1930: 539-564.—The National Socialist German Workers' party was organized under the leadership of Rudolf Jung in 1919. It was nationalist and socialist; its followers were the industrial workers, the bourgeois malcontents, the sub-officers of the old army now in private employment. In Bavaria it had various names; in North Germany it was especially anti-Semitic. In 1920 the Salzburg Congress brought together all national socialist groups. In 1924 Hitler with a small following allied with the German Peoples' Liberty party and in the election adopted American high-powered propaganda methods in the campaign. Three groups were represented at the Nürnberg Congress in 1929: (1) Fascists led by Göbbels; (2) *Noyan bavarois*, originally under Hitler, Feder, Danser, Goering, Munchmeyer; (3) National Socialists headed by Ernst Junger. Methods of organization and campaigning explain the votes in the elections. But causes for change in the public spirit are deeper. These are analyzed.—*E. Cole.*

17188. HORN, WERNER. Ostpreussens Deutschum im Spiegel der politischen Wahlen. [Germans in East Prussia in view of the elections.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (6-7) 1931: 167-179.—An analysis of the minority votes in East Prussia since the close of the World War. The Slavic Masurians of southern East Prussia voted to remain under the German flag in the plebiscite of 1920. In that election there were sections in which not all the Polish-speaking people voted to adhere to Poland. There are two districts in East Prussia where Poles outnumber Germans, but the total Polish-speaking people in East Prussia comprised .83% of the total population in 1925. No group other than Poles can be said to rank as a national minority, although there are



other language minorities. Figures tabulating returns from plebiscites and elections to representative bodies are quoted by provinces and electoral districts wherever minorities are powerful.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

**17189. SCHWARZCHILD, LEOPOLD. Ave Adolf.** [The limits of National Socialism.] *Tagebuch.* 12 (47) Nov. 21, 1931: 1808-1811.—An analysis of election results since 1920 shows that Hitler has been making his gains at the expense of the moderate bourgeois parties and has been unable to make any inroads into the ranks of the radical groups and the Catholics. (4 tables.)—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

**17190. ALLEN, DEVERE.** The rebirth of British labor. *Nation.* (N. Y.) 133 (3455) Sep. 23, 1931: 301-303.—The immediate effects of the Labor party split may not be good in the next election. However, Labor can now come back, and when it does it will rise with a surge of power and realism stronger than ever. It is far from being impotent even now.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**17191. HUMPHREYS, JOHN H.** A lesson of the general election. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (792) Dec. 1931: 702-708.—The figures of the 1931 election in England show what violent swings of the pendulum may take place. The Labour bill for alternative vote was not passed. Yet in practice it was in effect, for in 450 constituencies the Liberals had no candidates and the Liberal voter had to make his second choice. It showed that a combination of two parties might utterly wipe out a third party. The present system also makes party government ineffective because of the hazard to the leaders. Fourteen (of 15) former Labour cabinet members were defeated. The Labour members on the India Round Table, the Labour Chairman of the Disarmament Conference are no longer members of parliament. If parliament is to be representative a change of procedure must be made soon.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**17192. MANDER, GEOFFREY, and SHAKESPEARE, GEOFFREY.** Political prospects. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (792) Dec. 1931: 682-693.—Mander: Though the National government has behind it a large majority of Conservatives it must act as a non-party agency to carry out a program of reconstruction and reform which no one party could do. For the first time in years Liberals are in the cabinet and may now prove a united party. At the same time there may be a growth of opposition on the right from Churchill, Amery, Page-Croft. Shakespeare: the new parliament was elected with an overwhelming majority for the National government because that was exactly the thing that appealed to the voters in the crisis. Another factor was the logic of the financial situation. Nor could the alignment of great party leaders have failed to carry the doubtful.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**17193. RATCLIFFE, S. K.** Labour after the deluge. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (658) Dec. 1931: 641-653.—Conclusions from the election: (1) the electoral system is unrepresentative; (2) the elimination of the opposition ends the historic house of commons; (3) the electors in an unhealthy state of fear vote against something; (4) for the first time a government was elected without stating its program; (5) the wireless has transformed electioneering. The Labour party is living in the 19th century, in resting on the old working class; yet greater extension of the clerical and sales forces, the technical trades, and fluidity due to educational changes have removed the old trade union basis of the Labour party.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

## INDIA

**17194. LAWRENCE, HENRY.** Indirect election in India. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19 (2) Apr. 1932:

298-303.—The view of the Simon Commission in favor of adult suffrage in India raises several questions connected with indirect election and the franchise for women, which can be overcome by somewhat extending the functions of the land administration officials.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

**17195. HARING, CLARENCE H.** Presidential elections in South America. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 327-331.—In six of the South American republics, the world economic crisis has contributed to recent political crises. Four recent presidential elections have assisted the trend toward "normalcy," most nearly achieved in Ecuador. In Peru, eleven years of the dictatorship had demoralized the old parties, and the victory of Sanchez Cerro was a personal tribute from the lower and middle strata. Chile reacted against governmental extravagance by electing Montero who promises to pay foreign debts. Elections in Argentina found the left well organized behind Dr. de la Torre in opposition to General Justo who enjoyed church and boss support.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

## UNITED STATES

**17196. DOUGLAS, PAUL H ; HOLCOMBE, A. N.; MYERS, WM. STARR.** The political outlook in the United States. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 906-931.—A labor-farmer alliance is possible on several bases according to Douglas; the policy of increasing use of income and inheritance taxes for social services; the stricter regulation of rates and structure of utility companies; the present breakdown of production all over the capitalistic world suggesting the possibility of planning; the burden of the costs of war leading to interest in world peace. There is reason to predict that the apparently insuperable obstacles can be overcome in the next 50 years. Holcombe lists the causes of dissatisfaction with the present administration and considers the immediate factors of party strength. The necessity for economic planning calls for a third party but it may well be predicted that the next presidential campaign will be fought out between the old parties. Myers states that the uncertainty of conditions makes prophecy largely guess work.—*E. Cole.*

**17197. MYRES, S. D., Jr.** Party bolting. *Southw. Rev.* 17 (3) Apr. 1932: 247-266.—Bolting has been practiced often enough and on a large enough scale to cause the party leaders in Texas much worry. The complexity of the primary laws has led to much litigation, some important cases of which are reviewed. The relation between the state and the party has always been recognized as important, but there has been little agreement regarding the extent of the states' power to regulate parties. The belief that it is essential to prevent the disruption of parties by protecting them against invasion from outside prompts a discussion of the merits and defects of the open and closed primary systems. A general tendency in recent years toward the latter is observed. Bolting the party may be the only way the voter has of expressing his dissent from the action of his party; it is justifiable only so far as it furthers the welfare of the state as a whole.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

## PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

### GENERAL

**17198. LIPPMANN, WALTER.** The press and public opinion. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46 (2) Jun. 1931: 161-170.—For the journalist the interpretation of both domestic and international events has become increasingly difficult. The complexity of the social and eco-

conomic system necessitates a much broader point of view than that of the journalist only two decades ago. It is impossible to awaken the people to any appreciation of these new problems. A spirit of liberalism, a constant searching for the truth, are necessary in this changing world if problems are to be solved.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

## GERMANY

17199. BOMER, KARL. German journalism in 1931. *Journalism Quart.* 8(4) Dec. 1931: 435-455.—The *Gruppenpresse*—the press designed for political and social groups—dominates journalism in Germany at present, although some of the newspapers strive, for the sake of larger circulation, to document themselves outside their party or economic allegiance by calling themselves "non-partisan" or "local." The development of newspaper combines has been marked. The great number of small newspapers has led to development of correspondence bureaus which furnish material for these weak publications. In the organization of telegraph news agencies, Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau and the Telegraph Union still dominate the field. Germany stands in the forefront in the recent technical development of advertising. Freedom of expressing opinions is guaranteed in the German constitution, and an explicit prohibition of press censorship is likewise contained. The president may promulgate emergency regulations suspending freedom of the press.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

17200. HAMILTON, MARY AGNES. Women in politics. *Pol. Quart.* 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 226-244.—Women have no important effect upon politics by virtue of their sex. They have been influential only in

so far as they have been equally capable and talented with their male rivals or colleagues.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

## U.S.S.R.

17201. DURANTY, WALTER. Russian news and Soviet censors. *Spectator.* (5407) Feb. 13, 1932: 207-209.—There has developed strong mutual prejudice on both the side of foreign newspapers and in the Bolshevik attitude toward the outside press. Soviet censorship of news is generally better and more reasonable than others. The Soviet press department makes little effort to provide foreign correspondents with news or with "directives" in the manner of the Quai d'Orsay or the Wilhelmstrasse. All telegrams, however, must be approved by censors. Censors are willing to discuss with news correspondent any passage they do not approve. In principle anything may be telegraphed if the correspondent can establish its truth, but the placing of the burden of proof upon the correspondent permits the censor to suppress most of the news items he does not want to pass.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

## UNITED STATES

17202. MASTERS, EDGAR LEE. A Democrat looks at his party. *Amer. Mercury.* 25 (97) Jan. 1932: 82-90.—The Democratic party should get back to its philosophy of individualism and present it frankly before the country. Instead of internationalism, there should be a policy of honest friendship with all the world. A high tariff has demonstrated its destructiveness and the Democrats should return to a low tariff policy. Enlightened self-interest and natural liberty form the real platform of the Democratic party and on this platform the party would draw a great vote.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

# GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

## LEGISLATION

### PRINCIPLES

17203. FALCONBRIDGE, JOHN D. Die Arbeiten der Konferenz für eine einheitliche kanadische Gesetzgebung. [The labors of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 6 (1-2) 1932: 104-119.—*Johannes Matern.*

17204. HORACK, FRANK E., Jr. In the name of legislative intention. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38(2) Feb. 1932: 119-131.—The influence of the unpredictable factors of the training and outlook of the judge is reduced when it is possible to base interpretation upon the intention of the lawmaker acting under a given set of circumstances, and their influence is increased when interpretations are based upon assumptions which have not been verified by a study of the legislative history of the statute in question. If more careful procedure and workmanship could be developed in the legislature, there would be very much less need of judicial interpretations of a debatable character. Diligent research, however, will ordinarily result in the discovery of legislative intention, and, if this is not possible, the technique and traditions of the bar and bench will afford protection from interpretations which would disturb the balance of our institutions.—*John W. Pence.*

### PROCEDURE

17205. BARCLAY, THOMAS S. Bifurcation out west: the split-session in California: theory versus practice. *State Govt.* 5(4) Apr. 1932: 5-6.—The plan provides that bills be introduced during the first portion of

the session, limited to 30 days; that consideration be had by the public during a recess of not less than 30 days; and that passage of bills occur in the second portion of the session. However, skeleton bills have been introduced in the first part of the session and filled out in the second part, and many bills are hastily introduced at the end of the first part. The public is apathetic, but organized non-political groups do scrutinize bills and bring pressure to bear. Consent of three-fourths of the membership of either house is necessary for the introduction of a bill during the second part of the session but it is practically unknown for objections to be raised. There has been no improvement in the legislative process and none in the quality of the bills.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

17206. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. The political significance of the referendum. *Inter-Parliamentary Bull.* 10(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 60-71.—Because of the powerful role of the press, the improvement in the moral level of legislators and parliaments, and the fact that the political referendum can take effect in the form of ordinary elections, there has been a decline in the faith of the referendum. Its entire value should not be refuted, however.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

### GENERAL

17207. ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. The science of governmental structure and function—A new legal study. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7(3) May 1931: 209-215.—The recent change from the cloistered, *a priori* philosophical reasoning about law to a scientific study of the living law and the working governmental structure is



exemplified in the work of the American Legislators Organization, and in the Clearing House of Public Administration.—*E. Cole.*

17208. BAUDOUX, GEORGES. L'interprétation administrative et les décisions jurisprudentielles en matières de dommages de guerre. [Administrative interpretation and judicial decisions relative to war damages.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (434) Jan. 10, 1931: 56-73.—French policy in restoring the devastated regions of north and north-east France was conditioned primarily by the necessity of meeting the industrial competition of American trusts, German cartels, and British combines. The necessity of reconstructing the industrial establishments of those areas made it possible for the government to minimize individual competition by providing for the payment of damages to entire *sociétés* of affiliated enterprises. Basic legislation was enacted on Apr. 17, 1919, and July 18, 1922, establishing the ministry of liberated regions and giving it general jurisdiction over the task of fixing the amounts of damages. In practice, the system has developed serious effects. Fictitious *sociétés* have been formed, leading to fraudulent representations. Proceedings for the recovery of damages have been made more difficult by the conflicting jurisdictions of cantonal courts, superior courts, and the ministry itself. Proceedings and appeals have been extended over as long a period as eight years.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

17209. BUNING, J. J. Zelfstandig making der Gouvernements-bedrijven. [Making government industries independent.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16 (2) Apr. 1932: 152-163.—The disadvantages which come from incorporating government owned and operated industries in the general administration of the government may be reduced to two main groups: (1) the industries' receipts and expenditures form part of the government receipts and expenditures, and (2) personnel of the industries constitute a part of the government personnel. By the following suggested reorganization most of these disadvantages would be removed. All government industries should be brought together in one department, to be regarded as the link between the industries and the government. The industries are not to be taken up in the government budget, except as the department turns out profits to the government or the government extends necessary capital to the department.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

17210. C., S. The Uniform Veterans' Guardianship Act. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (4) Feb. 1932: 556-565.—The Uniform Veterans' Guardianship Act was hastily drawn up in 1928 and hastily ratified by the states (33 by the end of 1931). This factor has left in the act certain ambiguities relative to the status of a person found *non compos mentis* by the Veterans' Bureau but not so adjudged by a court of law. In order for the act to be cleared of the ambiguous sections (6 and 16) it must be amended or else interpreted by the courts in such a manner as to give a large range of latitude to the bureau as to advice but not as to final decisions.—*F. E. Ballard.*

17211. CHIEF STANDING BEAR. The tragedy of the Sioux. *Amer. Mercury.* 24 (95) Nov. 1931: 273-278.—The segregation system has crushed the Sioux; old and young have lost their spirit of initiative, their religious faith and ideals are gone, and poverty invades the reservations. When the enormous sum of \$20,000,000 has been supplied by the taxpayers to uphold an evil system, it is manifestly their business to look into it. The reservations should be given back to the Sioux; they can become independent if given a chance.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17212. CRAVEN, T. T. Coordination in public administration. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 58 (349) Mar. 1932: 339-365.—The federal chief coordinator explains the work of coordination activities of the federal govern-

ment. In addition to his assistants in Washington, he is aided by nine area coordinators and 300 federal business associations, comprising 13,000 individuals in all. The work is done largely through interdepartmental boards composed of representatives of each executive department and independent agency affected by the subject matter assigned to the board. Practically all of the payroll of the coordination activities is charged to other departments; board representatives have permanent full-time jobs in their own divisions, and much of the work is carried on by army and navy officers who are assigned for that purpose. A plea is made for an application of the principles of coordination to human affairs in general, particularly industry's use of national resources.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

17213. ERMER, SIEGFRIED. Der autonome Wirtschaftskörper. Die deutsche Reichspost unter dem Reichspostfinanzgesetz. [The autonomous economic body. The German federal post office under the federal post office finance statute.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176 (1) 1932: 271-322.—The world over there is a tendency towards monopoly of post office, telegraph and telephone industries, whether under private or public ownership. In some countries public ownership but private operation is in effect, except that in the case of the post office public ownership and operation prevail everywhere. In Germany the first step towards unification was taken in 1869 when various state post offices were united under a common administration. Since then various steps have been taken to unify different forms of communication under federal control. Administration has been constantly improved.—*Emerson P. Schmidt.*

17214. HARTUNG, FRITZ. Das Problem Preussen-Deutschland. [The Prussian-German problem.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 29 (6) Mar. 1932: 436-439.—The federal government is stronger than during the empire, but police administration and the execution of most of the federal laws fall to the states. Prussia has its own provincial and local government, and a well trained police force. The Luther league, a league for promoting the renewal of the empire, has developed a new proposition, acted upon by the constitutional conference of the states in 1930: dualism is to be removed by combining the federal state ministry and the ministry of the Prussian state.—*Igon Treulich.*

17215. MILLER, EDWARD. Some aspects of procedure in deportation matters. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 3 (4) Jun. 1931: 273-280.—Under the federal statutes the following steps constitute the procedure: (1) Arrest upon warrant of the secretary of labor; (2) hearing before immigration officers; (3) submission of the record with recommendations to the secretary of labor; (4) review of the law and evidence in the department of labor; (5) finding of the department; (6) issuance of warrant of deportation and securing of passport from foreign country, if the finding be adverse; (7) petition to the proper federal district court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, if it be alleged that a fair hearing was denied, or that no competent testimony was offered; (8) cancellation of the warrant of arrest and dismissal of the deportation proceedings, if the evidence be insufficient to support the warrant; and (9) finally, deportation or release of the alien.—*Henry B. Hazard.*

17216. REZUNOV, M. РЕЗУНОВ, М. Новая ступень массовой советской работы в городе. [A new stage in municipal policies of the Soviets.] *Советское Государство и Революция Права. (Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Revoliutsiia Prava.)* (10-12) 1931: 72-91.—According to some, while the local soviets were important institutions during the first period of the revolution, they should now be replaced by the agencies of the central government. Rezunov opposes this view. He agrees, however, that the development of the industrial revolution requires some new methods in the functioning of the local soviets. Representatives of



the workers' "shock-brigades" should play the central role in the local soviets and direct their activities, which should concentrate around industrial and cultural development.—*G. Vernadsky.*

**17217. SCHMECKEBIER, LAURENCE F.** The Federal Radio Commission. *U. S. Inst. Govt. Res. Brookings Inst., Service Monog.* #65. 1932: pp. 162.—Acts of 1910 and 1912 were concerned solely with the installation of radio apparatus on merchant ships. An act of Aug. 12, 1912, regulating interstate communication by radio, which placed administrative responsibility upon the secretary of commerce, proved inadequate. Appellate court decisions in 1923 and 1926 denied to the secretary of commerce the power to refuse licenses to broadcasters and to specify wavelengths, thus making the issuance of licenses a perfunctory matter. The Federal Radio Act of Feb. 23, 1927, created a bipartisan Federal Radio Commission of 5 members, one to be appointed from each of five zones into which the country was divided, which was to serve as the original licensing authority for one year and thereafter to act upon appeals from the secretary of commerce. The licensing power of the commission was continued for brief periods by acts of Mar. 28, 1928, and Mar. 4, 1929, and extended indefinitely by an act of Dec. 18, 1929. The act of 1928 amended the Federal Radio Act of 1927 by requiring equality of broadcasting facilities between the five zones and distribution of such facilities among the states in each zone in proportion to population. An act of July 1, 1930, directed that all appeals from decisions of the commission should be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, that the latter should limit its review to questions of law, and that decisions of this court might be reviewed by the supreme court. The activities of the commission include the licensing and regulation of domestic radio transmission and the protection of the interests of the U. S. in the international field. The radio division of the department of commerce exercises certain control independent of the commission, including the licensing of operators, the assignment of call letters, and the inspection of transmitting apparatus. The detailed administrative work of the commission is performed through the office of the secretary, which is organized into several subordinate units or sections. The technical phases of the commission's work are discharged through three divisions—examining, legal, and engineering. (Outline of organization, classification of activities, publications, index and compilation of laws, financial statements, information to be submitted for licenses, bibliography.)—*Lloyd M. Short.*

**17218. SMITH, DARRELL HEVENOR, and BETERS, PAUL V.** The United States Shipping Board. *U. S. Inst. Govt. Res. Brookings Inst., Service Monog.* #63. 1931: pp. 338.—The liberalization of U. S. statutes pertaining to merchant shipping and the admission of foreign vessels to American registry preceded the passage of the Shipping Act of Sep. 7, 1916, which created the U. S. Shipping Board to develop "a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine" and "to regulate carriers by water engaged in foreign and interstate commerce." The entrance of the United States into the World War forced upon the Shipping Board another function, namely, that of "operating and maintaining a fleet of merchant vessels built or otherwise acquired by the national government for war purposes." The Merchant Marine Act of June 5, 1920, made certain fundamental changes in the organization of the board and laid the basis for a peace-time American merchant marine. The Merchant Marine Act of May 22, 1928, proposed to meet the impending crisis in the shipping industry by offering further construction loans to shipbuilders at low interest and by making "payments for the transportation of foreign mails at rates largely in excess of the cost of the service." The primary func-

tion of the Shipping Board is the establishment, maintenance, promotion, and regulation of the American merchant marine. This includes inquiries into unfair practices and the approval of rates, agreements between carriers, and transfers of registry, and the promotion and development of American merchant shipping through investigations and surveys, the grant of construction loans, the maintenance of amicable relations between operators and seamen, the acquisition and lease of port facilities, and recommendations for the revision of the navigation laws; also, the operation and liquidation of the fleet of government-owned vessels acquired as a result of the war. The Shipping Board is a bi-partisan governmental agency of seven commissioners appointed by the president for terms of six years. Each commissioner is in charge of one of the seven coordinate administrative bureaus established to carry on the work of the board: operations, traffic, regulation, construction, research, law, and finance. Two additional units are the office of the secretary and the disbursing office. The members of the Shipping Board also constitute the board of trustees of the Merchant Fleet Corporation. All shares of stock are owned by the United States, represented by the Shipping Board. The corporation operates the government fleet and performs duties delegated to it by the Shipping Board, such as the administration of the marine insurance fund and the sale of ships. All organization units of the corporation are under the supervision of the vice-president, who is in turn responsible to the president. (Outline of organization, classification of activities, publications, index and compilation of laws, financial statements, documents, statistics, bibliography.)—*Lloyd M. Short.*

**17219. UNSIGNED.** Delegation of governmental power to private groups. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1932: 80-93.—Although there is much conflict of judicial opinion on the subject, there has been considerable delegation sustained by the courts, of governmental power by state legislatures to non-governmental or private agencies. Liability under criminal statute has been made to depend on the consent of a private person. It has been held that governmental action may be invoked by petition of a group of persons. Statutes have been sustained that provide penalties for the failure to conform with the regulations of non-official groups. Some statutes, while imposing no penalties, have in other ways recognized the determinations of private groups. It has at times been provided that appointing officials shall select appointees from lists drawn up by unofficial bodies. Too, it was long ago decided that the state might utilize interested groups in the enforcement of criminal law.—*Charles Aikin.*

**17220. VEALE, DOUGLAS.** Civil service or bureaucracy. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (656) Oct. 1931: 453-463.—As no minister dares admit his policy a failure, he asks for more money and more legislation to overcome the obstacles. As we all agree the civil servants are personally efficient, no one questions the justification of their functions, many of which are long out of date; e.g., the defects of the factory system, poor sanitation, slum housing, etc., were due not to original sin in the local authorities, but to ignorance. But today proper standards are established. The national civil service must continually be showing, not what it has done in the past, but that it is still needed for the jobs it does and is more capable than local authorities.—*H. McD. Clouke.*

## PERSONNEL

**17221. LIN, P. W.** A statistical study of the personnel of Chinese national government. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 135\*-208\*.—According to the Chinese usage the term "government employee" means office workers only, and these are divided into five rankings based on the importance of the work done.



The final aim of this study is to obtain a complete record and description of all government employees and to make a statistical analysis of such data concerning them as age, sex, nativity, salary, education, experience in government work, family status, religious belief, party affiliation, and other similar information. This is the first study of its kind ever made in China. Thirteen tables are given in the body of the text, to which are added 27 tables in an appendix in which the statistical technique is explained in detail. All points considered, government employees are well fitted for their work. Specifically the study shows: (1) that 75% of the 7,481 government employees fall within the age limit 21 to 40, age and rank being closely associated; the average age of male employees was 33.84 years and that of females was 25.35 years; (2) the most common average length of time engaged in government service by both male and female employees was about the same, but the actual arithmetic averages indicated that the tenure of males had been longer than that of females; (3) that 31.62% of the employees were members of the Kuomintang party, and 63.65% were non-party members, but it was found that the higher an employee ranked in service, the longer he had been a party member; and (4) that the higher the rank one held the more university training he had received, and that as rank moved downward the greater were the numbers of persons who had received their education from home universities.—*O. D. Duncan.*

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

**17222. ABRAGAM, DINAH.** Les finances depuis la guerre. La Russie. [Finances of the principal nations since the war. Russia.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 561-592.—During the Revolution there was no balancing of the budget. With the NEP came the reestablishment of taxation and of measurement of value in terms of money. Many taxes were abolished in 1918, but in 1921 a work tax was laid and in 1925 there were levied the new taxes on agricultural products (payments in kind), on commerce and industry where profits were possible, and on gifts and inheritances. Indirect taxes play the preponderant role (66% in 1927-28), but the law is complicated in its exemptions. The system of money and credit are described.—*E. Cole.*

**17223. ASCH, BRUNO.** Les villes allemandes. Leur situation économique et financière. [The German cities. Their economic and financial situation.] *Rev. d'Allemagne.* 5 (43) May 1931: 415-432.—A survey of the financial administration and management of local affairs in German cities since 1919. The new regulations on local taxation issued after the War were based on two principles: (1) Income taxes were no longer levied by local authorities but by the *Reich*, which allotted part of them to the cities; (2) a large-scale system of tax distribution was established. Reforms are being planned, as the economic depression has since proved to be most ruinous to local finances.—*Hans Ferik.*

**17224. ATKINSON, R. C.** Rural and village school districts. *Educ. Res. Bull. (Ohio State Univ.)* 10 (2) Jan. 21, 1931: 37-42.—In 1928-29, 63% of the public school pupils of Ohio were being educated by 144 city and exempted-village districts, the remaining 37% being divided among no fewer than 1,965 rural and village school districts. Counties varied in the number of rural and village districts from 10 to 63, with the median at 22. Valuations per school child varied from \$1,134 to \$294,410, with a median of \$8,280. The richest county contains one district so poor as to need state aid. Attendance per teacher is lowest in the rural districts with the smallest elementary enrollment. Annual expenditure for construction of village schools is from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Small administrative units

pay the penalty of small quantity prices in their purchase of supplies, and stand in the way of competent business administration.—*F. C. Wooton.*

**17225. DAWLEY, J. MURDOCH.** Tax receipts allotted to services. *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (1) Jan. 1932: 19-21.—Tabulations attempt to show (1) the contributions made to the governments of the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and the state of Minnesota, through taxes and fees, by citizens representative of five general classes, e.g., unskilled laborer, skilled laborer, grocer, professor, banker; (2) the distribution of these tax revenues to various governmental services in accordance with the same classifications of government and citizen groups.—*W. R. Maddox.*

**17226. FORBES, RUSSELL.** Purchasing for small cities. *Munic. Admin. Service, Publ.* #25. 1931: pp. 18.

**17227. HIRST, FRANCIS W.** The second budget of 1931. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (790) Oct. 1931: 329-437.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**17228. KILPATRICK, WYLIE.** Tax and expenditure control: is the Indiana plan the way out? *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (3) Mar. 1932: 110-117.—The Indiana record shows that tax reductions up to 10% were ordered in 247 districts, and from 10 to 100% in 278 districts of the 833 from which appeals were taken to the state tax commission during the first decade that the plan was in operation. Substantial improvement in budgetary procedure is now made irregularly by the state review of the spasmodic cases appealed. Indiana experience suggests the creation of an administrative tribunal with the function of review of questions of illegality which often do not reach the courts or, if tried, add considerably to the congestion of judicial calendars. Investigation shows that the action of the state had so light a bearing upon the trend of local taxes as to lack significance. The plan results in collective irresponsibility since the central control board is responsible only to itself. Originating by accident, the Indiana plan fails to accomplish its purpose of tax control.—*W. R. Maddox.*

**17229. KILPATRICK, WYLIE.** Tax and expenditure control: local community review of finances. *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (4) Apr. 1932: 169-178.—New Mexico affords an instance where trends toward centralization are consummated in complete state control of all local budgets and tax levies. Oregon has set up a tax conservation commission in Multnomah County which effectively reviews the budgets of the 19 subdivisions in the county. To ensure healthy financial functioning of localities, the state must assume the responsibility of defining and prescribing local financial procedure through budgets, accounts, audits, and effective regulation of indebtedness, contract making and special assessments. A mechanism for local financial review should be included as an integral part of local institutions. The agency should be advisory or revisory according to local conditions and its membership should be appointive in the first case and elective in the second. Citizens should participate through the organization of advisory councils joined to the commissions. The state should furnish trained staff members. The reporting of financial information would then be improved. The improvement of accounting and auditing systems could be undertaken by the states with much less difficulty. The review commission would have a valuable function in encouraging and coordinating the formulation of long-term improvement budgets. Tax trends could be stabilized.—*W. R. Maddox.*

**17230. KISLINGER, JOSEF.** Rozpočet země České na rok 1931. [The Czech budget surplus for 1931.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 35 (9) Oct. 1930: 617-621.—In 1928 the budget had a deficit of 25,000,000 Czech crowns; in 1929 a surplus of 49,500,000; in 1930 a deficit of 44,000,000; and in 1931 a deficit of 68,600,000. The fig-

ures for 1931 are 588,347,700 crowns against 519,652,900 crowns.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**17231. KLEIN, JOSEPH J.** Can the national budget be balanced? *Amer. Accountant.* 17(4) Apr. 1932: 113-115.—Increased taxes, changes in income tax provisions, and changes in the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture of light wines and beer may increase revenue greatly but it is probable that much of the present deficit must be met by long term borrowing. Expenditures cannot be reduced much because of the fixed or relatively fixed character of the larger items.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**17232. PATE, JAMES E.** State supervision of local fiscal officers in Virginia. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 1004-1008.—Since the supreme court of appeals refused to issue a writ of mandamus in behalf of Governor Pollard against the treasurer of Lee County who refused to vacate his office when his books showed a \$90,000 deficit, the people of Virginia should demand an effective state control over local fiscal officers. The act of 1926 required counties and cities to prepare budgets, and in 1927, the state budget office extended its facilities to local units. But until accounting methods are improved and officers are qualified, the law cannot be carried out.—*E. Cole.*

**17233. R., P.** Dürzhavnite prikhodi prez finansivata 1929-1930 god. [State revenues during the 1929-30 financial year.] *Spisanie na Bългарското Ikon. Druzhество.* 29(8) Oct. 1930: 471-475.—Of the anticipated revenue of 6,740,200,000 levas for the financial year 1929-30 only 6,286,084,000 were received. Revenues from indirect taxation were greater than the previous year, while receipts from direct taxation were smaller. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

**17234. RAO, C. V. HAUMANTHA.** Central and provincial finances. *Calcutta Rev.* 42(3) Mar. 1932: 309-324.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

**17235. RUDOLF, A.** Der Notschrei der Städte. [The plight of German cities.] *Tagebuch.* 13(17) Apr. 23, 1932: 640-643.—The year 1931 closed with a deficit of 400,000,000 RM for all German cities. Sources of taxation are drying up and many civic services are interrupted or at a standstill. Unemployment relief is partly responsible. The year 1932 will reduce receipts from taxation another 425,000,000 RM.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

**17236. SHIPMAN, GEORGE A., and FRASURE, CARL M.** The cost of criminal justice in West Virginia. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38(2) Feb. 1932: 132-151.—The national per capita cost of the administration of criminal justice is 8.7 cents. The cost of national administration in West Virginia is 15 cents. In the northern district of West Virginia the cost is 10.9 cents and in the southern district 18.2 cents. In the southern district prohibition enforcement is responsible for 85.5% of the total cost, while in the northern district the ratio is 67.1%. In the state at large the cost of enforcing the national prohibition act as compared to the general expenditures for criminal administration is 76.3%, the proportion in the nation as a whole being 66%. The per capita cost of the state police is 15.5 cents. The per capita cost of maintaining the state penitentiary is 11.3 cents. The cost of maintaining all of the state penal institutions is 38.7 cents in West Virginia while the national average is 42.3 cents. But little use is made in West Virginia of the probation and the parole. As far as the cities are concerned, the cost of the police ranges from \$35,863.13 in Parkersburg to \$147,098.45 in Wheeling. The cost of operating city jails varies from \$666.95 in Parkersburg to \$6,943.97 in Huntington.—*Andrew A. Bruce.*

**17237. TILTON, F. A.** Joint costs in the post office department. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Apr. 15, 1932: 1081-1096.—A discussion of the method of cost ac-

counting in use in the U. S. post office department.—*J. C. Gibson.*

**17238. UNSIGNED.** Die Abgabenteilung im Jahre 1930. [Distribution of taxes in 1930.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(16) Aug. 15, 1931: 11-16.—This is a commentary upon the financial report of the finance minister published in 1930. It was found that of the 265,700,000,000 schillings which were expended upon the provinces and the municipalities, 133,000,000 went to Vienna. The author gives detailed statistical tabulations of incomes and expenditures of provinces and cities.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

**17239. UNSIGNED.** Die Beamten-gesetze. [The laws for the regulation of officials.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(16) Aug. 15, 1931: 2-7.—By laws of July 16 the federal council provided a salary schedule and income taxes on the salaries of officials ranging from 2,000 to 18,000 schillings. The tax also applies to officials in receipt of pensions.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

**17240. UNSIGNED.** Landesbiersteuer und Notstandsunterstützung. [Beer taxes and poor relief needs.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(6) Mar. 15, 1931: 7-9.—Taxes on beer have decreased in Austria due to low consumption. In 1927 and 1928 relief for the unemployed for the country outside of Vienna took half of the beer tax; in 1929, 40%; in 1930, in spite of the increase of the beer tax, more than half. In Vienna in the years 1927 and 1930, the cost of poor relief exceeded the income from the beer tax. In 1928 and 1929 the cost of poor relief slightly decreased.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

**17241. UNSIGNED.** Lehre aus der Schweiz. [Learn from Switzerland.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(7) Apr. 1, 1931: 5-7.—Taxes in Switzerland have increased 425% since 1913, and the income from taxes from 1913 to 1929 has increased four fold.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

**17242. UNSIGNED.** Die Verschuldung des öffentlichen Haushaltes in Österreich. [The public indebtedness of Austria.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(17) Sept. 1, 1931: 10-14.—A survey of the indebtedness of Austrian municipalities.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

**17243. WHITE, LEONARD D.** Gibbering at government: America's disposition to tar and feather officialdom: the cause and the consequence. *State Govt.* 5(6) Jun. 1932: 3-4.—Governmental expenditures need to be cut. However, the heaviest expenditures have been caused by the World War, Veterans' Bureau and payments to ex-service men, construction of highways, expanded activities of the department of commerce, and enforcement of the 18th amendment. Interested groups have demanded these expenditures. Government employees should not be made to pay the penalty which they do not deserve.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

## JUSTICE PRINCIPLES

**17244. ALBLAS, J. N.** Een en ander over het Belgische gevangeniswezen. [Notes on the Belgian prison system.] *Maandbl. v. Berechtiging en Reclassering v. Volwassenen en Kinderen.* 11(3) Mar. 1932: 61-66.—During the 19th century Belgium established the principle of solitary confinement. It still is preeminently the country of the cellular system and there is little reason to assume that a change will come soon. Great progress has been made in the classification of prisoners according to individual differences. The various groups are treated in accordance with their particular character. This differentiation is especially efficient in medical respects.—*A. N. J. den Hollander.*

**17245. BAFILE, ENRICO.** La specializzazione del giudice penale. [The specialization of the penal judge.] *Scuola Positiva.* 12(3-4) Apr. 1932: 102-111.—The



training of criminal court judges must include both theory and practice. The judge should be versed in the psychology of the personality of the criminal and also in the psychology of judges. We must get rid of the idea that the best judges in any restricted field of law are those who have specialized in that field. The writer believes that a certain amount of experience in all branches of law and in the various kinds of courts should be required as part of the preparation for judgeship. The judges with the broadest experience, including experience in the higher courts, should occupy the benches of the lower courts where justice has to meet its gravest problems. Finally, judges should keep in touch with the changing views in penal law by spending a term in a graduate school every six or seven years.—*G. I. Giardini.*

**17246. BISBEE, G. A.** The sanctions of the Soviets. *So. California Law Rev.* 4(5) Jun. 1931: 358-374.—In the criminal code of the RSFSR, as amended to 1929, the term "measure of social defense" is substituted for "punishment." Methods of application of social defenses are: (1) court-improvement, including the forms of custody, segregation, conscript labor, declassification (withdrawal of civil rights for a stipulated period), banishment from a locality, from a Soviet Republic, from the USSR, confiscation of goods, withdrawal of the right to practice a particular trade or profession, fines, executions (confined to political crimes, usually), public censure, and warning; (2) medical improvement, in which dangerous persons must submit to forced cures; and (3) medical teaching, used for those under 18. The institutions required to enforce social defenses are (1) ordinary detention houses, (2) medical instruction institutions, including working reformatories for the youth, and (3) medical institutions, or colonies for insane and diseased criminals. The Allocation Commission assigns every prisoner to one of three categories and determines his privileges accordingly. The educative organization within camps and institutions of detention is elaborate; and the return of an individual to normal society is provided for by conditional judgment by probations, by parole, by aid to the discharged, and by rehabilitation.—*E. Cole.*

**17247. BROMLEY, DOROTHY DUNBAR.** Perjury rampant. *Harpers Mag.* 163(973) Jun. 1931: 37-47.—There can be no question of the prevalence of perjury in the trial courts of the U. S. Arrests are rare; convictions still rarer and difficult to obtain. Responsibility lies not wholly with the judge, laws, or lax juries, for there can be no reforms or revisions of the government apprehension and punishment of perjury without the acquiescence of the legal profession. Changes will not alter conditions unless the Bar Association gives up its *laissez faire* policy and disciplines all lawyers guilty of encouraging perjury.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**17248. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P.** Criminal legislation of 1931. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(3) Mar. 1932: 167-171. See Entry: 4: 8288.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**17249. CHARPENTIER, CLEMENT.** Sur la réforme de la législation pénale. [The reform of penal legislation.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminol.* 55(7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 265-275.—On Nov. 23, 1930, a commission was appointed to prepare a revision of the penal legislation of France. New forms of assistance of counsel to the accused, the condemned, and all persons deprived of their liberty should be devised.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

**17250. DELAQUIS, ERNST.** Die kulturelle und rechtspolitische Bedeutung des Entwurfes zu einem schweizerischen Strafgesetzbuch. [The cultural and juridical importance of the proposal for a unified Swiss criminal code.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 46(2) 1932: 161-180.—A unified code would raise the standards of the less progressive cantons, solidify the bonds among

the members of the Swiss Union, increase security throughout the state, and provide a basis for international legal negotiations. The canton is too small a unit, territorially and financially, for the war against crime, nor does such a small unit permit thoroughgoing classification of prisoners, individualized treatment, etc. The cantons would retain the right to transmute the principles of the law into action, determine organization of courts and procedure, regulate the police, develop investigational machinery, and select judges and executive officers.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

**17251. DIETER, HANS.** Kriminalpolitischer Schlenstreit und Versuchsbestrafung. [The academic quarrel of the criminal and attempts at punishment.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 52(2-3) 1932: 153-165.—The author discusses academically the effects of retaliation, prevention, and restitution as means of punishing the criminal.—*J. H. Landman.*

**17252. DOERNER, KARL.** Das Strafrecht der Tschechoslowakischen Republik. [The criminal law of the Czechoslovak Republic.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 52(2-3) 1932: 291-325.—A thorough analysis of the criminal law of Czechoslovakia.—*J. H. Landman.*

**17253. ESCARRA.** Le droit pénal chinois et les codes de 1928. [Chinese penal law and the codes of 1928.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 53(6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 193-244.—The code of 1928 is the first definite result of the efforts of 25 years, and the first legislative act of importance enacted by the Kuomintang. The code is divided into two parts, the first dealing with general matters, the second with specific infractions. The author analyzes the code by its various chapters. Discussion followed.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**17254. GALLAGHER de PARKS, MERCEDES.** Children's court work and reformatories in Peru. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 65(11) Nov. 1931: 1134-1139.—The new Peruvian penal code of 1926 provided for the first time for the installation of a children's court. The National Council of Women took an immediate interest in the matter, and founded the *Sociedad Especial de Patronato de Menores*, which opened in 1928. The same code also provided for a temporary detention home for boys, which has begun with success. The work of the *Patronato de Menores* consists in the inspection of reformatories and friendly cooperation with them, and makes proper disposal of the children whom judges do not see fit to send to an institution.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**17255. GLASER, STEFAN.** L'idée de la peine. [The idea of punishment.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54(9-12) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 494-524.—The cause and juridical basis for punishment is the criminal deed; its administration is primarily for the welfare of society and for the defense of the juridical order. The value of punishment lies in its efficacy; redress for injury is not the essential reason. This latter is its most important effect.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**17256. HAGEMANN, Dr.** Was der Kriminalpolizei nützt. [What the criminal police need.] *Kriminalist.* 5(3) Mar. 1931: 49-52; (4) Apr. 1931: 76-79; (7) Jul. 1931: 151-154; (11) Nov. 1931: 251-254.—It is dangerous to overemphasize the importance of theoretical training. The cases which the criminologist has to deal with are individual and can scarcely be systematized and theorized. Concrete and practical training "on the spot" is needed, by an experienced leader who stimulates cooperation. It is necessary to provide a place where experts in the different sciences relevant to criminology are ready to examine any problems and test them. The criminal police force should be equipped with experts trained in the natural and medical sciences. Germany lacks practical institutes. There ought to be a *gerichtsarztliches Institut* connected with some German university and a centralized state

laboratory (*kriminaltechnisch*) connected with an administrative police center, in which new experiments could be carried on and which would test all problems coming from different parts of the country. The last thing necessary would be an institute in Berlin combining the functions of the single institutes.—*Margareta Lorke.*

17257. HALL, JEROME. Social science as an aid to administration of the criminal law. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3 (6) Apr. 1931: 285-298.—The effects of legislation and of litigation can best be determined by the social scientist. In the juvenile court, it is necessary to employ investigators who understand conditions of delinquency rather than traditional procedural rules; psychiatric services are desirable at every stage in criminal procedure. The recent crime surveys attest to the tendency to recognize these facts.—*E. Cole.*

17258. HAMILTON, ALICE. What about the lawyers? *Harpers Mag.* 163 (977) Oct. 1931: 542-549.—The legal profession is at present held responsible only for carrying out the rules of the game, with no moral responsibility for the protection of the public. There has been no real improvement in the administration of justice since 1900; politics still plays too big a part and legal methods have shown little progress.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17259. HAMILTON, W. G. Indian prison administration. The question of race and class discrimination. *United Empire.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 110-111.—Solitary confinement is rare, well-behaved prisoners are employed as warders, and the accommodation for prisoners awaiting trial is poor. The death-rate was 9.3 per 1000 in 1930. Political prisoners are a 20th century phenomenon, and the prison rules are intended for the ordinary low-class Indian criminal. Political prisoners are kept apart from ordinary prisoners and are allowed special privileges as regards food, clothing, recreation, and books. Racial discrimination in favor of European prisoners is not practised in Bengal.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

17260. HELLWIG, ALBERT. Psychoanalyse und Strafrechtspflege. [Psychoanalysis and criminal justice (in Germany).] *Juris Rundsch.* (12) Jun. 15, 1930: 133-137; (13) Jul. 1, 1930: 146-150; (14-15) Jul. 15, Aug. 1, 1930: 160-163; (16-17) Aug. 15, Sep. 1, 1930: 173-176.—The judges in criminal courts are free to utilize their own knowledge even when psychological and psychopathological matters are involved. In practice, experts are summoned when psychiatric questions are to be decided and efforts are made to utilize the alleged or real knowledge gained through psychoanalysis.—*Igon Treulich.*

17261. Le POITTEVIN, GUSTAVE. Des conséquences de la réforme judiciaire. [Consequences of the judicial reform.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 53 (1-5) Jan.-May 1929: 87-126.—The reforms put into practice in 1926, in abolishing small prisons and detention houses, and concentrating prison work in the larger institutions, were the result of much consideration over a period of a half century. They have proved advantageous from the standpoint of the moral welfare of prisoners, efficiency of prison administration, and economy to the state. The financial saving annually has been \$10,000,000. On Feb. 21, 1929, the chamber adopted an amendment, without debate, to reestablish detention houses in the cities, together with the necessary tribunals, and has thereby undone the work which required 50 years to materialize and which has shown tangible results since its inauguration.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17262. LORION, PAUL. La Société Générale des Prisons et de Législation Criminelle et la Howard League. [The General Society of Prisons and Criminal Legislation and the Howard League.] *Rev. Pénitent. et*

*de Droit Pénal.* 53 (1-5) Jan.-May 1929: 50-85.—A comparative study of the history, aims, and accomplishments of The General Society of Prisons and Criminal Legislation in France and the Howard League in England. The first is primarily concerned with the amelioration of prison conditions, the salvation of the prisoner and judicial reform. The Howard League has as a principal aim the abolition of the death penalty. Both are doing invaluable work.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17263. MAKOWSKI, WACŁAW. Przestępstwo nawoływania do wojny. [The offense of inciting to war.] *Przegląd Pol.* 15 (1-3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 46-52.—At the moment when the juridical conscience of society comes to the conclusion that aggressive war is a crime against the collectivity this conception should find its expression in the penal legislation of states. The third International Conference for the Unification of Penal Law held in Brussels in June 1930 found a definition for incitement to aggressive war as a *delictum juris gentium*. However, the text adopted did not provide for penal sanctions.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17264. MITTERMAIER, WOLFGANG. Die strafrechtliche Gesetzgebung Österreichs von 1929 bis 1931. [The criminal law of Austria from 1929 to 1931.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 52 (2-3) 1932: 272-290.—The author digests the criminal law of Austria from 1929 to 1931 showing its tendencies.—*J. H. Landman.*

17265. MOLONY, THOMAS. Legal aid for poor persons. *J. Stat. & Soc. Inquiry Soc. Ireland.* 17 (105) Oct. 1931: 15-22.—The Poor Prisoners Defense Act of 1903 setting up a poor persons department of the Law Society has been supplemented by voluntary societies, chief of which is the Catholic society of our Lady of Good Counsel (1926). The Act of 1930 is more extensive than the earlier one, providing for issuance by the court of legal aid certificates and orders for counsel's fee; but it leaves untouched the work of conciliation and advice performed by voluntary societies; it does not deal with county courts, nor extend to cases of unemployment, defamation, or matrimonial matters.—*E. Cole.*

17266. MOORE, UNDERHILL, and SUSSMAN, GILBERT. The lawyer's law. *Yale Law Rev.* 41 (4) Feb. 1932: 566-576.—The lawyer advises as to the probable forms of the judicial behavior of courts. To aid him he has formulated rules and principles in which he has chosen, from various possibilities, to correlate the behavior of parties with the behavior of judges. He tends to treat these sequences as stating causal relations rather than as hypotheses. As a matter of fact he does not formulate his advice to clients solely on the basis of such rules of law, but takes account of other factors in the situation in making an intuitional judgment as to the form judicial behavior will take. But he takes no account of this intuitional character of his judgment in his thinking about it, with the result that past decisions assume the role of sole determinants and the character of his judgment as a statement of probabilities is neglected.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

17267. OVERBECK, ALFRED von. Gesetzesänderung und Strafvollstreckung. [Changes in the law and execution of sentences.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 46 (2) 1932: 232-241.—The general rule applicable to cases in which a new law goes into effect between the commission of the act and the trial is that the new law shall apply except when the old is more favorable to the accused. In cases in which detention, differentiated from punishment, is provided in the new law it is to apply, even when the older law did not provide for it. And in cases in which detention takes the place of punishment, retroaction is the only possible solution. In case the new law goes into effect between the time



fat a sentence was imposed and the time it went into effect, the punishment meted out under the old law must be applied—with recourse to pardons in cases in which this creates an injustice, even in case the new law no longer recognizes the act defined in the old, though the Swiss and Italian codes provide for a cessation of punishment in such cases. Abolition of capital punishment may convert death sentences to life imprisonment, but if the new code merely lessens the applicability of capital punishment, appeals or pardons are the only way out. If the new law provides limited imprisonment for offenses formerly punished by life imprisonment, the new act may automatically convert life sentences to the maximum under the new law. The new German and Swiss codes also provide for the abolition of certain regulations, applicable to persons serving sentences under the old law.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

17268. R., F. Judicial notice of foreign law. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (5) Mar. 1932: 747-765.—In the absence of statute, the general rule is that foreign law is a fact to be pleaded and proved. It often happens that a party relying upon foreign law neglects to prove it. It would follow, therefore, that the court ought to penalize the defaulting party with a non-suit or a directed verdict for his adversary on the ground that there was a failure to establish a material averment. The rigor of such a procedure has been softened, however, by the frequent use of several types of presumptions, here described. In a number of states there have been statutory modifications of the general rule of judicial notice. These statutes, in general, provide for the courts' taking judicial notice of foreign law. (Cases and statutes.)—*Leon Sachs.*

17269. RIQUOIR, ANTOINE. Les oeuvres de relèvement de l'enfance coupable. (Rapport au 46e Congrès des Jurisconsultes Catholique.) [The work of saving delinquent children. Report to the 46th Congress of Catholic Jurisconsults.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit.* 68 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 61-76.—The law of July 22, 1912, establishing juvenile courts, called into service private agencies and at first left much of the administration to them, but the system has since been encumbered by a multitude of vexatious formalities imposed by the state. Inspector-General Rouvier in 1928 criticized the old system and made proposals which would place the work under state control, establishing psychiatric clinics and centers of classification of children charged with crimes. The decree of Jan. 15, 1929, provided for centers of observation and psychological classification and for medical attention. It sets down detailed regulations for the annual reports from administrative and judicial agents, thus complicating the burdensome work of various cooperating charitable institutions.—*E. Cole.*

17270. ROOT, W. T. The indeterminate sentence and supervised parole. *Pittsburgh Rec.* 6 (4) Apr.-May 1932: 21-26.—The indeterminate sentence and parole assure either social readjustment or re-incarceration, but can never be successful apart from a reconstructive prison program.—*Charles W. Shull.*

17271. SAYRE, FRANCIS BOWES. *Mens rea.* *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (6) Apr. 1932: 974-1026.—After a study of the mental requisites for criminality in the early law (up to the 13th century), the subsequent development of *mens rea*, with its growing particularization with respect to certain felonies and specific defenses, it is clear that *mens rea*, the mental factor necessary to prove criminality, has no fixed continuing meaning. Careful searching of the substantive law for various groups of persons, and for various felonies is necessary to reach an understanding of the states of mind requisite for criminality; the conception then must become *mentes rea*.—*E. Cole.*

17272. SCHÄFER, KARL. Die Handhabung der

bedingten Strafaussetzung in Preussen. [The administration of limited postponement of punishment in Prussia.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 52 (2-3) 1932: 236-249.—The author shows the success of the movement in Prussia of being more liberal in granting paroles and pardons to criminals.—*J. H. Landman.*

17273. SCHWINGE, ERICH. Identität der Tat im Sinne der Strafprozessordnung. [The identity of the act in the light of criminal jurisprudence.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 52 (2-3) 1932: 203-235.—A learned legal-philosophical treatment of the nature and identity of the act or deed in criminal jurisprudence.—*J. H. Landman.*

17274. SILZ, EDOUARD. La réforme allemande et l'évolution du droit pénal international. [German reform and the evolution of international penal law.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminel.* 55 (7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 276-370.—Since the War, Europe has tended to extend the list of offenses against the common law committed by aliens and criminals within a territory, and to increase the protection of the state against political crimes committed by aliens. While in other countries, the trends in law were influenced by traditional conceptions, especially concern with individual protection, in Germany the projects are based much more on new ideas; their system concerns the struggle with professional criminals and the protection of national concepts and institutions. The law of extradition of Dec. 23, 1929, the penal international law in the penal code of 1927, the international penal procedure contained in the penal code and the ordinances for carrying it out are described and critically evaluated.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

17275. STEVENSON, CHARLES. Ending federal prison scandal. *Current Hist.* 34 (4) Jul. 1931: 555-560.—Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Prison Bureau, is constructing a new type of prison on a thousand-acre tract in Pennsylvania as a part of a program which includes: (1) the establishment of sanitoriums for drug addicts; (2) construction of hospitals for diseased and insane criminals; and (3) building of model prisons for short-timers. One accomplishment of the Bates regime has been an outstanding success—the segregation of drug addicts.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17276. THÔT, LADISLAO. Studi penitenziari nordamericani. [Penitentiary studies in North America.] *Riv. di Diritto Penitenz., Studi Teorici e Pratici.* 3 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 314-326.—The author exposes the federal penitentiary system of the U. S. He calls attention also to recent reforms in the state of New York, studies the organization of the state jail of New Jersey, the penitentiary at Columbus Ohio, the new land colony in London, the state reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, and the reformatory for women at Marysville, Ohio. He also describes the evolution of penitentiary architecture in North America, which he divides into six types.—*Riv. di Diritto Penitenz., Studi Teorici e Pratici.*

17277. UNSIGNED. Federal intervention against racketeering. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1932: 100-104.—The prohibition laws, the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Income Tax Evasion Act, and the Sherman Act have all been used by the federal prosecutors. A long series of suits brought against labor unions provides ample precedent for injunctions and money judgments against competitive racketeers. While federal prosecutors may sometimes be more efficient than the local police, the larger question revolves about the desirability of centralized criminal administration and a choice must likewise be made between the summary procedure of equity and protection of the accused implicit in trial by jury.—*J. H. Marshall.*

17278. UNSIGNED. Séance de la Société Générale des Prisons et de Législation Criminelle du 26 mars



1931. [Sessions of the Society of Prisons and Penal Legislation March 23, 1931.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminel.* 55(7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 165-193.—A description of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania; Norfolk Prison, Massachusetts; Muncy Industrial Home for Women, Pennsylvania; Ormsby Village, Kentucky; and Sleighton Farm, Pennsylvania.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

17279. UNSIGNED. Les tendances actuelles du droit pénal et la réforme en Pologne. [The trend of penal law and its reform in Poland.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal et Études Criminel.* 55(7-12) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 195-223.—The code of criminal proceedings, as well as the law concerning the organization of the magistracy, has been in force since 1929. A project of law concerning a court for juveniles has been drawn up, although it is not in force because of finances. The penal code transfers the center of gravity from the crime to the delinquent, although conserving the principle of moral responsibility. Pecuniary punishments are largely used, as are suspended sentence and conditional release. The judge has considerable liberty in the infliction of punishment. The juvenile code substitutes educational for repressive measures. The organization of the court system is described.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

17280. VEILLARD, MAURICE. Le nouveau code pénal vaudois. [The new penal code of Vaud, Switzerland.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 46(2) 1932: 215-231.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

17281. VULLIEN, ROBERT. Des conditions de l'expertise médico-légale psychiatrique criminelle. [Results of the survey of the medico-legal criminal psychiatric situation.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 85-94.—Reports and discussions of the congress of mental specialists and neurologists of France, held at Barcelona on May 21-26, 1929. Much misunderstanding exists between magistrates and psychiatrists. The first cannot reconcile the criminal deed with the possible irresponsibility of the criminal; the second consider it an injustice to apply the law without recognizing the factor of responsibility. Need for reconciliation is emphasized. Discussion followed.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17282. YANKWICH, LEON R. Some of the social phases of the administration of justice. *So. California Law Rev.* 5(3) Feb. 1932: 189-208.—The ancient Anglo-Saxon idea of the rule of law is the shelter and guarantee of present and future justice. The only doubt as to the future lies in the failure of the community to throw up a socio-legal system after Dean Pound's formulae and philosophically minded judges after Justice Holmes' prescription. But with this doubt resolved in favor of an up-to-date socialized law and a judge endowed with an unerring major premise founded upon the spirit of the time, neither constitutional, statutory, nor common law can fail to effectuate social justice for the individual or the group.—*J. P. Comer.*

17283. ZIMMERL, LEOPOLD. Vom Sinne der Teilnahmevorschriften. [Participation in crime.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 52(2-3) 1932: 166-178.—The author analyzes the distinction between the perpetration of a crime and the participation in a crime. Any reform to efface the distinction between perpetration and participation for the sake of simplicity cannot be regarded as a progressive step.—*J. H. Landman.*

## PROCEDURE

17284. DALLANT, RENÉ. Faut-il supprimer le jury? [Should the jury be abolished?] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 64-84.—The fact that the jury system was established in 1791 and has functioned these many years, is its most natural justification. The jury should be abolished if it is such a democratic body that qualification for service is not

considered. It should not be abolished if this body is made up of intelligent, conscientious, and able men.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17285. GRANT, J. A. C. Felony trials without a jury. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 980-995.—There is much variation both in state and in federal courts in the frequency of waiver of jury trials. With the coming of federal liquor prosecutions it was felt necessary to relieve the congestion of the courts; but only in a few districts, notably the middle district of Pennsylvania, have the judges favored waiver. In "morals" actions defendants prefer to evade a jury; but in all other misdemeanor actions, the jury is retained. If the jury is waived because the poor litigant cannot make bail and wishes to avoid the stay in jail it is unfortunate; but it would seem that other factors being equal, the waiver should increase the speed of justice.—*E. Cole.*

17286. GRODSINSKY, M. Das Rechtsmittelverfahren im Sovet-Strafprozess. [Judicial procedure in Soviet criminal law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6(4) Apr. 1932: 241-257.—The Soviet system substitutes for the discarded institute of appeal that of "cassation," not in the French or European sense of the word, but in a typically Socialist-Soviet meaning. Soviet judicial procedure is based on the conception that retrial or revision must consider all phases of criminal action in the first instance, namely, errors of procedure and the facts in the case. Under the term "cassation" Soviet criminal procedure provides for a reconsideration of a decision in a criminal action on two major counts: (1) erroneous application of material law; (2) violation of procedural law. Erroneous application of material law implies: (1) the non-application of law which should have been applied; (2) the application of law which should not have been applied; (3) erroneous interpretation of the law applied; (4) the application of laws and ordinances emanating from non-competent authorities, issued in improper form, or not compatible with the law of higher instances. As to violation of procedure, revision is possible only if and when such violation can be shown to have been of actual consequence in the reaching and formulation of the decision. Any revision on our so-called grounds of technicalities is precluded. But such consideration of errors of procedure can be considered in their actual bearing upon the case only if the revisional action examines or re-examines such violation in the whole setting of the content or factual aspect of the case. As a result of this realization and practice Soviet revisional procedure has extended the causes of revision to the question of the so-called apparent injustice of the judgment, i.e. apparent injustice from the point of Socialist-Soviet concepts of justice.—*Johannes Mattern.*

17287. HOWARD, PENDLETON. The rise of summary jurisdiction in English criminal law administration. *California Law Rev.* 19(5) Jul. 1931: 486-506.—The tendency of parliament to increase the number of indictable offenses which may be disposed of summarily is the most significant development in English criminal law administration during the last half-century. Summary disposition of petty offenses in England, as well as that of indictable offenses, is described. Cases involving persons under 14 in other than homicide offenses are tried summarily. The Criminal Justice Act of 1925 simplifies the procedure and enlarges the schedule for summary jurisdiction. The defendant, however, is given opportunity to choose trial by jury. A summary trial is informal and expeditious; but it would seem that grave offenses are dealt with on a less serious basis; and often the interests of the defendant are inadequately protected. Despite arguments for the jury system, the balance sheet seems to be in favor of summary jurisdiction.—*E. Cole.*



17288. INSKIP, THOMAS. Proceedings by and against the crown. *Cambridge Law J.* 4(1) 1930: 1-12.—Agitation on the part of the press for modification of proceedings by and against the crown that they be exactly like those by and against subjects, should be refuted by the technicalities and the fairly satisfactory present methods. In tort proceedings, in proceedings other than tort, and in the matter of costs, the subject is not at a disadvantage. Furthermore, it is in the public interest that the crown should not be put on a par with any subject. If there were a change, it would be necessary to nullify or abolish *discovery*, disclosure of documents by a private person, but the right of the crown to withhold any documents bearing on a case is likely to remain unchanged.—*E. Cole.*

17289. SADOUL, H. Le jury criminel en Indochine. [The criminal jury in Indo-China.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 147-149.—A letter from the president of the civil court at Haiphong to justify the system of local court assessors.—*E. Cole.*

17290. SCHIMA, H. Die Vertretung des Staates vor den bürgerlichen Gerichten. [The representation of the government in the civil courts.] *Judicium.* 2(3) 1930: 264-296.—In Germany there is no special office for the representation of the states in the civil courts, where matters of property are concerned. The Austrian system has the *Finanzprocuratur* to transact legal matters in court for the government and the succession states retained this special office. Italy has the *avvocatura generale erariale*; Rumania, the *avocat al statului*. England does not distinguish between public and civil

law. Legal counsels of the government are the solicitor to the treasury, to the excise, etc. The public interests in the civil courts have to be guarded in France by the *ministère public*. The public prosecutor of Soviet Russia may enter any action in order to protect the state or the workers. The German code of civil procedure limits the activity of the public prosecutor to matters concerning marriage, minors, and incapables. The Austrian law knows the institution of defender of the matrimonial tie and of the defender of the legitimate birth of a child. Creation of special authorities to represent the state in the civil courts is to be recommended wherever such representatives do not exist.—*Igon Treulich.*

17291. SMITH, J. H. Het nut van een z. g. modus operandi system in den strijd tegen de beroeps misdadigers in Indie. [The need of a so-called modus operandi system in the fight on professional criminals in India.] *Koloniale Studien.* 16(1) Feb. 1932: 43-65.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

17292. WISEMAN, FRANK M. Jurisdiction of the common pleas court to mandamus. The Ohio industrial commission to execute an award theretofore made. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 6(2) Mar. 1932: 208-212.—Mandamus will lie to compel the industrial commission to pay a judgment rendered, but it was doubtful whether action could be brought in the common pleas court. The general code of Ohio permits that court to issue the writ in general, and the court of appeals held that it could be applied to the industrial commission. The supreme court of the state refused to interfere.—*J. H. Leek.*

## THE PUBLIC SERVICES

### DEFENSE AND SAFETY

17293. BARTON, WILLIAM. Caste and the Indian military problem. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(792) Dec. 1931: 709-717.—A rapid survey of the military history of India shows that caste has retarded the growth of nationalism and by specialization of work has cut off the masses from military activity. The fighting ability of the communities which do not know caste stands out in sharp contrast to Hindu passivity.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

17294. ECCARD, FRÉDÉRIC. Le budget militaire allemand en 1930. [The German military budget in 1930.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144(428) Jul. 10, 1930: 5-13.—For the expenses of the army of 100,000 and the navy of 15,000 men, Germany appropriated in 1924 a total of 450,000,000 RM; in 1930, the budget item for the same personnel had increased to 788,000,000 RM. The belligerent aspirations of General Groener, and the apparent intention of Germany to construct an efficient army and navy, constitute a serious threat to the security of France.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

17295. FAIRLAMB, GEORGE R. Aircraft in control of trade routes. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 58(349) Mar. 1932: 343-350.—An airplane may be the arm of a surface ship at sea, or it may itself become a ship operating from a fixed land base, a situation which causes difficulty, particularly with regard to removal of crews of ships about to be sunk. The improvements that are certain to come in naval aviation will permit the patrolling of wide areas by aircraft, and the means of dominance that will be employed is not certain.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17296. McCracken, DWIGHT. Traffic regulation in small cities. *Munic. Admin. Service Publ.* #26 1932: pp. 25.—Suggestions for the adaptation of a model municipal traffic ordinance as published by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety to smaller municipalities. Uniformity as between cities is a first consideration; regulations must be reasonable to be enforceable. The indiscriminate installation of

automatic traffic signals at crossings where accidents have occurred may do more harm than good. The through way with boulevard stops at cross streets is much to be preferred. Four speeds ranging from 15 to 45 miles per hour are recommended. A basic study of traffic facts at each intersection should precede the erection of automatic signals; and a mode of procedure with sample diagrams and maps for such an investigation is suggested. Rules for pedestrians and parking regulations are suggested.—*John M. Pfflner.*

### EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

17297. BURGESS, GEORGE K. The government laboratory and industry. *J. Maryland Acad. Sci.* 2(2) Apr. 1931: 75-105.

17298. HUNTER, EDWARD. Increasing program of China Foundation. *China Weekly Rev.* 57(10) Aug. 8, 1931: 379-380; 404.—Among the many projects sponsored by the China Foundation for the promotion of Education and Culture with funds accruing from the United States Boxer Indemnity refund are many colleges, special investigations and experiments, promoting engineering training for highway and irrigation development, the Roy Chapman Andrews Northwestern Scientific Expedition, the Sino-American Cultural Institute in New York, translation of English classics into Chinese, the Peiping National Library, the Palace Museum. Fifteen trustees, of whom five are American, administer about \$2,000,000 annually.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17299. KOFLER, HANS. Ein Erlass des ägyptischen Unterrichts-Ministeriums zur Reform der arabischen Schrift. [A decree of the Egyptian ministry of education for reforming the Arabic script.] *Islamica.* 5(3) 1932: 354-362.—On July 26, 1930, the Egyptian ministry of education issued an order regulating the use of punctuation marks and announcing the official adoption of capital letters for both the *nashki* and *ruq'ah* styles of writing and printing. These capitals were

chosen by a commission from a number of suggestions submitted in competition for a prize offered by King Fuad, and in his honor are called crown letters (*hurūf at-tā*). Although chosen for ease in writing with the *qalam* and in the formation of ligatures with following letters, they detract from the beauty of the decorative Arabic script while adding little to its clarity. The rules for punctuation merely codify the current practice of presses in Istanbul and Cairo. (Complete translation of the decree and its annexes.)—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

**17300. KORBUT, M., and FEDOROVICH, N.** КОРБУТ, М. и ФЕДОРОВИЧ, Н. Коренизация высших учебных заведений в Татарской Республике. [The nationalization of the universities in the Tatar Republic.] Советское Государство и Революция Права. (*Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Revoliutsiia Prava.*) (10-12) 1931: 239-242.—According to the decisions of the 16th convention of the All-Union Communist party, in 1930, measures have been taken to enforce the cultural roll of national minorities in local universities and technical schools throughout the Soviet Union. In the Tatar Republic considerable progress by the native elements has been reported. While Tatars constituted 11% of the college students in the Tatar Republic in 1929, the corresponding figure for 1931 is 22%. There were 125 Tatars on the faculty in 1931 as compared with 30 in 1925. Considerable work has been done in regard to the preparation of new textbooks in the Tatar language.—*G. Vernadsky.*

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

**17301. BEHR-PINNOW, [CARL] von.** Eugenik und Strafrecht. [Eugenics and criminal law.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 26(2) Mar. 30, 1932: 143-173.—Civilized countries differ widely in their laws concerning abortion. The proposed revision of the German criminal code makes the penalties somewhat less, but does not remove them. At present there is no justification for giving legislative approval to abortion on eugenic or social grounds. Therapeutic grounds are adequately covered by the present code and medical ethics. As to narcotics (including alcohol) there are many eugenic aspects, but the present German law does not take account of them. Sterilization is rapidly gaining legal recognition or winning public opinion; in many cases it should be made an alternative to segregation. There is ample scientific basis for eugenic sterilization.—*Paul Popenoe.*

**17302. BOULLAY, CHARLES.** La crise du logement et la famille. [The housing crisis and the family.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit.* 69(2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 57-63.—(France.)

**17303. GRANT, SIDNEY S., and ANGOFF, S. E.** Recent developments in censorship. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10(4) Nov. 1930: 488-509.—The Massachusetts obscenity act of 1930 appears to liberalize the statute so that it is said a book involved in an obscenity action now will have to be considered as a whole rather than judged by isolated passages, although before this can be agreed to positively a test case will be required.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

**17304. HANEK, V.** Wirkungen der Mietzinsbeschränkungen. [Effects of the rent restrictions.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 182 1931: 253-270. (Vienna.)

**17305. KRÜGER.** Der deutsche Osten und die Osthilfe. [Eastern Germany and its relief.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 75(4) 1932: 467-498.—A large proportion of the area of Eastern Germany possesses poor, sandy soil and a cool, short growing season. The density of population is but 79.2 inhabitants per sq. km. In 1886 Bismarck started the first governmental action to check depopulation and the influence of Polish elements. After the war, the situation became worse. By the

Treaty of Versailles, over 9% of the total German territory in the east was given to Poland, with approximately 4,000,000 people, and large mineral deposits, mines, and foundries. Many farmers lost their markets and railroad lines and roads were disrupted by the new frontiers. This resulted in an increasing farm indebtedness and an increasing flow of population to the western cities. In 1919 the Reich and the Prussian government initiated a large scale eastern settlement program. From 1924 to 1931 over 422,000,000 M were made available for providing 30,000 families with farms and for converting short-term credits at high interest rates into long-term credits at lower interest rates. About 114,000,000 M were spent for furnishing over 23,000 homes and workmen's apartments. Vocational schools, model farms, extension service and experiment stations, public utilities, hospitals, and other activities were promoted. In 1930 the Bank for Industrial Obligations was delegated to head the debt conversion campaign. The debt conversion plan involves over 11% of all eastern farms.—*R. W. Schickele.*

**17306. LUCIEN-BRUN, EMMANUEL.** L'assistance publique: son organisation, son budget, ses tendances. [Public charity, its organization, its budget, its tendencies.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit.* 68(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 16-34.—Public charity was first undertaken by private agencies and by special orders of the church. An account of this development is given. The Directory's laws establishing public welfare agencies are the basis of the present system. Most of the administrations are appointed by the prefect, some by the municipal council. The ministry of health, assistance and social provisioning was established in 1920, succeeding to this work from the ministry of interior. In each department there is a *commission départementale d'assistance*. As agents or inspectors they have power over all public establishments and private agencies which receive a state subvention. The most active organization is in the departments and communes. The prefect has absolute charge even though he is more a political agent than an administrator. Distribution of the aid is made primarily to children abandoned by parents, to women in confinement, and to poor families. The hospital services of the commune are administered by a commission distinct from the bureau of public welfare. The old, the sick and the incurables are cared for by departmental organization but the work is allocated to communes. The special organization which exists in the city of Paris is described. The total cost of all services comes to about 2,200,200,000 francs a year. The bureau of welfare disburses a little more than 23% of the amount in the 87 departments. Political appointments should be abolished.—*E. Cole.*

**17307. McLAUGHLIN, ALLAN J.** The functions and limitations of government in public health education. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(39) Sep. 25, 1931: 2300-2306.—Public health activity developed under police powers was until the close of the 19th century confined to local autonomous administrative bodies. The important move toward education of the public in health matters has been promoted by the federal government directly to the citizens and through official state organizations. It is still necessary, however, to bring the various agencies, official and unofficial, together in one comprehensive program, under the direction of a competent state health office.—*E. Cole.*

**17308. PERREAU, E. H.** Les assurances sociales et la famille. [Social insurance and the family.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit.* 69(2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 43-56.—(France.)

**17309. REGULSKI, IGNACY.** Teorja a praktyka polskiej polityki społecznej. [The theory and practice of social policy in Poland.] *Druga.* (12) 1929: 1091-1098.—The foundations of social legislation in Poland are



in the constitution of 1921, in the articles concerning labor protection, insurance of workmen, state help to children deprived of parents' protection or neglected in education, prohibition of child labor under 15 years and the right to organize unions and associations. The above articles require far-reaching revision and completion, for their present tenor either makes their execution difficult or renders the issue of many executive orders impossible.—*Marian Tyrowicz.*

**17310. SEILLER, EDWARD F.** Development of employment services in the southern states. *Bull. Bur. School Service College Educ. Univ. Kentucky.* 4(2) Dec. 1931: 49-56.—This study seeks to discover, by means of a questionnaire, the status and development of public employment services in the southern states. Such services are not operating on a high plane of efficiency in spite of improvement. Public employment service is not utilizing fully the cooperation that might be achieved through supporting agencies in the states in the relief of the distress of unemployment. A federal law is needed which will provide for the cooperation of all agencies of unemployment—federal, state, and municipal.—*E. George Payne.*

**17311. SÉKALY, A.** Le problème des wakfs en Egypte. [The problem of the wakfs in Egypt.] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques.* (2) 1929: 277-336; (3) 1929: 395-454.—Sixteen chapters (with appendix of 22 documents of laws, regulations, and reports) on these Moslem charitable institutions established by private means and administered under Moslem law: definition and principles of the wakf, conditions validating it, its special character, purposes and advantages, its disadvantages, its administration and organization, re-establishment of the ministry of wakfs, their relation to the constitution, and necessity for reforms. Parliamentary control since 1924 has resulted in an increase in receipts for the wakfs, the establishment of reserve funds, increase in the number of wakfs, formation of a general inventory for all goods of the wakfs, the establishment of an exchange movement or migration of peoples to new land and the fixing of a system of land rents, and the development of welfare works, religious and educational institutions, and hospitals. Details of the budget are given.—*E. Cole.*

**17312. STAFFORD, B.** Factory inspection. *J. Stat. & Soc. Inquiry Soc. Ireland.* 17(105) Oct. 1931: 45-53.—In Ireland the legislation now being administered is made up of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1920, with their pursuant regulations, and the changes of 1922 and 1924. The inspectors cannot close down dangerous machinery or inflict penalties without a court order. Appointment of inspectors is carefully determined by a selection board. The recommendation of the fifth session of the International Labour Conference, that in which the Free State was first represented, provided definitely for standards of inspection, the degree of discretion to be exercised by inspectors with regard to industrial accident and disease, etc. It was accepted by the Saorstát in 1925, but in the depression further social legislation is out of the question.—*E. Cole.*

**17313. STEVENSON, MARIETTA.** The out-of-work: the story of what several legislatures have done toward the relief of jobless citizens. *State Govt.* 5(2) Feb. 1932: 3-5.—Massachusetts appropriated about \$3,000,000 for public buildings to relieve unemployment. New York appropriated \$20,000,000 for relief, establishing a state organization for the handling of the funds, and creating each city and county a welfare district, allowing each one 40% of its own expenditures for relief. New Jersey appropriated about \$10,000,000 with a plan similar to that of New York. Rhode Island appropriated \$1,500,000 for the purchase of town and city notes and bonds, the money to be used by the localities in unemployment relief. Pennsylvania ap-

propriated \$10,000,000 to the department of public welfare for state aid to political subdivisions; an additional \$8,546,553 was appropriated for direct relief. Illinois appropriated \$20,000,000 for relief.—*Frank M. Stewart.*

**17314. UNSIGNED.** Die Wohnbauforderung des Bundes. [The promotion of home building by the federation.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(6) Mar. 15, 1931: 10-15.—A survey of expenditures of the federal government for the erection of dwellings. These were in the form of subsidies to various private and public corporations, such as the savings banks, associations, municipalities, and states. The entire sum spent for the year ending Jan. 31, 1930, amounted to 291,303,770 schillings.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

**17315. VALDOUR, JACQUES.** Assistance professionnelle ou assistance par l'état. (Rapport au 46e Congrès des Jurisconsults Catholiques.) [Trade charities or state charities.—Report to the 46th Congress of Catholic Jurisconsults.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit.* 68(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 35-60.—As the family is the fundamental basis of human institutions, so the state is the highest. Its function is to protect and encourage whatever is good for the general welfare. The state must encourage the welfare organs of private businesses and corporations. The corporation's participation in the life of the state assures prosperity, which in turn assures the welfare of its various members. Assistance provided by industrial organizations is a guarantee to the employees and members against risks of trade.—*E. Cole.*

**17316. VALROGER, PAUL de.** L'assistance communale. (Rapport au 46e Congrès des Jurisconsults Catholiques.) [Communal welfare. Report to the 46th Congress of Catholic Jurisconsults.] *Rev. Cath. d. Inst. et du Droit.* 68(4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 297-314.—The tendency in the last five years is to place more and more of the work in the hands of the communes. But this charity will never be able to replace private charity. Because of the manner of recruiting members in the communes, there is need for Catholics to continue and extend their charity work.—*E. Cole.*

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

**17317. ANDERSEN, KRISTEN.** Et bidrag til belysning av norsk retts stilling til erhvervsmessig boikott. [Illumination of the Norwegian law's position in relation to the industrial boycott.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvitsenskap.* 10(1-2) 1932: 45-80.—Section 21 of the trust law dealt with the boycott, laying down the principles which were to govern it. A commission was created to enforce the law. It was considered so broad a subject that it was taken out of the hands of the courts in many instances and became the direct subject for the action of the legislature. In Norwegian law boycott is perfectly proper as long as it does not affect the rights of the public; when it interferes with the freedom of supply, and the value of articles affected, the state refuses to allow the dispute to go on in an unregulated fashion. The purpose is to protect the larger interests of the average man.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

**17318. BENTWICH, N. de M.** Five years of Palestine legislation. (1926-1931). *Palest. & Near East Econ. Mag.* 7(4-5) Mar. 1932: 88.—There has been a steady development to fit Palestine for agricultural, economic, industrial, and social problems. In commercial law the Ottoman code of commerce was replaced by a series of ordinances introducing the principles of English law in commercial matters. Customs tariffs, excise duties, labor compensation and regulation, agriculture, exploitation of natural resources, court procedures,—previously regulated by Ottoman measures have been simplified.—*Zwi Shimshy.*



17319. BOBCHEV, K. Otnoshenie na dŭrzhavata kŭm narodnoto stopanstvo v Bŭlgaria. [Attitude of the state toward national economy in Bŭlgaria.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo*. 29 (4) Apr. 1930: 213-220.—Bulgaria is a young, poor country. The state should build railroads, highways, hospitals, schools, grain elevators, and found banks and other credit institutions. State interference in agriculture is much more justified than in any industrial European country.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

17320. BORJANE, HENRY. L'état et la marine marchande aux Etats-Unis. [The government and the merchant marine in the United States.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (442) Sep. 10, 1931: 427-434.—The war-time determination to build the largest merchant marine is reflected in the following figures for American exports and imports carried in American vessels: until 1860, 75%; 1914, 10%; and 1927, 40%. The U. S. Shipping Board has run up a total deficit of \$500,000,000 and only half of the vessels have been liquidated to private interests. The board also seeks an illusory maritime supremacy by numerous discriminations against foreigners, which result in irrational utilization of the world's merchant marine facilities.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

17321. COOPER, JOHN C., Jr. Rules of aircraft liability in the proposed federal merchant airship act. *Air Law Rev.* 2 (3) Jul. 1931: 327-348.

17322. FRANKE, HERMANN. Der Einfluss des deutschen staatlichen Schlichtungswesens auf den Lohn und auf die Verständigungsbereitschaft der Parteien. [The effect of the German system of public arbitration upon wages and upon the disposition of the parties to agree.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 11 (1) 1932: 66-92.—There is no convincing evidence that Germany's system of public arbitration of industrial disputes, which sometimes permits the state to impose wage agreements upon the parties, has raised wages beyond levels justified by prevailing economic conditions. The employers, who could hardly be interested in maintaining too high a wage scale, have, in certain years, petitioned more frequently and with more success than employees for compulsory adjudication. Neither is it apparent that the government's power to impose the findings of arbitral courts causes the parties to refrain from reconciling their differences themselves or to delay a reconciliation.—*Arnold J. Zürcher*.

17323. FRY, THOMAS PENBERTHY. Governmental adjustment of Colorado's industrial disputes 1915-1930. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 3 (4) Jun. 1931: 223-272.—The Colorado Industrial Commission Act of 1915, provides for compulsory investigation of industrial disputes. The three commissioners furnish a court of impartial arbitrators; and their awards are enforceable against parties who have agreed to be bound by them. The commission, hampered by inadequate funds, has not fulfilled all its inquisitorial functions. Yet its public reports of certain disputes have brought about satisfactory settlement. Decisions on wages have been determined by the particular circumstances, and only in the gold mining industry has anything less than a fair living wage been tolerated since 1917. The commission has in almost all cases insisted upon the 44 hour week. At first unwilling to consider the question of union recognition, it later came to declare in favor of trade unionism. Under the 1921 act the commission must be notified of any changes in conditions of employment, but by 1923 the commission had ceased to bring suits against employed who failed to give notice. And this recent policy of taking no action against employees or employers seems to have been continuously applied since 1927. The commission is not now effective.—*E. Cole*.

17324. HAMILTON, WALTON H. The problem of trust reform. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1932: 173-

178.—From minds stuffed with ideas of an earlier period the anti-trust laws were developed. These enactments have failed to settle anything very fundamental, for they were written by persons ignorant of the conditions of big business. The very presence of the anti-trust laws on the statute books is a recognition of a public interest in business. Future statutes should recognize this and the fact that this public interest involves investors, managers, laborers, and consumers. The vision and knowledge required to revise these statutes is tremendous. The conflict of ends that results where "the productive processes belong to big business and the arrangements for control to petty trade cannot abide."—*Charles Aikin*.

17325. KNOTTS, HOWARD C. Certificates of convenience and necessity for aircraft carriers. *J. Air Law.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 58-67.—A questionnaire sent out by the Air Law Institute of Northwestern University has revealed that only 9 states have issued such certificates. This lack of activity is due to: (1) lack of proper state legislation to give jurisdiction; (2) desire of the various commissions to proceed with caution; and (3) reluctance of aircraft companies to become involved in regulation. Aviation companies which in fact are common carriers should welcome regulation as a means of protection from irregular operators and as increasing the saleability of their stock. In the remaining part of the paper the author deals very largely with the Illinois statute on the subject and the action of the Illinois Commerce Commission under it.—*C. Zollman*.

17326. SCHNEIDER, JOSEPH. Negligence in the law of aviation. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 12 (1) Jan. 1932: 17-31.

17327. SMILO, DAVID J. The Minnesota fraudulent advertising act. *Minnesota Munic.* 17 (2) Feb. 1932: 61-65.—*W. R. Maddox*.

17328. UNSIGNED. Efforts to eliminate some evils of unrestricted credit for wage earners. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (6) Apr. 1932: 1102-1108.—Most of existing state legislation fails to make the best use of the opportunities for protection against unwelcome wage assignment or garnishment proceedings. No legislature has so far appreciated the necessity of correlating garnishment and wage assignment regulation, but New York is considering a bill which may furnish a model to other states in this respect.—*E. Cole*.

17329. W., W. W. The future of anti-trust legislation. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (5) Mar. 1932: 730-738.—The amendment to the Sherman Act sponsored by the National Civic Federation and the amendment to the Federal Trade Commission Act sponsored by the American Bar Association, would re-interpret "restraint of trade" and give to the Trade Commission advisory power over trade agreements which would be immune from penalties under the Sherman Act and would set up all conditions necessary to achieve proper stabilization of industry without impairing the safeguards against monopoly.—*E. Cole*.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

17330. ALLEN, WORTH. Wanted—a plan for regulating the highway carriers. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9 (7) Mar. 31, 1932: 379-388.—Two distinct courses are open in dealing with motor vehicle carriers. One is to adopt measures to collect proper charges for the use of the highways and the other is the regulation of rates and service. The second course carries with it the limitation of competition. Truck operations should be given such regulation as is needed, but to regulate them in the absence of any need merely to place them on an equal basis with the railroads is unreasonable and unsound. A competent fact finding body should be appointed to study the problem of regulating the motor carriers.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.



17331. BENT, SILAS. The proposed subsidy of the ratepayer by the taxpayer. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9(8) Apr. 14, 1932: 439-445.—A taxpayer who lives in a part of the state not served by the St. Lawrence project will be helping to pay for advantages which he does not enjoy.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

17332. COREY, HERBERT. The effect on the state of keeping water power at home. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9(6) Mar. 17, 1932: 342-348.—The states of Maine and West Virginia have laws forbidding the exportation of water-generated electric power. This practice has not conserved the power for domestic use to the advantage of local industries, nor has it proven beneficial to the local taxpayers nor attracted business to these states.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

17333. GLAESER, MARTIN G. Progressive ventures in commission regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9(5) Mar. 3, 1932: 278-283.—The author tells how the power districts of Wisconsin will be organized, their authority, how they will function, and what their relations with the public service commission will be. The new utility legislation also provides for the creation of a state utility corporation of Wisconsin. One of the purposes of this act was to effect the return of regulation based upon cost accounting which had been undermined by court decisions. It furthers the interests of public ownership by making possible state ownership and operation or at least state participation in ownership.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

17334. HATCHER, E. H. The problem of regulating the interstate pipe lines. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9(7) Mar. 31, 1932: 396-404.—Gas pipe line companies have claimed to be interstate agencies and thereby escape regulation by the states. For all practical purposes the interests are purely local and it would appear that the states may indirectly regulate interstate pipe lines so far as rates are concerned if the commissions are willing to limit their authority to service and commodity charges. The sale of holding company securities is a problem for federal regulation.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

17335. HOFFMAN, HANS. Die Organisationsform der reinen Verwaltungsunternehmung. [The organization of a pure administrative undertaking.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(1) 1932: 155-214.—The principles of conducting a pure administrative enterprise in the interests of the people, in relation to political, social, and financial consequences, are set forth. The rate structure is the chief problem. The war disrupted the balance between income and outgo in many instances and much reconstruction work has been done. However necessary the regulation of a private enterprise may be, such examination and control is even more necessary in any administrative enterprise.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

17336. LOHMANN, MARTIN. Die Morphologie der Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmung. [The structure of public undertakings.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(1) 1932: 81-154.—The legal and economic characteristics of public undertakings are described, as well as the typical form of organization in case of the formal dependent public undertaking and the independent, including both publicly owned, privately owned, and mixed types. The advantages and disadvantages of each type, and the factors which normally cause each to become prominent, are set forth.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

17337. RITSCHL, HANS. Stellung und Bedeutung der öffentlichen Unternehmung im Wirtschaftssystem des Kapitalismus. [The place and significance of public undertakings under capitalism.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(1) 1932: 35-80.—Public property includes that of the army and navy, as well as property in the form of real estate, buildings, mines, forests, and

public utilities. In 1926 the estimated value of public property amounted to 50,000,000,000 RM, and has been increasing rapidly since that time. To bring about a satisfactory development of such property requires (1) sound state finance; (2) a spirit of service and sacrifice on the part of the officials; (3) wise statesmanship.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

17338. SPURR, HENRY C. The exportation of water power. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9(8) Apr. 14, 1932: 465-471.—States are without power to forbid the exportation of hydroelectric power. Hydroelectric power is not a natural resource, and even if we assume it to be a natural resource, a state cannot prevent it from entering interstate commerce once it is in the possession and ownership of individuals.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

17339. THOMPSON, CARL D. Public ownership in America. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 6(2) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 281-292.

17340. WELCH, FRANCIS X. Is the municipal plant a social phenomenon? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9(6) Mar. 17, 1932: 319-328.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

17341. WEST, HAROLD E. How one state commission is regulating the taxicab. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9(8) Apr. 14, 1932: 459-464.—Although the modern taxicab presents a major problem in the control of transportation, only six states have given their public service commissions authority to regulate it. The author describes regulation in Maryland by state commission. This regulation is superior to municipal regulation in small states with only a few large cities.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

17342. WHERRY, WILLIAM M. The laws which govern the removal of commissioners. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 9(8) Apr. 14, 1932: 446-454.—There are in general three methods of removing public utility commissioners in the U. S. These are by trial, by an administrative act, and by a legislative act abolishing or altering the office. In general, utility commissions are rendering the best service in those states where they are appointed, well paid, and reasonably secure from arbitrary removal. On the whole the tenure is still too short to attract the best men and develop the best talent.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

## PUBLIC WORKS

17343. McINNES, FRANK A. The Boston water supply. *J. New Engl. Water Works Assn.* 46(1) Mar. 1932: 8-23.

17344. SPATES, T. G. International planning of public works—a factor in the regularization of employment and economic relationships. *Geneva Spec. Studies*. 3(3) Mar. 1932: pp. 24.—Public works plans, privately or officially proposed in the U. S., in European countries, by the International Labour Office, and by a Committee on Unemployment appointed by the Commission of Enquiry for European Union, show in general three fundamental economic and social objectives: (1) improvement in the machinery of trade; (2) increase in the standard of living; (3) the bringing of effective purchasing power directly on the buying side of the market. The conception of an interdependent world economic system functioning automatically began to give way during the depression of 1920-21 and is now disappearing in favor of forms of conscious management and control.—*Howard White*.

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

17345. SHEPARD, WARD. The handout magnificent. *Harpers Mag.* 163(977) Oct. 1931: 594-602.—The proposed gift of the 200,000,000 acres of land to Western states for their disposal to private citizens, made by the Public Domain Commission, involves a

conflict between two opposite schools of political thought, the conservationists and the individualists. It is a tentative victory for the individualistic school, though a conservation problem. Its danger lies in the

precedent it establishes for it paves the way for application of the same scheme to our greatest conservation achievement, the national forests.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

**17346. CASTBERG, FREDE.** Internasjonale domstolers overskridelse av sin kompetence. [The exceeding of competence by international tribunals of justice.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 3(1) 1932: 32-61.—International tribunals exceed their competence most commonly when they deal with faulty subject matter. It is possible to divide such excesses into two parts: (1) when tribunals go beyond the understandings of the contracting parties; and (2) when they deal with matters not submitted to them. A tribunal may also go so far as to deal with questions involving parties which have never submitted to its jurisdiction.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

**17347. FERNAND-JACQ.** La propriété scientifique. [Scientific property.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Econ. Pol.* 1929: 131-156.—The international convention of the committee of experts of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (1928) has recommended that all countries adhering to the convention should adopt legislation embodying the following principles: (1) all scientific discovery susceptible of utilization ought to bring to the discoverer the right of remuneration; (2) the author discoverer may not claim his rights except by registering with an international agency and not without publication of his project. The duration of his protection would be 30 years. The industrial institutions using the discovery would be required to pay specified sums to the author, subject to judicial determination in a controversy. The convention would set up an international commission to decide international difficulties. A certain price fixing index has been suggested. There would be some difficulty in drawing the exact line between the discovery of the principle and the application, and in determining the precise part played by various research workers producing the invention.—*E. Cole.*

**17348. GUTZWILLER, MAX.** Deutsches Internationalprivatrecht. [German international private law.] *Z. f. Ausland. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 6(1-2) 1932: 74-103.—The article is an elaborate review of H. Lewald's *Deutsches Internationales Privatrecht auf Grundlage der Rechtssprechung* (Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1931). Lewald's work is an exhaustive textbook of the existing German federal law of conflicts, based on interpretation, extension, and supplementing by judicial decisions during the last 30 years. The prevalence of serious interstate private law problems during this period accounts for the fact that Lewald's presentation reveals a variety of influences active in the shaping of the law, a source of untold difficulties leading to evasion and compromise of the issues involved. Hence in 1927 the German Society for International Law called for a federal revision of German international private law. Lewald's thoughtful criticism of the existing law will point the way.—*Johannes Matlern.*

**17349. HELPER.** De internationale Checkretskonventioner af 1931. [The international checks conventions of 1931.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 3(1) 1932: 1-31.—The history of the efforts for an international law on checks is traced. On Feb. 23, 1931 the International Exchange and Check Law Conference met. It closed its meetings on Mar. 19 with some definite regulations, conventions, and a final act. The five Scandinavian countries had already had some experience in trying to effect a unified practice and had some valuable suggestions to make when the discussions took place.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

**17350. HOFFMANN, WILLY.** Die Urheberrechtsverträge im internationalen Privatrecht. [Agreements involving authorship rights in international private law.] *Z. f. Ausland. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5(5) 1931: 759-767.—In an article, "Verlagsvertrag mit einem Ausländer" (Publisher's contract with a foreign author) in *Niemeyers Z.*, 1902, Professor Isaac surveys up to that period the literature and practice of publisher's agreements or contracts involving authorship rights. The present article continues the subject to date.—*Johannes Matlern.*

**17351. KAHN, RUDOLF E.** Internationalrechtliche Fragen des deutschen und englischen Rechts zur Pfundentwertung. [Questions of international law in German and English law concerning the depreciation of the pound.] *Z. f. Ausland. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5(6) 1931: 946-955.—The article deals with questions of international law in cases of compensation or revaluation arising from contracts and illegal transactions in German and English courts.—*Johannes Matlern.*

**17352. KINGSLEY, ROBERT.** Nationality of aircraft. *J. Air Law.* 3(1) Jan. 1932: 50-57.—The more important of the rules for nationality which have been suggested are that the nationality of the craft is (1) that of its owner; (2) that of the state of the domicile of the owner; (3) that of the state where the craft is usually kept, *port d'attache*; (4) that of the pilot; (5) that of the state "registering" it; (6) that of the state of registry. The objections against the nationality of the owner theory are stated. The author adopts as his individual theory the *port d'attache* conception, advances five reasons in its support, and submits four propositions to be adopted by international conventions.—*C. Zollman.*

**17353. MONTLUC, L de.** XXXVIe session de l'Institut du Droit International. [The 36th session of the Institute of International Law.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 299-319.

**17354. MUELLER, RUDOLF.** Die Anerkennung von Urteilen, Beschlüssen und Anordnungen ausländischer Gerichte und von ausländischen Schiedssprüchen im Recht der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Unter besonderer Heranziehung der Rechtssprechung vom 1. Januar 1926 bis 30. September 1931. [Recognition of judgments, decisions, and decrees of foreign courts and of foreign arbitral tribunals in the law of the United States, with special consideration of the decisions from January 1926 to September 30, 1931.] *Z. f. Ausland. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5(6) 1931: 905-945.—*Johannes Matlern.*

**17355. PUENTE, JULIUS I.** Foreign consul—exemption from suit in state courts. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(4) Feb. 1932: 582-588.—The decision in *Earle v. De Besa* (63 Cal. App. 1008, 293 Pac. 885 (1930)), holding that a person cannot divest the state courts of jurisdiction by assuming a foreign consular office after the commencement of the action, is to be approved as in accordance with the modern tendency to reduce to a minimum the range of diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities, and, where granted, to interpret them restrictively.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

**17356. RAMÓN DE ORÚE, JOSÉ.** Preceptos internacionales en la constitución de la República Española. [International law precepts in the constitution of the Spanish Republic.] *Rev. General de Legis. y Juris.* 160(4) Apr. 1932: 385-465.



17357. SOOSA, N. M. The legal interpretation of the abrogation of the Turkish capitulations. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3 (7) Jun. 1931: 335-364.—The duration of capitulations is difficult of determination from the treaties, but the idea of perpetuity has persisted in various European interpretations, conditioned only by the various means by which treaties generally cease to be binding. Of these conditions, war and change of conditions, or *rebus sic stantibus* may be applied to the capitulatory treaties. A survey of events would sanction the opinion that war terminates all capitulatory obligations. Since the Lausanne treaty abolished capitulations in a general clause, the question of the date of termination has arisen. If the abrogation dates from 1914, as Turkey contends, all consular judgments rendered since October 1918, would be void, and judgments of Turkish courts between 1914 and 1918 would be valid. It would seem that the Allies have impliedly recognized the

Turkish thesis that capitulations were abolished in 1914 by their tacit acceptance of Turkish judgments from that date, violating capitulatory rights.—*E. Cole.*

17358. VISCHER, MAX. Von den Genfer Abkommen über das Wechsel- und Checkrecht. [The Geneva treaties on the laws relating to exchange and checks.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Recht.* 51 (2) 1932: 133-170.

## PROCEDURE

17359. RASMUSSEN, GUSTAVE. Code des prisonniers de guerre. La convention du 27 juillet 1929 relative au traitement des prisonniers de guerre. [Code on prisoners of war. The convention of July 27, 1929, on the treatment of prisoners of war.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-14; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 93-113; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 228-238; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 348-360.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

17360. BÄUMER, GERTRUD. Die Internationale der Frauen. [The Women's International.] *Internationales.* 1 (4) Oct. 1931: 98-101.—The International League of Women, founded in Chicago in 1893, now comprises 45 countries; its work covers the state, family, vocation, education, social hygiene, and peace. The International Association for Female Suffrage which was founded in 1904 now devotes itself to political education chiefly; it is likely to be combined with the International League in the future. The author gives a survey of the different subjects covered by the League, general meetings of which are held every three years: nationality of women married to aliens, safeguards and protection for working women, education of women, co-education, vocational schools for women, legal rights of married women, illegitimate children, prostitution.—*Hans Frerk.*

17361. DILLARD, VICTOR. Politique ou économique? Le projet de fédération européenne. [Politics or economics? The project for a European federation.] *Études; Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 206 (3) Feb. 5, 1931: 257-270; (4) Feb. 20, 1931: 441-452.—Economic nationalism, exemplified by tariffs and by the movement toward vertical concentration in production, has its counterpart in the horizontal extension and the international rationalization of industry and commerce, most obviously shown by cartels and trusts. Such accords cannot be wholly economic for they are subjected to the financial and credit world, and international credits are determined by the political stability of the states. Economic problems cannot be solved on economic bases alone. Difficulties in the way of European union are (1) sovereignty and equality of states; (2) relation of the federation to the League of Nations; (3) objections to the particular Briand pact, and (4) the belief that Europe does not form a political or economic unity. These are then complicated by the political problems of disarmament and security.—*E. Cole.*

17362. FERRARA, ORESTES. La crise économique mondiale et le projet d'union européenne. [The world economic crisis and the project for European union.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 8 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 222-227.—A denial of the claim that there is need for a European union to counterbalance Pan-Americanism, pointing out the economic interdependence of all states. A European union should work toward industrial organization, well distributed credit, improved transportation, facilitation of commerce, a rationalized production, and agreements on raw materials.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

17363. GERLACH, HELMUT VON. Unja bałkańska. [The Balkan union.] *Przegląd Pol.* 15 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 176-181.—The Balkan states should

form a unity aggregating some 57,000,000 inhabitants, applying a kind of Monroe Doctrine. The idea of a federation of Balkan states has met great difficulties because of the question of national minorities. Bulgaria protests against the mistreatment of her minorities in Rumania, Greece, and Yugoslavia, especially the latter, where about 700,000 Bulgarian Macedonians are denied the most elementary minority rights. Albania, on the other hand, holds that there are in Yugoslavia as many Albanians as in Albania itself. The problem of a Balkan union seemed to take a step forward in the second Balkan Conference held in Athens, after the conclusion of a friendship treaty by Greece and Turkey.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17364. GUENOV, G. P. La situation juridique des Macédoniens en Yougoslavie. [The legal position of the Macedonians in Yugoslavia.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 331-337.—A review of a book with this title by K. Strupp which agrees with the author that the Macedonians are Bulgarians with a strong national conscience who form a national minority in Yugoslavia. The failure of the latter to accord them rights guaranteed in the minorities' treaties is a flagrant infraction of international obligations. The League of Nations should take measures to insure respect for these treaties.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

17365. HERVEY, JOHN G. Advisory opinions as obstacles to our admission to the world court. *Temple Law Quart.* 6 (1) Nov. 1931: 15-26.

17366. HYMANS, PAUL. Quelques problèmes dominant les débats de la dernière Assemblée de la Société des Nations. [Problems dominating the debates of the last Assembly of the League of Nations.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 8 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 212-221.—The principal topic of debate was the organization of a European union. It is necessary to choose between a policy of isolation and economic nationalism or the adoption of a program of European collaboration responding to the interests of Europe and of the world. Collective action can be exercised most rapidly and practically in the economic field.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

17367. IDE, JOHN JAY. The history and accomplishments of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts (C.I.T.E.J.A.) *J. Air Law.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 27-49.—At the first session of the C.I.T.E.J.A. held in May 1926, the body of the committee was split up into four commissions and a number of separate problems were given to each for study. A second session followed in 1927 and a third and fourth in 1928. In 1929 the International Conference on Pri-

vate Air Law held its second session in Warsaw and passed the customary resolutions. In 1930 and 1931 respectively the fifth and sixth sessions of the C.I.T.E.J.A. took place. The participation of the U. S. has consisted in sending one or more "observers" to the various meetings. Finally, Feb. 14, 1931, the president signed a joint resolution appropriating a sum not to exceed \$250 to meet the share of the U. S. in the expenses of the C.I.T.E.J.A. beginning with the year 1930. Appendixes cover the by-laws under which the C.I.T.E.J.A. operates; the draft convention concerning liability for damage caused to third parties on the ground; and enumeration of the states which have participated in the discussions.—*C. Zollman.*

17368. LAUTERPAHT, H. Japan and the Covenant. *Pol. Quart.* 3 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 174-193.—Though violent coercion may not be recourse to war, at least Japan seems to have violated the obligation to arbitrate. For China to have declared war was too hazardous, in the present state of the League; it was safer to undergo violence without the consequences of war. When at last the Council called upon Japan to withdraw from Manchuria, the resolution could be attacked as of moral value only, for one member (Japan) opposed it. Continuance of this doctrine that interested parties may vote will narrowly restrict the effectiveness of the League as a peace agency. The Council has not formally declared that Japan has broken the Covenant, but the members have declared that she "has not found it possible to use the peaceful methods." This reveals that the Covenant provides no satisfactory way of determining whether legal breach of obligation has occurred.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17369. MORPURGO, EMILIO. Della richiesta della delegazione cinese alla Xa Assemblea della Società delle Nazioni in merito all'applicazione dell'Articolo 19 del Patto della Società. [The Chinese delegation to the 10th Assembly of the League of Nations, in the interest of the application of Art. 19 of the Covenant.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 320-326.

17370. PICT, WERNER. Völkerbund und Universität. [League of Nations and universities.] *Internationes.* 1 (4) Oct. 1931: 95-97.—This is a report on the activities of the university department of the Institute for Intellectual Cooperation. There are five major fields covered by the following departments: (1) scientific study of international relations; (2) national universities bureau; (3) committee for international students' organizations; (4) support of foreign students; (5) international correspondence among students. The author regrets that up to now there have been no means available for the establishment of an international bureau of information on university affairs.—*Hans Frerk.*

17371. POLITIS, NICOLAS. La projet d'union européenne et la Société des Nations. [The project for European union and the League of Nations.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 8 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 201-211.—An endorsement of Briand's plan, which, far from derogating from the importance of the League of Nations, is entirely in line with the ideals of the League and offers additional means of realizing them.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

17372. RAY, MARCEL. Obstacles à la coopération danubienne. [Obstacles to Danubian cooperation.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (737) Mar. 26, 1932: 387-389.—*Luther H. Evans.*

17373. SIMONS, WALTER. Freiheit und Grund-

rechte einschliesslich der Minderheitsrechte. [Liberty, constitutional guarantees, and the rights of minorities.] *Eiche.* 19 (4) 1931: 399-413.—In accepting Wilson's principle of national self-determination the Peace Conference sought to make the protection of minorities obligatory upon the new states erected. Sometimes the principle of the plebiscite was used and sometimes the principle that each individual might choose the state to which he would give his allegiance. The latter principle, however, came into collision with the recognized right of sovereign states to control a change of allegiance on the part of their subjects and to fix the conditions on which it will accept the allegiance of an alien. At the same time, it is not wholly within the sovereign power of each state to determine the constitutional rights of its subjects. The Great Powers have assumed some responsibility for protecting the rights of minorities, but the procedure for making these responsibilities effective is very inadequate. Consequently, several non-partisan private bodies have made proposals for a more effective guaranty of the rights of minorities collectively, or of all individuals, such that the rights of minorities would be included. The efforts of the League have so far proved largely fruitless, with the result that minorities have been disillusioned regarding its ability to deal with the problem.—*George H. Sabine.*

17374. SVRAKOV, G. K. Obedinenieto na Evropa i natsionalnata ideya. [Union of Europe and the national idea.] *Bŭlgarska Misŭl.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 21-33; (2) Feb. 1932: 109-119.—A European union, notwithstanding its advantages, is utopian. Overcoming obstacles would mean changing radically the cultural life of Europe. This is undesirable and impossible.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

17375. UNSIGNED. Le conflit sino-japonais devant l'Assemblée. [The Sino-Japanese conflict before the Assembly.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (739) Apr. 9, 1932: 477-478.—Texts of the Assembly resolutions of Mar. 4 and 11, and the letter of the U. S. minister at Berne, dated Mar. 12.—*Luther H. Evans.*

17376. UNSIGNED. La coopération des états agricoles. [The cooperation of the agricultural states.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (741) Apr. 23, 1932: 539-541.—Text of resolutions adopted by the representatives of the governments of agricultural states of Central and Eastern Europe at Sofia on Dec. 13, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans.*

17377. UNSIGNED. Le rapprochement économique des états danubiens. [The economic rapprochement of the Danubian states.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15 (738) Apr. 2, 1932: 445-447.—The text of the *aide-mémoire* of the French government to the governments of Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, Mar. 2, 1932; of the *aide-mémoire* of the German government in reply, Mar. 16, 1932; and of the declaration of Beneš, Czechoslovakian foreign minister, Mar. 22, 1932.—*Luther H. Evans.*

17378. WILLIAMS, J. F. Shanghai and Manchuria. *Pol. Quart.* 3 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 162-173.—The obligations of members under the League Covenant are more difficult to discover than those of the Paris Pact signatories. Even if there may be coercion without war, a "state of war" without "resort to war," at least Japan has violated the "territorial integrity" of China. Art. 10 has not been invoked, for the Council to give advice, and it is expected that economic boycott under Art. 16 is to wait for the Assembly's approval. Legal authority should not be depended upon; the situation needs to be studied from a wider world-organization view.—*H. McD. Clokie.*



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

## NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

17379. D'AGOSTINO-ORSINI DI CAMEROTA, P. L'Olanda nella politica internazionale. [Holland in international politics.] *Vita Ital.* 19(223) Oct. 1931: 421-425.—Holland's foreign policy is based on neutrality. There is only one political problem which is awaiting a solution—the legal status of the Scheldt river.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17380. BELLEGARDE, DANTÈS. La situation de l'Amérique Latine vis-à-vis États-Unis d'Amérique. [The position of Latin America with reference to the United States.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 8(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 119-127.—The author, Haitian minister to France, makes a plea for certainty in interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine; confidence between the U. S. and Latin America can be restored only in the adoption of a formula of non-intervention which leaves no room for doubt.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

17381. CHASE, EUGENE PARKER. Parliamentary control of foreign policy in Great Britain. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 861-880.—The Labor party in 1924 and again in 1929 went on record as favoring complete responsibility to parliament in foreign policy, doing away with pre-war secrecy. Little occurred in 1929 and 1930 to test the new policy, but it is unlikely that the conservative type of secret diplomacy will return.—*E. Cole.*

17382. DAWSON, WILLIAM HARBUTT. Germany and the Corridor. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(658) Dec. 1931: 671-684.—The creation of the Corridor was unnecessary and has worked injustice to Germany. Before the Paris Conference the Poles had not demanded Danzig; now many regard East Prussia as the natural next step. The lack of attention to plebiscites, the intimidation of voters, and Polonization of Germans have created a situation dangerous to the peace of Europe. The author suggests guarantees for Polish connection with Gdynia, return of the Corridor to Germany, and real guarantees for any Polish minority or exchange of minority populations at their own will.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

17383. GEDYE, G. E. R. France astride Middle-Europe. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(790) Oct. 1931: 446-454.—It is obvious that France has taken the place of Italy as the disturbing factor in Central Europe and the Balkans.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

17384. GULL, E. M. Japan's rights in Manchuria. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(2) Apr. 1932: 107-211.—Considering development of industrial interests, especially coal, iron ores, and railways, Japan's aggressiveness has been dictated by national safety. The issues "in the present economic organization of the world, are too elemental to be adjudicated on moral grounds."—*E. Cole.*

17385. HESSE, ALBERT. Der polnische Korridor im Urteil des Auslandes. [The Polish Corridor in foreign eyes.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 134(4) Apr. 1931: 564-579.—Germany's losses through the Polish Corridor are without precedent in modern European history. Germany has naturally protested against a loss of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of her land in East Prussia,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of her population,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of her agricultural and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of her industrial productive power in the eastern territories. The foreigner has always looked upon the Corridor problem as chiefly political; he must begin to see it as an industrial problem of the greatest importance.—*L. L. Snyder.*

17386. HINTRAGER, OSKAR. Wissenschaftliche Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und Südafrika. [Scientific relations between Germany and South Africa.] *Inter-Nationes.* 1(1) Oct. 1931: 108-112.—During the Dutch period of South African colonization

(1652-1806) many German scholars emigrated to the Cape: geographers, ethnographers, scientists, teachers, theologians, and artists. South African students were permitted to continue their studies in Germany after the outbreak of the War; a number of them were the first to publish a *Pictetis-Verklärung* for German science and research in 1919. There were chairs for German established at the South African universities, the van Riebeck Society had the works of the German geographers Mentzel and Liechtenstein on South Africa translated, there was an exchange of professors in 1930 for the first time, and many study tours of Afrianders to Germany, not only for scientific research, but also for technical instruction. The author pleads for the establishment of a South African Institute at some German university.—*Hans Frerk.*

17387. JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM C. The Feetham report: a new plan for Shanghai. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 1044-1050.—The municipal council of the international settlements in January, 1930, invited Judge Feetham, of the South African supreme court, to come to Shanghai to study the question of maintaining foreign control in the settlement. In May-June, 1931, his three volume report was presented; it was acceptable to the foreigners but not to the Chinese. The proposals are: (1) increasing Chinese participation in the council and the administrative positions; (2) redefinition of the powers and duties of the electorate, based on international agreement; (3) Chinese representation in the authority which approves by-laws made by the council; (4) meeting Chinese ratepayers on the same footing as foreign ratepayers; (5) Chinese representation on the court to whose jurisdiction the council is subject. Dr. J. C. H. Wu has undertaken a similar study and will present the Chinese case.—*E. Cole.*

17388. KREJČÍ, KAREL. Pilsudski a Rusko. [Pilsudski and Russia.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Pol. Nauk.* 4(3) Dec. 1931: 69-75; (4-5) Feb. 1932: 134-139; (6) Mar. 1932: 181-184; (7-8) May 1932: 225-231.—The outline of the career of Pilsudski.—*J. S. Rouček.*

17389. MARCZEWSKI, JAN. Zagłębie Saary. [The Saar Basin.] *Przegląd Pol.* 15(4) Oct. 1931: 101-119.—An outline of the juridical status of the Saar basin as created by the Treaty of Versailles, its economic importance and industrial and commercial relations with Germany and France, particularly with Alsace-Lorraine.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17390. MASSOUL, HENRY. Italie—France. [Italy and France.] *Mercure de France.* 234(808) Feb. 15, 1932: 60-71.—Arrigo Solmi in the *Critica Fascista* of Jan. 16, replied to Massoul's article on the foreign policy of fascism in the *Mercure de France* of Jan. 1, 1932, concerning the Italian claims to treaty revision. Massoul repeats the arguments of his earlier article, and ends with an appeal to Solmi to encourage the spirit of conciliation in Italy. (See Entry 4: 8450.)—*Mary Lois Raymond.*

17391. MEYER, CARL L. W. The decline of extra-territorial jurisdiction. *Amer. Mercury.* 24(95) Nov. 1931: 323-327.—American extraterritorial jurisdiction, once exercised in 28 countries, is slowly but steadily disappearing. The U. S. still maintains undisputed consular jurisdiction in Abyssinia, Muscat, and Persia, and in Turkey and China is tenaciously contending for extraterritorial rights.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17392. MONTLUC, L. de. Le couloir polonais. [The Polish Corridor.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 8(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 361-367.—Germany has a right according to Art. 18 of the Covenant to ask the League of Nations for revision; she will not

obtain it because of the opposition of Poland and other members of the League; geographically, practically, and politically the Corridor is abnormal and very inconvenient; at a future date, if true moral disarmament comes about, it may be abolished by legal means under the aegis of the European union in process of formation.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

17393. PATTERSON, E. M. American co-operation in international affairs. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(790) Oct. 1931: 438-445.—Three developments can be expected—a continued pressure of imports disturbing domestic industry; a series of defaults on American investments abroad; and a reduction of the tariff. In view of the divergent interests further (self-interested) American cooperation in international problems is likely.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17394. PERNOT, MAURICE. Malte, un nuage à l'horizon italo-anglais. [Malta, a cloud on the Italo-English horizon.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15(739) Apr. 9, 1932: 469-470.—*Luther H. Evans.*

17395. PIGLI, MARIO. Italia, Francia e Germania in Africa. [Italy, France and Germany in Africa.] *Vita Ital.* 20(228) Mar. 1932: 308-314.—That is a comment on two inquiries on colonial questions conducted respectively in France and in Germany by a French and an Italian journal. The inquiry of the *Azione Coloniale*, among outstanding German personalities, brought out the necessity, for Germany, of overseas possessions and her collaboration with Italy in this direction. The subject of the inquiry conducted by the French journal, *La Dépêche Coloniale*, referred to the possible cession by France of her mandated territories Togo and Cameroon. With one exception, all are opposed to the cession by France of mandated territories.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17396. PUTTKAMMER, WALTER. Der polnische Korridor und der Frieden. [The Polish Corridor and peace.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(10-11) 1931: 583-589; (12) 1931: 747-761.—An answer to Adam Tomas' book *The Polish Corridor and Peace*, published in German, French, and English, obviously for propaganda purposes, by the Warsaw Institute for International Research. The connection of the Corridor region with Poland is limited to the years 1466 to 1772; Danzig had always preserved its independence from Poland. The partitions of Poland were caused by complete internal dissolution. The periods of German domination over West Prussia constituted the happiest times for this land. Tomas' statistics are criticized. East Prussia's trade is most important; its surplus of agricultural products is needed badly in other parts of Germany. The Corridor impedes German trade with East Prussia; coastal maritime traffic cannot take the place of railroad traffic; the transit allowed by Poland is limited to certain railroad lines, trains, and roads.—*John B. Mason.*

17397. R., A. A. Is the "open door" principle menaced? *China Weekly Rev.* 59(9) Jan. 30, 1932: 269-292.—Japan anticipates economic penetration, as evidenced by the bullish tendency of the stock market in Japan. The Tunghua-Kwanei section of the railway to connect Changchun with Seishin is being hastened to completion.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17398. SCHMIDT-OTT, FRIEDRICH. Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft und Ausland. [Emergency Association of German Science and foreign countries.] *Inter-Nationes.* 2(1) Jan. 1932: 7-9.—The Emergency Association of German Science which was founded more than ten years ago made foreign periodical literature accessible for German science, subsidized German journals and scientific enterprises, and cooperated with foreign explorations and expeditions. Now means available have declined, and the author appeals to foreign scientific associations to assist the German association in keeping up its relations with them.—*Hans Frerk.*

17399. SCHROEDER, HERBERT. Deutschland und Litauen. [Germany and Lithuania.] *Baltische Monatsh.* 63(3) Mar. 1932: 137-151.—More than half of Lithuania's foreign trade in 1930 was with Germany. The last commercial treaty between these countries was concluded in 1929. It provided the "Baltic clause," i.e., reduced transport costs for all Baltic countries on German and Lithuanian railways. In spite of the concessions granted by Germany there is now a marked tendency to direct Lithuanian commerce to England and the Western countries of Europe, partly due to the high German corn tariffs and to the large-scale withdrawal of German credits. Germany is bound to maintain good relations with Lithuania, to have a support against Poland and a link with Russia; the more so, as Lithuania may always exert a certain pressure on Germany by her occupation of the Memel district.—*Hans Frerk.*

17400. SHATZKY, BORIS. L'interprétation américaine du Pacte de Paris. [The American interpretation of the Pact of Paris.] *Affaires Étrangères.* 1(5) Jul. 1931: 268-278.—Americans have chosen a limited interpretation of the pact: the right of a state to defend itself and interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as simply a prolongation of the right of defense. The question of sanction is also closely limited.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17401. UNSIGNED. The European problems of the United States. *Round Table.* (85) Dec. 1931: 26-38.—*H. D. Jordan.*

17402. UNSIGNED. Evidence of Japan's real objective in Manchuria. *China Weekly Rev.* 58(9) Oct. 31, 1931: 321-328.—Photos, official declarations, the congregation in Mukden of disgruntled Chinese, Manchus, and Mongol leaders are cited.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17403. UNSIGNED. A Frenchman argues for Japanese military and political control of China. *China Weekly Rev.* 57(5) Jul. 4, 1931: 167-169.—A. Legendre sees China in a state of complete decay, unable to check imminent communism. Japan stands as the champion defender of world peace to whom a mandate should be given to restore order in China. Franco-Japanese cooperation in the Far East has grown since 1922.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17404. UNSIGNED. Japan uses Korea in new plan to conquer Manchuria. *China Weekly Rev.* 57(6) Jul. 11, 1931: 203-210.—The attempt to colonize with Japanese peasants having failed, Koreans now are being encouraged through the Oriental Development Corporation which advances loans on liberal terms. Protection by Japanese arms is assured if necessary.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17405. UNSIGNED. The Japanese bandit map of Manchuria. *China Weekly Rev.* 58(10) Nov. 7, 1931: 362-367.—Japan claims that the only difference between Chinese soldiers and bandits is the uniform, and photographs and a sketch-map are reproduced in refutation.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17406. UNSIGNED. Japanese military occupation of South Manchuria. *China Weekly Rev.* 58(4) Sep. 26, 1931: 127-132; 157.—Early news items were based solely on Japanese sources because of seizure of other services. Evidence is presented designed to show premeditation of Japanese military authorities.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17407. VASMER, MAX. Kulturelle Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und den slavischen Ländern. [Cultural relations between Germany and the Slavonic nations.] *Inter-Nationes.* 1(4) Oct. 1931: 106-107.—Cultural relations between Germany and Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria are manifold; those with Russia and Poland are problematic. No anti-German feeling exists in Russia any longer, but Russian cooperation with Germany is not entirely free from political influence; this was demonstrated at the



Russian Historians' Week held in Berlin in 1928. The author suggests the establishment of a scientific institute at Leningrad or Moscow. In Poland Panslavism has increased and there is deep-rooted hostility against the Germans even in scientific and literary quarters.—*Hans Frerk.*

17408. WANG, T. C. China's responsibility in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott. *China Weekly Rev.* 58 (12) Nov. 21, 1931: 448-449.—An effort is made to relieve the government of responsibility.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17409. X. X. X. L'Italie et le désarmement. [Italy and disarmament.] *Res Publica.* 2 (2) Apr. 1932: 138-156.—Military expenditures which France and Germany find it expedient to conceal, the Fascist government exaggerates for its international prestige. Its potential military strength is weakened by favoring the Fascist militia instead of the regular army, by creating such a great military aviation force that it is unable adequately to subsidize civil aviation, and even more seriously by its industrial dependence upon foreign sources for essential supplies. Unimpeded maritime transport is a vital factor. Hence, the Fascist policy with respect to disarmament has two objectives: (1) always to support, or never openly combat, the Anglo-American thesis; (2) to claim parity with the most strongly armed continental nation. Equilibrium between French and Italian forces can be attained only by an essentially dynamic and political formula of potential, defensive parity.—*Howard White.*

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

17410. BAKHAROV, V. Proektiraniya most mezhdu Rumuniya i Bulgariya. [The projected bridge between Rumania and Bulgaria.] *Spisanie na Bulgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29 (6) Jun. 1930: 309-318.—Building of a bridge to connect Rumania and Bulgaria has been projected since 1906. It would connect Ruschuk with Giurgiu, and would shorten the distance between Bulgaria and Poland by one half. Bulgarian commerce would probably profit and Rumania would be benefited in her exports. It is estimated that the bridge will cost 500,000,000 leva, the amount to be divided between the two countries.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

17411. BERTACCHI, COSIMO GIULIO. Come fu delimitato il confine dell'Oltregiuba. [How the boundary of Trans Juba was drawn.] *Oltremare.* 5 (6) Jun. 1931: 235-237.—The frontier of Trans Juba, as established in pursuance of the Anglo-Italian convention of July 15, 1924, denied Italy a part of the former British Jubaland—a triangle of land having as its apex the Lorian swamp. For reasons essentially ethnic this area should have been included in the cession to Italy. A certain discretionary latitude was allowed the joint boundary commission in order to avoid the possibility of leaving the Italian frontier posts without adequate water supply by a too arbitrary adherence to the 41st meridian. As a result, the boundary was placed about 2 kilometers west of that meridian, thereby giving Italy about 800 square kilometers. Details of the work of the boundary commission are described. (Map.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

17412. CREUTZBURG, N. Die Rechtsverhältnisse im Danziger Hafen. [Legal relations in Danzig harbor.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78 (1-2) 1932: 19-20.—A committee consisting of 5 citizens of Danzig, 5 Poles, and 1 Swiss as president, is in charge of the harbor. It takes special care of the improvement of the harbor, which with its railroad network serves primarily for navigation. Although Art. 5 of the constitution does not permit the Free City of Danzig to serve as a military or naval base, nevertheless, the League of Nations gave Poland on Mar. 14, 1928, the right to build an ammu-

nition depot in Westerplatte, to transfer ammunition, and to maintain there a military guard. The sphere of Polish post office administration is bounded by a line which takes in not only the territory of the harbor, but also its economic nerve centers, namely the shipping trade, banks, trading houses, and the main railroad station. Within this zone Poland has three post offices. The Danzig post office administration is constantly protesting to the commissioner of the League of Nations, because Poland maintains two illegal letter boxes outside of the zone. The Polish post office in Danzig is there only as a competitor of the Danzig post office, which is damaged by it, because Poland sends its own oceanic mail through its newly built port Gdynia.—*Karl Sedlmeyer.*

17413. DANCKELMANN. Die rechtliche Tragweite des in dem deutsch-polnischen Liquidationsabkommen erklärten Forderungsverzichtes. [The legal effects of the renunciation of claims under the German-Polish liquidation agreement.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6 (4) Apr. 1932: 281-307.—The German-Polish liquidation agreement, concluded Oct. 31, 1929, provides for the renunciation on the part of Germany of all public and private claims against the new Poland, and on the part of Poland of the same kind of claims against Germany, such Polish claims against Germany to be embodied in Germany's obligations under the Young Plan. The renunciation includes all cases pending before the Mixed Court of Arbitration. The renunciation is not a material renunciation of the claims, but merely a renunciation of the interstate enforcement of such claims. The effects of renunciation upon reclamation, upon the various categories of claims, and upon claims pending before the German-Polish mixed court of arbitration are considered, as well as the time limitation of renunciation. The rights of the two states to the correct application of the agreement does not come within the renunciation of reclamation.—*Johannes Mattern.*

17414. DITTRICH, ERICH. Um das deutsch-französische Handelsabkommen. [The Franco-German commercial agreement.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (11) Nov. 1931: 908-919.—There has been a violent opposition in both countries to the agreement of August, 1927, yet its annulment would be a heavy blow to European reconstruction.—*Hans Frerk.*

17415. KRAJEWSKI, LÉON. L'Angleterre et l'Égypte. [England and Egypt.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (442) Sep. 10, 1931: 435-463; 149 (443) Oct. 10, 1931: 83-101.—From 1924 to 1929, despite changes of government in both Great Britain and Egypt, no definitive progress was made in reconciling Egypt to the reservations which Britain had placed upon her recognition of independence. When Sarwat Pasha was premier (1927) a draft treaty of alliance, negotiated with Sir Austen Chamberlain, gave promise of agreement; but Egyptian nationalism would not accept the continuation of British military and civilian officers, whose presence and power seemed to make Egypt a protectorate rather than an ally. Agreement was impossible, even with the vexing Sudan question left in the background. Under Premier Nahhas Pasha (1928) intransigence increased until he was removed by King Fuad who suspended the constitution and dissolved parliament. The return of the British Labour government improved the atmosphere, and brought Henderson's announcement that any plan would be submitted to the Egyptian people.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

17416. LATCHFORD, STEPHEN. Air navigation arrangement between the United States and Italy. *J. Air Law.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 75-78.—A résumé of the ten articles of the agreement with Italy, the first European country with which the U. S. has concluded an air navigation agreement, Oct. 31, 1931.—*C. Zollman.*

17417. LEDEREE, A. Die Oberrheinfrage. [The

question of the Upper Rhine.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., de Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 8(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 31-36.—A résumé of the conflicting interests of Germany, Switzerland, and France with reference to the opening and regulation of the Upper Rhine down to the treaty of Mar. 28, 1929, between Germany and Switzerland.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

17418. MENG, C. Y. W. Japan's five points. *China Weekly Rev.* 58(9) Oct. 31, 1932: 331-332.—Announced preliminaries to withdrawal: (1) mutual pledge of non-aggression (to which China replied that Japan should set an example); (2) cessation of boycott (China replied that that would automatically cease when Japanese actions changed); (3) assurance of safety of Japanese life and property in China (China declared that no danger existed); (4) payment for railways built in Manchuria with Japanese money and recognition of existing agents for railway construction there; and (5) recognition of existing treaty rights, including land leases in Manchuria (to which China replied that the treaties of 1915 had never been acknowledged).—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17419. MILLER, WILLIAM. The Graeco-Turkish friendship. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(792) Dec. 1931: 718-726.—The circumstances surrounding and significance of the Turkish visit to Athens.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

17420. PHILBY, H. ST. J. B. A survey of Wahhabi Arabia, 1929. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 16(4) 1929: 468-481.—The extraordinary lawlessness which still continues on all frontiers where Wahhabi territory impinges on the countries under British mandate is the result of a misunderstanding between Arabia and Great Britain surrounding a certain incident which the author relates. In general, however, Arabian affairs are tending to lose their controversial aspect, and it is particularly satisfying that both Great Britain and France have brought the Wahhabi state more fully into the picture.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17421. PINON, RENÉ; ONCKEN, HERMANN; DELL, ROBERT; ROGERS, LINDSAY. The Franco-German feud. *Current Hist.* 34(5) Aug. 1931: 646-669.—Pinon gives the French case for the Versailles Treaty by attempting to puncture the German propaganda for revision, and by pleading the democratic principle of national self-determination. Oncken points to the continued efforts of France to secure a revision of the peace of 1871 by inflaming Slavic hatred of Germany. French prevention of Austro-German union is instanced as a violation of the French regard for self-determination. Dell, British journalist, blames France for continuing the centuries-old feud, for in 1921 there was no German hatred of France. The feud continues on account of the unwillingness of France to abandon her hegemony by admission of German equality. Rogers states that the average Frenchman is not concerned about foreign affairs, but that his great concern for private, individual security has been utilized by the press for chauvinistic purposes. France fails to understand the political wisdom of magnanimity, and to realize her moral responsibilities in world reconstruction.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

17422. PROSKURA, DYMITR. Watykan a Rosja. [The Vatican and Russia.] *Sprawy Obce.* (3) Apr. 1930: 533-558.—The differences between the papacy and Russia are very old. The schism grew deeper as the desire for church unity grew stronger. Two such efforts for unity were made at Florence and at Brest in 1439 and 1536. Formerly the relationship of the papacy to the orthodox church was that of two separate confessions within Christianity. At present the relationship is that between religion and atheism. The author finally considers the papal encyclical of Feb. 2, 1930, dealing with Russian problems.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

17423. RUBY, F. Le Tigre, frontière de l'empire français. [The Tigris, frontier of the French empire.]

*Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148(440) Jul. 10, 1931: 105-122.—By the 1918 armistice and its modification in the Franco-Turkish Treaty of Angora, the French mandated area of Syria was bounded on the east by a 60-kilometer strip along the Tigris River. Only in 1930 was Turkish obstruction overcome, and the French flag planted on the river. Airplane photography established French claims concerning the Turkish border; and planes guarded the establishment of military posts. These works have entailed a tremendous construction and irrigation program. Despite continued English (Iraq) occupation of Syrian areas, the Tigris move has strengthened the French in this key position in western Asia. (Map).—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

17424. SASTRI, V. S. SRINIVASA. The latest Indo-South African agreement. *Hindustan Rev.* 57(329-331) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 89-93.—The Cape Town agreement stipulates that the Union government should provide education for the Indians under its control, that no Indian should be forced to return to India, and that it should accept an agent of the government of India to watch over the interests of Indians in South Africa.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

17425. STOYANOV, N. Predlozhenieto na predsedatelya Hoover ot 20 yuni 1931 g. i otliganeto na bulgarskite reparatzii. [President Hoover's proposition of June 20, 1931 and the suspension of the Bulgarian reparations.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 30(10) Dec. 1931: 593-607.—Bulgaria, whose financial conditions grew worse after The Hague Convention, approved the proposition of President Hoover. Greece, however, receives 76.73% of Bulgarian reparations, and replied that she accepted the Hoover proposition on the condition that Bulgaria suspend Greece's debt to Bulgarian subjects for their property in Macedonia and Western Thrace. Arguments were presented to the Committee of Experts by both parties; but as no agreement was reached the committee declared itself incompetent to settle the question. When Greece suspended payments, Bulgaria referred the dispute to the League of Nations Council, which recommended to both governments to get together and settle the dispute themselves. After difficult negotiations an agreement satisfactory to both countries was reached. The Greek government now wishes to start negotiations for a commercial treaty.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

17426. UNSIGNED. Fundamental cause of the Sino-Korean crisis in South Manchuria. *China Weekly Rev.* 57(9) Aug. 1, 1931: 331-334.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

17427. UNSIGNED. L'U.R.S.S. et ses voisins. [The USSR and its neighbors.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15(736) Mar. 19, 1932: 381-382.—Text of the pact of non-aggression of the Union with Poland, Jan. 25, 1932, and with Latvia, Feb. 5, 1932.—*Luther H. Evans.*

17428. WRIGHT, QUINCY. The Manchurian crisis. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(1) Feb. 1932: 45-76.—This article touches briefly upon the principal issues between China and Japan arising out of their relationships in Manchuria since 1895 and surveys in some detail the history of the procedure by which the events of September to December 1931 in Manchuria were placed before the League of Nations. The procedure of the League is discussed, as is also the cooperative action of the U. S.—*Paul H. Clyde.*

## WORLD POLITICS

17429. BERDAHL, CLARENCE A. Disarmament and equality. *Geneva Spec. Studies.* 3(4) Apr. 1932: pp. 16.—The principle of legal equality of states is directly connected with the problems before the world's first disarmament conference: security of each state against aggression, internationalization of armaments, qualitative and quantitative reduction of armaments, and budgetary limitation. The defeated states and Italy



have confronted the conference with the thesis of equality in rights and Germany in particular has developed the corollaries, equality in security and in method, to support the contention that any convention issuing from the conference must apply equally to all nations and must replace the one-sided exactions in the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. However, no solution of the problems of disarmament would be possible if there were an absolute insistence on the application of the classic doctrine of equality of all states, large and small, in all its aspects.—*Howard White.*

17430. BRIERLY, J. L. The essential nature of international disputes. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16(6) Apr. 1930: 537-545.—It is erroneous to think of the extremely complex situations or chains of events out of which wars arise under the misleadingly simple notion of disputes. Lawyers should recognize the limited application of their technique.—*E. Cole.*

17431. BRAGAGLIA, ANTON GIULIO. Latini, indios e yanckêes nel Sud. [Latins, Indians, and Yankees in South America.] *Vita Ital.* 19(223) Oct. 1931: 426-435.—The author criticizes the activity of Waldo Frank regarding the Americanization of South America. Many in South America fight this movement, pointing to the intellectual congeniality with Europe. Dealing

with the problem of Indians in Central and Southern America, it is rather possible that a new American culture will arise on the basis of the Indian civilization.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17432. DAVIES, W. WATKIN. Population and world-politics. *Hibbert J.* 29(4) Jul. 1931: 701-715.—Japan and India offer the most immediate population problem. The British remedy was industrialization, an impossible solution for Japan; birth control would be more protracted since it must be preceded by a breaking down of social custom. Emigration seems the only answer, but this has not worked well because there are no fields open to the Japanese. The solution to both India's and Japan's problem could be accomplished if Australia, South and East Africa, and other countries having vast acres of unused land where the white man will not settle, and where both the Indians and Japanese adapt themselves well, would open them to immigration of the yellow races.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

17433. UNSIGNED. Les travaux de la conférence du désarmement. [The work of the disarmament conference.] *Europ. Nouv.* 15(742) Apr. 30, 1932: 573-575.—Documents from Feb. 12 to Apr. 22.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## SOCIOLOGY

### SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

17434. BOUSQUET, G. H. Pareto's "residues," reason and emotion in human conduct. *J. Heredity.* 23(4) Apr. 1932: 145-154.—This review is given in the form of extracts from *Précis de sociologie d'après Vilfredo Pareto* (freely translated from the French by Marian H. Bell Fairchild). A translation of this sociology is to appear in the near future. The above extracts aim to show the wealth of collected material, methods applied to its interpretation and the genius of the author in his interpretations.—*L. M. Dickerson.*

17435. BREARLEY, H. C. Genetic sociology. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(5) May-Jun. 1932: 463-465.—Genetic sociology is a study of the social behavior of the child in somewhat the same way that genetic psychology treats of his mental development. In a course given in Clemson College, texts used were Blanchard's *The child and society* and Thomas' *The child in America*. The central theme of the course was the socialization of the child and the youth. The genetic approach was found useful in resolving the conflict between the cultural and the psychological schools of sociology. With the genetic approach there is little or no conflict, since both the culture patterns of the group and the behavior patterns of the individual must be studied in order to secure an adequate understanding of the child's conduct.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

17436. DEVOLVÉ, J. L'histoire mentale d'Auguste Comte. [Mental history of Auguste Comte.] *J. de Psychol. Normale et Path.* 28(9-10) Nov. 15-Dec. 15, 1931: 749-768.—Dumas, in *Deux messies positivistes*, has analyzed at length the Messianic delusions of Comte. At the same time he errs in attributing too much importance to crises of mania such as those which determined his attempt at suicide and the early stages of his infatuation with Clotilde de Vaux. These crises were but the cyclical culminations of a constant state of mental maladjustment that characterized the whole of Comte's life. He manifested great precocity, but at the same time showed well marked delusions of oppression and persecution. His perpetual insubordination as a

student derives largely from this source. There was also a wide gap between his intellectual activity and his emotional life. The former got under way at such an early age that the latter never really caught up; at a period when his rational processes were highly complex, the emotional phases of his social relations, especially in their sexual aspects, remained rudimentary and crude. The unintegrated nature, the duality, of Comte's personality is the fundamental reason for his extraordinary lack of tact in dealing with his English supporters (Mill and others) and with his superiors in the *École Polytechnique*. To this circumstance is also due his violent breach with Saint-Simon and his wife. This lack of tact is also the source of the rationalistic utopianism characteristic of Comte; he tended to identify his personal predilections with the precepts of universal wisdom, and was quite blind to the idiosyncrasies of other persons. As a consequence his utopia is so thoroughly rational as to be virtually inhuman. It should also be noted that the strange discrepancy between the intellectual powers of his wife and himself derives from the same source; the woman he chose as his wife was nothing more than a convenient and appealing means for the immediate gratification of his crude sexuality. The most strongly marked period of dissociation in Comte's life extended from 1826 to 1845; the latter date marks the beginning of a new period infused by his love for Clotilde de Vaux—a love which has all the earmarks of being the first he had ever experienced and which consequently seems almost like the calf-love of late adolescence. At the same time, this new emotional experience served a useful function; his thought was no longer so wholly isolated from his emotional experiences. It is significant that after 1845 Comte constructed his *Polity*, a utopian system making much use of exalted sentiments for the maintenance of social order. Sentimental passion caused him to attempt the application of his utopia to all the affairs of life and particularly to his religion of humanity, guided by priests but inspired by women.—*Howard Becker.*

17437. ENGEL-REIMERS, CHARLOTTE. Der Methodenstreit in der Soziologie. [The problem of method in sociology.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56(1) 1932:

87-103.—The problem of method resolves itself into the problem of the relationship of the individual to society and natural environment. The pre-Kantian attitudes placed thought in contradistinction to natural environment. Kant's contribution was to direct attention to thought itself and its limitations. According to Kant, society is formed by the common elements in all individuals; for Max Weber the individual organizes the environment, which has no "natural" order, subjectively, and society is made possible by the agreements among these individual reactions; Troeltsch curbs this Weberian individualism, and views nature as forcing its interpretation upon the individual; while Tönnies establishes a kind of dualism consisting of the generic tendencies or will (*Wesenwille*) and the individual and conscious will (*Kürwille*) which conflict and yet depend upon each other.—*John H. Mueller.*

17438. GIDDINGS, FRANKLIN H. The functioning of human society: social achievement. *Soc. Forces*. 10(4) May 1932: 467-475.—Society is not merely a meaningless conglomeration of individuals. Its achievements are: (1) amelioration by increasing security and cooperation in every organized social effort; (2) possibility of the survival of variates because of the surplus products resulting from advanced social life; (3) socialization; and (4) individuation, which is a development made possible only in social life.—*John H. Mueller.*

17439. HOSTELET, GEORGES. Les confusions habituelles dans la discrimination des problèmes de l'action sociale. [Habitual confusions in the discrimination of problems of social action.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 193-216.—A criticism of Durkheim's attempt to define the ends of social action in terms of what the majority of persons desire from it or by "common sense."—*Howard Becker.*

17440. ROTHACKER, ERICH. Überbau und Unterbau, Theorie und Praxis. [Superstructure and substructure, theory and practice.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56(2) 1932: 1-16.—The true foundations of historical events are forms of life, culture patterns, which are developed within relatively closed cultural groups. They are continuous reactions to continuous situations, form the essence of any particular activity, and impress their genius on every cultural manifestation. Ideologies are epiphenomena, reflections of being. Productive behavior is primary and constantly requires explicit formulation and justification, its ideology. Concrete being is a creative answer of man to experience, varying from act to act. These substructures of the ideological superstructures contain the ideal factor which metaphysical ideologies tend to claim for themselves; since they are creative reactions of man to his environment, they meet the requirements of his external and internal being.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

17441. SALIS, JEAN R. de. Remarques sur le mouvement sociologique en Allemagne. [Remarks on the sociological movement in Germany.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 50(148-150) Dec. 1930: 57-69.—Sociology appeared much later in Germany than in France or England and was long ignored by the universities. It is now installed at Cologne, Frankfurt, Berlin, Münster, Kiel, Hamburg, Leipzig, Heidelberg, and elsewhere. Its recent growth has been very rapid. It entered Germany as a new viewpoint in science, adding that of human society to the physical and the psychological viewpoints. Its introduction has greatly influenced the development of the other social sciences, even of theology. It has both contributed to and received from the political science viewpoint, having socialized the latter subject and having itself developed largely in the direction of applied politics, sometimes in the direction of socialism. Applied sociology has a strong foothold in Germany. The study of social institutions, both historically and in cross section, provides one of the leading con-

tents of German sociology. There is a strong development of legal sociology and of the sociology of religion, and even of a sociological theology. Sociological investigation is also becoming well developed, especially at Cologne, Berlin, and Frankfurt. Systematic or logical sociology also has a strong following. The chief criticism of sociology in Germany is that it has developed for the most part in isolation and locally, so that it lacks unity of concept and of content. There are sociologists rather than a homogeneous sociology.—*L. L. Bernard.*

## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

17442. OLIVER, RICHARD A. C. The musical talent of natives of East Africa. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 22(4) Apr. 1932: 333-343.—The Seashore tests were administered to 90 natives of East Africa. The general results, as compared to comparable American groups, are as follows: The Africans were superior to the Americans in the senses of intensity, time, and rhythm; they were inferior in the sense of pitch, the sense of consonance, and memory for tones. One African boy of about 15 years of age excelled over 90% of the American children of approximately the same school standing in each of the six capacities. All the tests, excepting that of the sense of consonance, were adequately reliable as actually administered. It is not certain whether all the tests are adapted to Africans as well as they are to Europeans. However, it is not surprising to find superiority in the sense of rhythm, for example, among the Africans, because of their highly developed rhythmical musical forms. Similarly, there is probably a causal connection between their poor sense of consonance as indicated by the tests and the fact that African music is almost completely devoid of harmony.—*John H. Mueller.*

### CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

17443. BECKHAM, ALBERT SIDNEY. Race and intelligence. *Opportunity*. 10(8) Aug. 1932: 240-242.—It is almost impossible for a white psychologist to get the true I.Q. of a Negro child in the South, where racial barriers and differences are ubiquitous. Among such handicaps to the white tester are timidity or fear in the child, unfamiliar pronunciation or enunciation of the examiner, use of a vocabulary with which the rural Negro child has had too little experience, inability to rouse the child's enthusiasm.—*E. L. Clarke.*

17444. CHASE, LUCILE. Motivation of young children—an experimental study of the influence of certain types of external incentives upon the performance of a task. *Univ. Iowa Studies, Studies in Child Welfare*. 5(3) Mar. 1932: pp. 115.—In this study, which was made on a group of over 200 children between two and eight years of age, it was found that praise or reward are more effective than knowledge of success alone as an incentive, and that reproof or punishment are more successful than mere knowledge of failure. It was found that the types of motivation given not only increase the output of energy but also tend to maintain it to a greater extent than does control motivation.—*Helen Lasker.*

17445. CIAMPI, LANFRANCO, and BOSCH, GONZALO. Las toxoinfecciones y la delincuencia infanto-juvenil. [Toxic infections and infant-juvenile delinquency.] *Rev. de Derecho Penal*. 2(2) Sep. 30, 1930: 217-222.—The old conflicting theories of purely hereditary and purely external environmental causation of juvenile delinquency have come to be supplemented by



a usually more effective explanation in terms of early infections which produce lesions that permanently disturb the subject's behavior. Thus encephalitis epidemica or lethargica is an especially frequent underlying cause of incorrigibility, and even of more serious personality disintegration. Early syphilitic and typhus infections also produce similar results in the intellectual and emotional life of children. Judges must understand the medical aspects of the question, and not merely the legal and logical.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**17446. FERRER, CONRADO O.** El temperamento autista en algunos adolescentes. [The introvert temperament in certain adolescents.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Cordoba.* 18 (7-8) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 199-217.—*Hope Henderson.*

**17447. FRANZEN, RAYMOND.** Influence of social and economic factors on the health of the school child. *Amer. Child Health Assn., School Health Res. Monog.* #4. 1932: pp. 144.—Tests were applied to about 100 fifth and sixth grade children in each of 67 schools of as many cities with due regard to geographical location, size, and diversity of school health program. The monograph determines the weight of extra-school or interfering factors. There is a boy and a girl measure for each test showing differences in sex influences. Intelligence is the dominant note in the social determination of ability, knowledge, and judgment, whereas economic and cultural status exercise as large an influence as intelligence upon the recognition of health necessities. Democratic achievement of organized health effort is measured by socio-economic measures, so that procedures in the school health program may be evaluated only where allowance has been made for socio-economic opportunity. (Appendices give description of measures, basic data, statistical technique, etc.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**17448. HELLER, THEODOR.** Über Kriminalpsychologie des Kindes und des Jugendlichen. [Concerning the criminal psychology of the child and youth.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 193-216.—The psychic disturbances during adolescence and puberty provide fertile ground for the development of asocial attitudes. During this period regression to earlier childhood experiences occur. Asocial or crime "complexes" are present during this period but in most cases remain latent. Of prime importance in generating an asocial attitude during this period is the adolescent's disappointment in himself. He becomes disillusioned between events as he imaginatively clothes them and as they are. The adolescent by way of retaliation places himself above or beyond law and order. (Cases.)—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**17449. MANUEL, H. T.** The Mexican child in Texas. *Southw. Rev.* 17 (3) Apr. 1932: 290-302.—Intelligence tests and school records show that the Mexican child ranks below the average school child in Texas. The Mexican child is likely to be overrated when he demonstrates talent above the average in a specific field, but he is just as likely to be underrated when he must enter into competition with children whose entire cultural heritage is radically different from his own.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**17450. WALCOTT, ESTHER.** Daydreamers: a study of their adjustment in adolescence. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work.* 2 (4) Jun. 1932: 283-335.—Only two of the 17 children involved in this study showed what appeared to be a real change in personality. In both of these cases efforts at changing the home environment proved ineffectual; the chief improvement seemed to occur when they were sent away to school. Two others showed superficial improvement, but closer examination showed that they were unstable. Six others showed some improvement and the remaining showed no improvement or were worse. (Complete case studies.)—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

## PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

**17451. SMITH, MAPHEUS.** A preliminary report on judgments of personality traits from observational records. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 27 (1) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 35-39.

**17452. WITTY, PAUL A., and LEHMAN, HARVEY C.** Nervous instability and genius: military and political leaders. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3 (2) May 1932: 212-234.—Earlier studies have shown various forms of compensation in great leaders—they have become famous because of the type of compensation used. In many great leaders these signs of mental instability are easily discovered: Cromwell and his compensation for his cruelty; Lincoln and his nervous instability and sexual maladjustment (mother fixation); Caesar, his mother fixation and epilepsy; Frederick the Great, his father hatred and related hydrophobia; Napoleon, his compensations for social inferiority, his probable lack of virility, and his epilepsy.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

## THE FAMILY

### THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

**17453. CZUMA, IGNACY.** Ogólne uwagi o projekcie prawa małżeńskiego komisji kodyfikacyjnej R.P. [The draft of the marriage law developed by the codification commission in Poland.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 293-309.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**17454. KOBELT, REINHOLD.** Trunksucht als Ehescheidungsgrund im deutschen Rechte. [Intemperance as ground for divorce in German law.] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism.* 40 (3) Jun. 1932: 126-130.—The German code does not directly recognize alcoholism as independent ground for divorce. For intemperance to bring about divorce the guilty party must have seriously violated the marriage obligations or by an immoral and unseemly attitude have so profoundly disturbed the family relations that the other party cannot be called upon to continue conjugal life. In practice these terms are not applied to alcoholism by itself and intemperance as cause of divorce does not play an important part, owing partly to the fact that the petition for divorce must be brought not later than six months after the existence of the grounds which might justify it (in our case intemperance) has been recognized.—*Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism.*

**17455. KOLLEWYN.** Nieuwe arresten van het Hoogerechtshof over Chineesch familierecht. [New decisions of the Dutch East Indies high court on Chinese family law.] *Indisch. Tijdschr. v. h. Recht.* 135 (1) 1932: 9-31.—The high court of the Dutch East Indies has recently decided that illegitimate children by a Chinese father, and born before 1919 (the year of the introduction of the new Chinese private law) have to be considered as legal provided that the father treats them as such. Up to now this rule was only applied when a child had been born from a concubine, not of another mistress. The Chinese private law of 1929 sought to recognize the relation between the Chinese father and his illegitimate child. The new decision is especially valuable for those children who cannot prove the relation as a concubine of their mother with their father but only their position as legitimate children.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**17456. PLANT, J. S.** Mental hygiene aspects of the family. *Family.* 13 (2) Apr. 1932: 39-45; (3) May 1932: 90-99; (4) Jun. 1932: 118-126.—Mental health of individuals cannot be maintained below certain physical and mental minima in family life. Crowding destroys

individuality and self-reliance, makes it more difficult for the individual to build up illusions about others, particularly in the realm of sex, produces a mental strain from having to get along with people, and damages objectivity; though it also integrates a family more definitely in some instances. Lack of muscular outlet for emotion is destructive; and physical illness promotes mental illness. Turning to the normal family, one finds three types of relationship: (1) what the child expects from the family constellation, (2) what the parents look for in the child, and (3) what the parents expect from each other. Particular problems of urban family life are (1) differences between ideal and reality, (2) failure to look on marriage and family life as an educational process in which growth is involved, as an experience in progressive adjustment, (3) lack of adequate social life to give wider range of acquaintances and better chance to select mate wisely, (4) introduction of child to sex early and wrongly, (5) gradual weakening of affectional ties in the family.—*Paul Popenoe*.

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

17457. CARR-SAUNDERS, A. M. Migration policies and population changes. *Pol. Quart.* 3 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 245-259.—While all the continents have increased in population the only serious overflow has been from Europe. The British races are preponderant in migration. White settlers in the overseas dominions can hope to retain control of their territories only if they can continue to develop them and increase their populations proportionately.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

17458. HRÍBEK, JOSEF. U našich krajanů v Louisianě. [Czechs in Louisiana.] *Krajan.* 1 (2) Jun. 1, 1932: 27-28.—Over 100 Czech families are settled on farms near Alexandria. Culturally these Czechs stand above other minority settlements in Louisiana. In Libuša there is a Czech school. They still use the Czech language.—*J. S. Rouček*.

17459. KELLEY, EDNA EWING. The Mexicans go home. *Southw. Rev.* 17 (3) Apr. 1932: 303-310.

17460. MARTIAL, RENÉ. L'immigration tchécoslavique et la greffe inter-raciale. [Czechoslovak immigration and race mixture.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C.R.* 92 Mar.-Apr. 1932: 228-299.—Many French immigrants live on farms and form a stable element in the country, contributing to a friendly feeling with France. Emigration is comparatively small, the average from 1922 to 1930 being 30,000. In recent years both emigration and immigration have decreased. (Statistics.)—*J. A. Rickard*.

17461. PIGLI, MARIO. Demografia e immigrazioni africane. [African population and immigration.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (223) Oct. 1931: 449-462.—The author analyzes the data on native and European population before and after the war in various African colonies and the colonial policies pursued by the powers. There is excessive industrialization in Africa. The decreasing desire of the Anglo-Saxons to immigrate is another difficulty. The lack of an emigration policy in France, financial and demographic difficulties of Portugal, Spain, and Belgium are troublesome.—*O. Eisenberg*.

17462. SCHWEINITZ, H. U. von. Die heutigen Zentren für deutsche Einwanderung in Südamerika: Chaco, Paraguay, Misiones (Argentina). [The present day centers of German immigration in South America: Chaco, Paraguay, Misiones (Argentina).] *Phoenix.* 17 (5-6) 1931: 263-267.—Brazil has virtually closed its doors to immigrants. Buenos Aires offers little for white-collar employees, although laborers and servants can

still find some work. Central Argentina, Patagonia and the southern provinces, and the Chaco suffer from the low prices of their products—wheat, cattle, wool, and cotton. Paraguay is a veritable paradise for immigrants, due to a friendly government and cheap land. The problem of markets, however, is a serious one since Paraguay is cut off from world trade. Misiones (Argentina) offers much the same sort of conditions as Paraguay, but prices for both land and agricultural products are higher. Malaria is a drawback here as in Paraguay.—*Jessie Bernard*.

17463. TURČÍN, R. Kolik je našich krajanů za hranicemi a kde žijí. [The number of Czechoslovaks abroad.] *Krajan.* 1 (2) Jun. 1, 1932: 32.—Over 2,000,000 Czechoslovaks live abroad—about 1,380,000 in the U. S. In Hungary there are about 200,000, in Yugoslavia, about 150,000. The Czechs in Vienna decreased in numbers, and now are estimated at 150,000; the decrease in Germany leaves about 50,000, mostly in large cities.—*J. S. Rouček*.

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

### CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

17464. MENDER, CLARA. The social status of occupations for women. *Teachers College Rec.* 33 (8) May 1932: 696-704.—The ranking by social status of 35 occupations for women, according to the response to a questionnaire inquiry, places physicians and lawyers first, homemakers in a middle position, and the maid, houseworker and laundress at the foot of the list. There are two ways for the schools to reduce the discrepancies to be noted in ranks given to certain worthy occupations. They may educate individuals to share in some phase of the higher occupations; or they may raise the social standing of the lower occupations by extending the training given and creating professional standards.—*Frances W. Binkley*.

## NATIONALITIES AND RACES

17465. BÄUMER, GERTRUD. Gedanken zum Rangstreit der neueren Fremdsprachen. II. Die Fremdsprachenfrage aus dem Gesichtskreis internationaler Erfahrung. [Problems of foreign languages in the light of the experience of various nations. Ideas on the question of the status of new foreign languages.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7 (7) 1931: 657-660.

17466. BROOKES, EDGAR H. The color bar in South Africa. *Current Hist.* 36 (4) Jul. 1932: 429-432.—The white population of South Africa—about 2,000,000—is divided between Boers and English; there is a mixed blood population of 600,000, and a permanent native born Indian population of 200,000. Most important are the 5,000,000 Bantu, living under the Union Government. Despite occasional flares of liberal sentiment the trend has been consistently toward increasing restrictions upon the Bantu which are both oppressive and indefensible.—*Charles S. Johnson*.

17467. LOUIS, KIT KING. Program for second generation Chinese. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (5) May 1932: 455-462.—The problem discussed is that of the American-born Chinese living in America. The author suggests a program for the adjustment of these Chinese to American life. The majority of Americans do not distinguish the American-born Chinese from their elders, and are not aware of the problem which exists.—*Charles A. Ellwood*.



## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

17468. ABERLE, S. B. D. Child mortality among pueblo Indians. *Amer. J. Physic. Anthropol.* 16(3) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 339-349.—Material for this study was obtained by personal investigation of 72 families in two Tanoan pueblos in New Mexico. The birth and death records obtained cover the period from 1885 to 1930. In these families there were 450 live births in 46 years. Of the children born, 111 died in the first year of life, 42 in the second, 18 in the third, 2 in the fourth, and 8 in the fifth. The mortality rate in the first year per 1,000 children born was 246.7. In spite of the high child mortality, the population of these pueblos is increasing because of the high birth rate. The stillbirth rate was found to be only 1.6%, as compared with 3.4% for the white population. The writer describes tribal customs relating to childbirth and the care and feeding of children.—G. B. L. Arner.

17469. BANDEL, RUDOLF. Alkoholismus und Sterblichkeit nach dem Familienstand. [Alcoholism and mortality according to family status.] *Alkoholfrage.* 28(1) 1932: 5-19.

17470. BROWN, P. G. Review of the recent trend of mortality in England and Wales. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 63-1 (305) Mar. 1932: 60-65.—An annual feature of the *Journal* is to be a summary of mortality from the National Life tables of England and Wales. These show the rate of mortality and also the ratio of one rate to another in age groups and groups of years of experience as well as single years.—Walter G. Bowerman.

17471. BURGDÖRFER, FRIEDRICH. Die Ursachen des neueren Geburtenrückganges. Ist der Weltkrieg schuld? [The causes of the recent decline in the birth rate. Is the World War responsible?] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55(4) Aug. 1931: 121-129.—In reply to an article by Eugen Würzburger (see Entry 3: 18169) the writer contends that the war is not primarily responsible for the decline in the birth rate. The average loss in births in the five years 1924-1928, directly attributable to the loss of men in the war, was only 96,000 instead of 150,000 as claimed by Würzburger. The losses due to unfavorable age composition of women of child bearing age, those due to postponement of marriage and to an increased proportion of remarriages, involve duplications, so that the net average reduction of births in the years 1924-1928 attributable to the war amounted to only 210,000 instead of 380,000. The total reduction in births in these years, obtained by deducting actual births from those expected on the basis of 1913 birth rates, was 670,000 annually. After deducting losses due to the war, there were still losses amounting to 460,000 attributable mainly to the increased practice of birth control. A tendency toward family limitation was apparent before the war. This tendency was speeded up by the war, but war losses themselves were not responsible for it.—G. B. L. Arner.

17472. CHEN CHANG-HENG. Some phases of China's population problem. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(2) 1931: 18\*-54\*.—Rockhill's discussion (*Amer. Geog. Soc. Bull.* 44: 668-673) of the Chinese census of 1910 is far too conservative; his estimates are minima rather than possible maxima for the population of China at most of the census periods between 1743 and 1910. Likewise, Willcox's paper on the population of China in 1910 (*J. Amer. Stat. Assn.*, Mar. 1928) puts too much confidence in the figure for that year. There is no criticism, but rather commendation of the statistical method used by Willcox; however, the edict which authorized the taking of the 1910 census ignored the fundamental principles of census enumeration. The

error of the ministry consisted in its order that a census of households be taken in one year to be followed by a count of individuals later on. Though incomplete, the 1910 census of households was more accurate than that of individuals. The estimate made by Willcox places the population at 294 million, which is too small. An estimate based on an average of 5.2 persons per household would place the 1910 population at 370,515,000, exclusive of Mongolia, Tibet and several other minor political subdivisions. Including the provinces omitted, the population was approximately 386,415,000, which is nearer the truth than Willcox's estimate. There is clear evidence that the population is still increasing. Using the average size (5.08 persons) and the number of households the present population of China is around 461,713,000 inhabitants. Marriage is more universal and sexual selection is less effective in China than in western countries; quality of population is sacrificed for quantity. The death rate is both wasteful and alarming; the social waste is great enough, but the biological effect is even worse. (Tables and appendix including population figures from 1651 to 1910.)—O. D. Duncan.

17473. CHEN, WARREN H. An estimate of the population of China in 1929. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(2) 1931: 55\*-87\*.—In the 12 provinces which made returns in 1928, there were 40,761,381 households containing 211,361,236 people, an average of 5.18 persons per household, of whom there were 124.5 males per 100 females. It is thought that there was some omission in reporting the females; but a predominance of males over females is a fact in China. The census will have to shift its attention from households to persons before the actual number of females can ever be known. The range in density of population per square mile was from 3 in Sinkiang to 813 in Kiangsu. The results of research among farm families show that households on the farms contain more persons than those in the cities. The average number of persons per household was 5.01 in the six largest cities against 5.18 for the entire 12 provinces; and the ratio of males to females in these cities was 149 to 100 against 124 to 100 for the total population reported. Based on the partial censuses of 1912 and 1928, in which years there seemed to be a tendency toward a decrease in the number of persons per household, it is estimated the probable population of all China is about 445 million. (Detailed tables showing the population by provinces and districts.)—O. D. Duncan.

17474. CONDLIFFE, J. B. The pressure of population in the Far East. *Econ. J.* 42(166) Jun. 1932: 196-210.—C. R. Whittlesey.

17475. [HARDY, FLORENCE G.] Mortality from injuries at birth. *Pennsylvania Dept. Health, Vital Stat. Bull.* 7(6) Jun. 1932: 4-5.—The mortality from injuries at birth has shown an upward trend during the 25 years of state registration in Pennsylvania. Among the causes of death in early infancy, injuries at birth rank second only to premature birth. All of the deaths ascribed to birth injuries in 1931 occurred under the age of 3 months and 39.8% under one day.—G. B. L. Arner.

17476. HASEGAWA, T. Population of Japan, 1920-1925. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(2) 1931: 5-38.—In 1925 the population of Japan proper was 59,736,822. This was an increase of 3,773,769 over 1920, the rate of increase being 67 per 1,000 for the five year period. The average density of the population in 1925 was 156 per square km. compared with 147 in 1920. In 1925 there were 101 males to 100 females as compared with a ratio of 100.4 males to 100 females in 1920. In 1925 the portion of population residing in cities of over 30,000 inhabitants comprised 21.6% of the total. In the rural population there were 99.2 males to 100 females, while in the urban population there were 107.6 males



for each 100 females. Those born in Japan proper made up 997 out of each 1,000 of the total population; those born in oversea territories, 2 per 1,000; and the foreign-born only 1 per 1,000 of the total. Those under 1 year composed the highest percentage of the total, and there was a constant decline in proportions of the total with each advance in age. In 1925, 52.2% of the population were unmarried, 38.8% were married; 6.7% were widowed, and 1.3% were divorced. The bulk of the 1925 population who were born in oversea territories were Koreans. Agriculture was the source of employment for 14,128,360 persons; manufacturing industries employed 5,300,248; then commerce and finance were next with 3,188,002 persons employed. There were relatively fewer economically dependent persons in agriculture than in any other broad occupational group. (17 tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

17477. HOLMES, S. J. The Negro birth rate. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(6) Jun. 1932: 172-173.—The trend of Negro birth rates is not dissimilar to that of the whites, save for a cultural lag which makes them higher at a given time. The race is maintained by the high birth rate of the rural Negroes in the South. Those who have come to the cities and to the North probably do not have large enough families to maintain their numbers. With the improvement of living conditions in the North, and their gradual immunization to tuberculosis, the Negroes may, however, be able to maintain themselves. On the other hand, a psychological factor may have important effects: it is the feeling, already marked among mulatto intellectuals, that it is not worth while to have children who will be exposed to the prevailing conditions of hardship and injustice.—*Paul Popenoe.*

17478. JOHNSON, CHARLES S. A question of Negro health. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(6) Jun. 1932: 167-169.—Three-fifths of the Negroes marry at 20 or under, while two-thirds of the whites marry at 22 or younger. The Negroes have larger families than the native whites, though not quite so large as the foreign-born whites. They have a high infant and maternal mortality, and the rate last named is increasing. Many of the diseases which take a heavy toll of the Negro, such as tuberculosis, are diseases of poverty. Syphilis is probably 1.5 times as common among Negroes as among whites, but with higher rates in some southern sections, as where Wassermann tests made of an entire section of a Negro population showed 34% positive reactions, with a large amount of congenital syphilis among children.—*Paul Popenoe.*

17479. K., B. Dvizhenie na naselenieto v Bŭlgaria sled voinata. [The movement of population in Bulgaria after the war.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 29(4) Apr. 1930: 226-227.—There are indications that marriage, birth, and death rates are decreasing not only in the cities but also in the villages. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

17480. KAHN, ERNST. Bevölkerungspolitische Betrachtungen zum amerikanischen Zensus von 1930. [Observations on population policy—the American census of 1930.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 11(1) 1932: 77-83.

17481. NEKOVAR, FR. Obyvatelstvo Jugoslavie. [Population of Yugoslavia.] *Slovansky Přehled.* 24(6) Jun. 1932: 329-333.—According to the census of March 31, 1931, Yugoslavia has 13,930,918 inhabitants, the rate of growth during the last ten years being 16.2%. (Detailed statistics for each administrative district.)—*J. S. Rouček.*

17482. SAKAMOTO, A., and KO, K. Études statistiques sur les effets eugéniques de la guerre. [Statistical studies of the eugenic effects of the World War.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(2) 1931: 83-95.—This study relates to the population of Japan. The portion of the population which ranged from 0-4 years of age in 1913 had diminished unduly in 1918, but returned to normal proportions by 1920. The 5-9 year age group in-

creased relatively between 1918 and 1920, and the 10-14 year age group had increased in both 1918 and 1920 over 1913. The 15-19 year age group increased very little between 1913 and 1920. The ages over 20 diminished noticeably over this period. The movement of the population was affected directly by a lower rate of natural increase and indirectly by emigration. Influenza was one of the principal causes of a higher death rate in 1918. There was very little variation from the usual sex ratios during either of the three periods. However, there was a considerable rise in the number of persons of both sexes in the post-war period. On the whole, the war itself did not seem to exert any direct remarkable influence upon the composition and the birth rate. (Four tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

17483. SCHLOSSMANN, ARTHUR, and REIN-BACH, MARTA. Weitere Mitteilungen über die Kindersterblichkeit in Fürstenthäusern in den ersten drei Dezennien des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts. [Infant mortality among the royalty in the first three decades of the 20th century.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 136(2) Feb. 1932: 259-268.—Tables and statistics show the number of births and deaths in the nobility of Germany. The rate of infant mortality in the sovereign houses is very low in the first decades of the 20th century. Two-thirds of infant mortality occurs during the first weeks of life. The general fertility is high.—*Greta Lorke.*

17484. SZULC, STEFAN. Ankieta próbna w sprawie liczby dzieci w małżeństwach inteligencji pracującej. [Inquiry into the number of children in families of intellectual workers in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 9(1) 1932: 15-22.—The Polish Institute of Demographic Research undertook at the end of 1931 a tentative investigation into the birth rate prevailing among families of officials of a governmental department in Warsaw. A questionnaire sent out for that purpose brought 122 answers. The data on marriage and number of children have been set up in tables and compared with similar conditions in other countries. The tables show a very low fecundity during the last five years.—*O. Eisenberg.*

17485. UNSIGNED. Life expectancy in Ireland and comparison with other countries. *Pub. Health Rep.* 47(23) Jun. 3, 1932: 1248-1250.—The expectancy of life at birth in Ireland increased approximately four years between 1911 and 1926. At the ages of 10 and 20 the expectancy for males is slightly greater than for females. Beyond 45 years there was no significant change in expectancy for either sex in the 15-year period. In comparison with England and Wales, Germany, and the United States registration area, the life expectancy at birth for females is considerably lower. At older ages for females and at all ages for males, there are no significant differences in the life tables of Ireland and those of the countries named.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

17486. UNSIGNED. Mortality statistics in the United States. *Science (N. Y.).* 76(1959) Jul. 15, 1932: 49-50.—The death rate in the United States death registration area was 1133.1 per 100,000 population in 1930, as compared with 1191.9 in 1929. The decline is accounted for chiefly by decreased specific death rates from influenza and pneumonia. The death rates from diseases of the heart and from cancer were higher in 1930 than in 1929. The writer also comments on the new dual classification of external causes of death.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

17487. WHELPTON, P. K. Increase and distribution of elders in our population. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177 A) Mar. 1932: 92-101.—Since 1870 the proportion of persons 45 and over in the population of the United States has increased from 15 to 23%, and of persons 65 and over from 3 to 6%. Based on conservative estimates of future declines in birth and age specific death rates and an assumption of an average net immigration of 200,000, it is estimated that by 1975, 38% of the population will be 45 and over and 13% 65



and over. The chief factors in this increase of elders in the population have been the decreasing birth rate and the decreasing mortality of infants and children. The continuing increase in the proportion of elders will increase the need of provision for old age dependency and will decrease the need of schools and other agencies for the care and education of children. The burden of provision for old age will in the future fall more heavily on the cities as a result of their rapid growth.—G. B. L. Arner.

17488. WILLCOX, WALTER F. Changes in Negro and white birth rates. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(6) Jun. 1932: 179-180.—An analysis of census statistics shows that the excess of Negro birth rates over those of the whites, which was increasing for some years, has begun slowly to decrease during the last few years.—Paul Popenoe.

17489. WÜRZBURGER, EUGEN. Grenzen der Folgerungen aus der Geburtenstatistik. Schlusswort. [Limits of inference from birth statistics. A rejoinder.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55(4) Aug. 1931: 131-142.—This is the closing argument of a debate in the pages of this periodical between the Professor of Statistics at Leipzig and the Director of the Statistical Bureau of the Reich, over the causes of the decline in the birth rate in Germany. Würzburger first presented calculations to show that in the five years 1924-1928 the average reduction in the number of births due to war causes amounted to 380,000. Burgdörfer challenged these figures and placed the loss due to the war at 210,000. Würzburger, in his rejoinder, further analyzes the causes of the decline in the birth rate and defends his original estimate of war losses. The converse of the argument is that Burgdörfer contends that the primary cause of the decline in the birth rate is voluntary family limitation, while Würzburger minimizes the effect of birth control and throws the emphasis on demographic conditions for which the war was largely responsible. (See also Entry 3: 18169.)—G. B. L. Arner.

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

17490. BUNKER, FRANK F. "Genes"—the units of heredity. *Sci. Mo.* 34(6) Jun. 1932: 556-565.

17491. VERVAECK, LOUIS. La stérilisation des anormaux. [Sterilization of the abnormal.] *J. de Neurol. et de Psychiat.* 32(3) Mar. 1932: 170-193.—Paul Popenoe.

## EUGENICS

17492. CARTER, ELMER A. Eugenics for the Negro. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(6) Jun. 1932: 169-170.—In the past, whites made much of the slower natural increase of the Negro, and predicted his ultimate extinction in the U. S. This led to a Negro frame of mind in which emphasis was placed on a high fecundity as necessary to race survival, and the idea of birth control, popularly conceived by Negroes as by whites to mean limitation of offspring, found little response among Negroes. Only the intellectuals limited their families severely. Economic depression has led to a wider attempt at family limitation, often through abortion. Negro medical colleges do not train their students in modern methods of contraception, and there is a lack of clinics available to Negro mothers.—Paul Popenoe.

17493. DuBOIS, W. E. B. Black folk and birth control. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(6) Jun. 1932: 166-167.—Even in the "slave breeding" days before the Civil War, the more intelligent slaves secretly exercised birth control. Since then the practice of late marriage among intelligent Negroes has been an important factor in preventing their increase; among lower social and economic strata the Negro churches have opposed birth control. The dysgenic effects of a differential birth rate are probably greater among Negroes than among whites. Prog-

ress in this direction depends on getting the Negro churches to take a more liberal position and in overcoming the quantitative state of mind of Negroes generally, who want their race to survive and are now more enthusiastic over quantity of offspring than over quality.—Paul Popenoe.

17494. EGGER, ALOIS. Die kinderreichen Familien in Frankreich. [Large families in France.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 136(5) May 1932: 749-757.—In France direct public assistance is given to large families in accordance with laws enacted in 1913 and 1923. Social insurance legislation also contains provisions in favor of families with children. A system of voluntary family allowances to wage-earners was in operation for some years and has recently been converted into a compulsory system. The object of other social services is to reduce the cost of the upbringing of children. Large families are favored by a reduction of taxation, healthful housing, cheap rents, etc.—H. Fehlinger.

17495. FISHER, CONSTANCE. The Negro social worker evaluates birth control. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(6) Jun. 1932: 174-175.—Paul Popenoe.

17496. HIMES, NORMAN E., and BRYANT, CAROLYN. Clinical service for the Negro. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(6) Jun. 1932: 176-177.—In Baltimore, Negro women attend the birth control clinic in about their proportion of the total population of the city; in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Detroit the Negro rate of clinic attendance is approximately three times the rate in which Negroes exist in the respective city populations. Negro women are described as learning and accepting the method of contraception used in the clinic just as easily as white women or more so.—Paul Popenoe.

## THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

17497. GREEN, HOWARD WHIPPLE. Composition and characteristics of a typical city analyzed by census tracts. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27(177 A) Mar. 1932: 80-91.—Cleveland is the first city for which detailed statistics of population by census tracts from the census of 1930 have been made available. These tabulations show the characteristics of the population of Cleveland and four adjacent suburbs by 252 small areas with such comparative figures as are available from the census of 1920. These detailed statistics cover sex, color and nativity, age, country of birth of the foreign born, country of origin of the foreign white stock, marital condition by color and nativity, industry groups by sex, families by characteristics of the head, size of family, value and rental of the home, type of dwelling, radio sets, and unemployment by class and sex. These tabulations make possible the calculation by tracts of specific birth and death rates by age, color and nativity, and the correlation by these small areas of other social statistics with the characteristics of the population.—G. B. L. Arner.

17498. McCLENAHAN, BESSIE A. The communality. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(5) May-Jun. 1932: 434-440.—Lack of dependence upon place and mobility of contacts have been made possible by modern methods of transportation which have eliminated former separating distances and have made it unnecessary to live in the same neighborhood with friends and associates. These facts suggest that a type of association, supplementary to the neighborhood and community, is being developed which is located wherever the means of transportation can carry the person, which is defined in social contacts not limited spatially, and which may be called the communality. The communality is a social grouping for the carrying on of an activity, whose members are drawn together on the basis of the common interest or interests subserved. Neither the communality itself nor

its total membership is specifically related to any local area. It is an activity-circle. It is functional and not spatial.—Charles A. Ellwood.

17499. URBAN, KLEMENT. Příčiny vzrůstu měst v současné době. [The causes of the growth of cities.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Pol. Nauk v Praze*. 4(7-8) May 1932: 257-258.—J. S. Rouček.

## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

### SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

17500. EDIB, HALIDÉ. Woman's part in Turkey's progress. *Open Court*. 46(912) May 1932: 343-360.—Throughout Ottoman history there have been women who achieved distinction as writers, educators, and philanthropists. During the "Tanzimat" period (1825-1878) a few enlightened leaders voiced a widespread feeling of revolt against degrading social restrictions. After the revolution of 1908 better educational facilities were available and women began to play an active part in public life and society, so that the opportunity of entering government offices and serving in labor battalions offered during the emergencies of the Balkan and World Wars was accepted. In 1916 the University was opened to women students. In the national rising of 1918 to 1923 women played an essential role in the transport and commissary services of the army. Under the new Republic they are protected by a civil code which provides for complete legal equality of the sexes.—W. L. Wright, Jr.

### DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

17501. FISCHER, WALTHER. Kultur- und Gesellschaftskritik im modernen Schrifttum der Vereinigten Staaten. [Cultural and social criticism in modern American literature.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1(9) Sep. 1930: 442-459.—Greta Lorke.

17502. FLYNN, JOHN T. Edward L. Bernays. The science of ballyhoo. *Atlantic Mo.* 149(5) May 1932: 562-571.—The public relations counsel employs the principle of the conditioned reflex to control the mass mind. Bernays has been remarkably successful in perfecting the technique of reaching the group mind through its leaders.—Carroll D. Clark.

17503. KUNINA, E. КУНИНА, Е. Фашистские Тенденции в Современной Итальянской Литературе. [Fascist tendencies in contemporary Italian literature.] *Литература и Искусство. (Literatura i Iskusstvo.)* (1) 1931: 126-128.—There is a militant, polemic fascist press side by side with the "non-partisan." The fascist influence is weaker in artistic literature than in newspapers and political writing. There is a singular absence of books protesting the evils of capitalist war.—Eleanor Wheeler.

17504. SUMNER, W. A. Reading interests and buying habits of the rural and village subscribers of a daily newspaper. *Journalism Quart.* 9(2) Jun. 1932: 182-189.—This paper presents information obtained from questionnaires returned by 814 readers of a daily published in a county seat city of 50,000. The buying power of subscribers was shown by expenditures reported for ten classes of goods or services, and these data were compared with reader preference for the advertising of each type of business. The more money spent for advertising, the higher was the rating of reader interest. Total reader preference for various types of material was expressed by the following indices: comic strips, 76; general news, 63; editorial page features, 59;

special features, 54; sports, 50; home page, 44; advertising (average for 41 stores), 42.—Carroll D. Clark.

17505. THOMSON, JOHN S. M. How the British national radio service functions. *Queen's Quart.* 39(1) Feb. 1932: 83-98.—The British Broadcasting Company has catered to special interest groups without undue interference with the rights of the general listener. In the past eight years it has developed improved techniques for building up wider appreciation of serious musical fare. Adaptation of drama for broadcasting, the reading of poetry, talks on literature, and presentation of important news have been only moderately successful, but such efforts hold forth great promise. The part radio is playing in the adult education movement, and particularly in the interpretation of international affairs through such commentaries as Vernon Bartlett's *The way of the world*, seems especially significant.—Carroll D. Clark.

17506. WOLF, N. J. Presse und junge Generation. [The press and the younger generation.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Pol. Nauk v Praze*. 4(7-8) May 1932: 249-252.—J. S. Rouček.

### LEADERSHIP

17507. JAMESON, SAMUEL H. Organizational personality. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(5) May-Jun. 1932: 417-426.—Organizational personality is the quasi-personality of special social organizations. A survey of 108 social welfare organizations resulted in the formulation of the following hypothesis of organizational personality: Organizations are conceived by individual persons who capitalize a need and thereby succeed in precipitating the emergence of a new activity-unit. Function therefore occupies the most attention. The life of social welfare organizations rests upon the transference of functions to them from the general public. This is the underlying principle in their origin and perpetuation and in the development of their personalities. Thus the quasi-personality of organizations is developed very similarly to the personality of individuals. Three fundamental factors enter into the make-up of their personality: (1) The original nature of the activity-unit; (2) the status-assigning environment; and (3) the reaction of the activity-unit to its status.—Charles A. Ellwood.

17508. TYLER, DOROTHY. A study of leadership in the making of an institution. *Soc. Forces*. 10(4) May 1932: 594-600.—The development of the organization and activities of the Merrill-Palmer School of Detroit represent the objectification of ideas supplied by the leadership of the institution. In the set-up of the laboratory plan, as well as in the relations worked out with colleges, in the organization of the staff, and in the procedure of administration, the school reflects the ideas contributed by its leadership.—Carroll D. Clark.

### EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

17509. ABEL, JAMES F. Education in Belgium. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #5. 1932: pp. 145.

17510. BROWN, FRANCIS J. Organized field service in a school of education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(9) May 1932: 547-553.

17511. BUCHHOLZ, H. E. The pedagogues leap to save us. *Amer. Mercury*. 26(103) Jul. 1932: 328-345.—In 1857 a group of American educators founded what they called the National Teachers' Association, later to be called the National Educational Association. For several decades it carried on a work characterized by high standards. But during the last few years it has fallen from its high estate and has become vicious. Following the World War, it accepted three goals: (1) an enormous expansion in membership, (2) the establishment of a periodical, (3) the creation of a Federal Department of Education. (Quotations from the *Journal*



and other sources are used to illustrate the position taken.)—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

17512. DEARBORN, NED H. Conference service for laymen in education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (9) May 1932: 586-589.

17513. ELLIOTT, FRANK R. Publicity for education. *J. Higher Educ.* 3 (6) Jun. 1932: 303-307.—Summarized opinions of 237 college presidents in regard to the functions, media, and values of educational publicity.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

17514. HO, LIOU. Situation actuelle de la culture française dans la République de Chine. [The present situation of French culture in the Republic of China.] *Ann. Franco-Chinoises.* 4 (15) 1930: 25-37.—Though there have been intellectual relations between France and China for two or three centuries, they actually began with the coming of Chinese students to France (1901). Among the first arrivals was Li Yu-Ying who became the chief builder of Franco-Chinese intellectual relations. He established in France a printing office for the publication in Chinese of several periodicals, pamphlets, biographies of prominent men of the world, and Chinese translations of French authors, together with institutions such as the Chinese Society of Rational French Education in Peiping established in 1912, and the Franco-Chinese Society of Education in Paris (1916) with a number of branches in many cities of China. The two most important institutions at the present time are the Franco-Chinese University of Peiping (1920) and the Franco-Chinese Institute of Lyons (1921). The former, which gives primary, secondary, and higher education to both sexes of all ages, in its numerous divisions of arts and sciences, has almost 1,200 students. The latter, which in its many departments of the most different branches of arts and sciences receives students from all over China, has graduates in the most prominent positions in China. (Statistics.)—*Lina Kahn.*

17515. JONES, THOMAS JESSE. Trends in Negro education. *So. Workman.* 61 (6) Jun. 1932: 243-246.—During the past 15 years there has been an extraordinary acceleration of Negro education. The number of secondary pupils has increased from 25,000 in 1915 to 200,000, and college students from 2,500 to 25,000. There is yet a considerable lag behind the white population with some million or more Negro children of school age out of school. Influences advancing Negro education have been the general progress of education, the determination of Negroes to acquire education, the enlarging expenditures of federal, state and municipal governments, and the contributions of religious boards and of the philanthropic and educational foundations.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

17516. LINDEMAN, EDUARD C. Some international aspects of adult education. *Internat. Quart. Adult Educ.* 1 (1) Jun. 1932: 6-15.

17517. LYND, HELEN MERRELL. Parent education and the colleges. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 197-204.—The education of parents should begin in the colleges and should stress development of personality as well as intellect in order to make prospective parents emotionally and intellectually mature. This would necessitate changes in our education, with greater emphasis on the individual and his personality development as opposed to the purely "intellectual" courses now given.—*Riva Rudy.*

17518. MAYHEW, A. F. In-service training of teachers. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (9) May 1932: 595-597.

17519. MOORE, JOHN ROBERT. The menace of the teachers' college. *Current Hist.* 36 (3) Jun. 1932: 298-301.—The spirit of big business has been introduced into education by the teachers' colleges and the system is sometimes called "the teacher-training trust." More and more it is becoming impossible for teachers to secure positions unless they have graduated from one of these teacher training schools. One-third of all taxes is

spent for education and 30,000,000 persons are attending schools controlled by the leaders in the teacher training field. It is highly questionable whether or not this training develops the best teachers. In a recent study most of the better teachers failed to mention their teacher training as an aid and others voted it as of low value. Another study showed that the graduates of these teacher training schools were indifferent to the fine arts or were actually hostile toward them.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

17520. MÜLLER, ANDREAS. Abhängigkeit der Schulleistungen von wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Einflüssen. [The dependence of school achievement on economic and social status.] *Arch. f. d. Gesamte Psychol.* 83 (1-2) Jan. 1932: 119-196.—*Greta Lorke.*

17521. ROEMER, JOSEPH. Tendencies in the organization of extra-curricular activities. *Bull. Bur. School Serv., College Educ., Univ. Kentucky.* 4 (2) Dec. 1931: 21-27.—In the growth and development of extra-curricular activities in the high schools there is a growing tendency to place an activities period in the regular daily schedule; to evolve a permanent system of office records and reports; to organize a graded course of activities that will lead on from grade to grade; to insist on teachers having definite and specific training in sponsoring the various pupil activities; to eliminate athletic abuses by reducing all the major sports through competition to their rightful place in the program; to organize supervisory programs as in curricular activities; to require certain credit for graduation, thus insuring a minimum social and moral training for all pupils; and to initiate research work in the solution of many of the problems.—*Lina Kahn.*

17522. SIKORSKI, HANS. Die Auswahl und soziale Zusammensetzung des Führernachwuchses. [The selection and social composition of the young generation of potential leaders.] *Volk u. Reich.* 8 (2) 1932: 89-95.—There is a great surplus every year in Germany of university trained people, many of them of mediocre and less than average ability. A point has almost been reached where only those can attend the universities who come from families that are well-to-do or certain of continued incomes (e.g., government officials), without regard to their personal ability, while poor students, even if gifted, are excluded. The result of these conditions is a bad and socially one-sided selection of future leaders of the German people. Statistics (details) show that of the present 135,000 university students a third belong to the upper, only 6% to the lower, and 57% to the middle classes. Almost half of all students come from the families of government officials.—*John B. Mason.*

17523. TAYLOR, W. S. Students' reactions to abnormal psychology. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 27 (1) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 40-47.

17524. WALLIN, J. E. WALLACE. Newer attitudes toward child training. *Training School Bull.* 29 (4) Jun. 1932: 61-73.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

17525. WITHERS, JOHN W. The scope and function of a school of education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (9) May 1932: 538-546.

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

17526. NIEBUHR, REINHOLD. Catastrophe or social control? The alternatives for America. *Harpers Mag.* 165 (985) Jun. 1932: 114-118.—Socialism is inevitable in Europe but culturally Americans are still in the 19th century. The pressing problem of today is social control of economic power. Americans are still infatuated with the theory of private capitalism and private charity. Our wealthy citizens are without the traditions

of leadership that are found in Europe. Our constitution and government make any progressive changes almost impossible. It is quite probable that there will be still greater expansion of power on the part of the dominant group until it achieves absurd dimensions. Then we may have violent or extra-legal changes.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

### CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

17527. ENGLAND, ROBERT. Glimpses of Europe in western Canada. *Canad. Geog. J.* 5 (1) Jul. 1932: 3-20.—A description of European villages.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

17528. MARBACH, OTTO. Stil und Nationalcharakter. [Diction and national characteristics.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 2 (4) Apr. 1931: 161-171.—In comparison it seems that the German language is the expression of an individual and that of a Frenchman the product of society. There is much room left for personal peculiarities in the German language, for not quite definite thoughts and clear wishes. French, however, is the language of clear and precise ideas. There are typical differences also between the French attitude of an author to his public and his art and the German point of view.—*Greta Lorke.*

17529. PFEFFER, KARL HEINZ. Die koloniale Situation Amerikas. [The colonial condition in America.] *Neueren Sprachen.* 40 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-11.—The United States is still a "colony" and did not attain its complete independence in 1776. It is bound to England by race, language, common history, etc. The daily life of the average American is still British in its customs, culture and thinking. It is not a real melting pot, because race distinction is marked everywhere. There is still a distinction between Anglo-Saxons, Latins, Slavs, and Semites, with the Anglo-Saxons taking the upper hand in cultural, religious, and political life. But America is now on a path of ethnic independence and national culture.—*Eli Johns.*

17530. SNYCKERS, ALEXANDER. Statisches und Dynamisches in deutscher und französischer Wesensart. [Static and dynamic aspects in German and French cultures.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 3 (2) Feb. 1932: 49-64.—The Frenchman is essentially static and the German dynamic. The former is well poised and holds to the traditional values. The German nature possesses a dynamic force, striving for change, full of vigor and uncertainty. France, the home of the proud *Kleinbürger* and of the small farmer, seeks economic security. Money is highly estimated, but not as means of production, rather because it warrants a peaceful, easy life. In the sphere of foreign policy this wish for security finds its most perfect expression in a strong tendency towards an economic autonomy. Germany, where the struggle for life is increased by the much more severe and unyielding nature of its country and a too dense population, is almost driven into dynamic activity, which often leads it into conflict.—*Greta Lorke.*

17531. STEFANOV, I. Dukhovnata kultura na Chekhoslovashko. [Spiritual culture of Czechoslovakia.] *Bŭlgarska Misŭl.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 51-59.—Prague and the western part represent the western European civilization while Slovakia is populated by peasants who live the primitive lives of their forefathers. There is a cultural diffusion spreading from the west to the east.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

17532. WELLS, H. B. The Russian language in the United States. *Amer. Mercury.* 25 (100) Apr. 1932: 448-450.—Russian immigrants in the United States, particularly Ukrainians and Ruthenians, have overthrown their former enforced allegiance to Great Russian, and incorporated into their own regional language considerable English, insofar as their alphabet permits, result-

ing in the corruption witnessed in their conversation and press.—*M. Abbott.*

### SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

17533. IRURETA GOYENA, JOSÉ. Delitos contra la libertad de cultos. [Offenses against religious freedom.] *Rev. de Derecho Penal.* 2 (2) Sep. 30, 1930: 192-216.—For behavior to be criminal from a religious point of view, it must (1) be an external act, (2) produce damage, and (3) be contrary to law. Hence heresy, apostasy and blasphemy are no longer crimes. Sorcery, magic, and other forms of superstitious practices are criminal only when they involve fraud. Sacrilege in many countries, where there is an established religion or because it constitutes a disturbance of the peace, remains a crime. Modern religious criminality has shifted from offenses against God to offenses against the church as a civil institution with recognized civil rights.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17534. WALSH, EDMUND A. The Catholic Church in present-day Russia. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 18 (2) Jul. 1932: 177-204.—The reduction in the number of Catholics, from 13,000,000 in 1917 to about 2,000,000 at present, is one indication of the success of the anti-religious policy.—*F. A. Mullin.*

17535. WEIGLE, LUTHER A. Who and what determine the educational policies of the theological schools. *Educ. Rec. (Washington)* 13 (3) Jul. 1932: 201-211.—There are 142 theological institutions undertaking graduate professional work; 130 are conducted under the auspices of a denomination, and only 12 are in no way under denominational control. Control is exercised over the 130 institutions through four main channels: (1) through denominational control of the ordination and placement of ministers; (2) through various forms of denominational control of the organization and administration of the seminaries; (3) through the selection and watch-care of students; (4) through the financial subsidy of students.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

### SOCIOLOGY OF ART

17536. OUY, ACHILLE. Deux études d'esthétique sociologique. [Two studies in sociological esthetics.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 222-235.—W. Deonna in *Sur la statuaire de la Grèce archaïque* makes application, to a limited period in Greek history, of the general principles which recognize in the work of art the non-esthetic factors (religion, customs, political order, technical considerations, individual and historical influences) as well as esthetic motives. In Greece, the anthropomorphic religion, athletic interests with its accompanying nude representations which flourished in classic Greece and declined with Christianity, illustrate these influences. Traditional archaeology becomes, thereby, not only a history but a science.—*John H. Mueller.*

### SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

17537. HUMMEL, ARTHUR W. The new-culture movement in China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 55-62.—More significant than the revolution of 1911, and perhaps more fundamental than the one now in progress, is the cultural renaissance that has been under way in China for the past ten years. On Jan. 1, 1917, Hu Shih laid before his countrymen the well-known eight principles that may be said to have started the nation-wide movement for abandoning the ancient classical style and giving literary standing to the vernacular. The purpose of the literary revolution is to simplify literature with a view to bringing it within the reach of the masses. The Chinese are a mixed race, held



together throughout the centuries not by a common racial bond, not primarily by force of arms, but by a more or less voluntary allegiance to a superior culture.—*Eli Johns.*

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

17538. BARNHART, KENNETH B. Negro homicides in the United States. *Opportunity*. 10(7) Jul. 1932: 212-214, 225.—A detailed study of homicides in Birmingham, Alabama, covers the period 1910-1930. The homicide rate for whites in the period 1925-1930 was about half what it was for 1910-1914; the rate for Negroes in the latter period was about two-thirds what it was in the former. The average rate for the last six years has been about seven times as great among Negroes as among whites. Apparent reasons for the higher rate among Negroes are that many Negroes are shot by police for "resisting arrest," the ignorance and cultural backwardness of the Negroes, the habit of illiterate Negroes of taking the law into their own hands, and fighting by Negroes when under the influence of alcohol. Race is only a secondary factor. There is very little attempt on the lives of members of the white race.—*E. L. Clarke.*

17539. BURKEY, RUTH E. A statistical study of the sequence of successive delinquencies. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 133-144.—Running away, continued truancy, and incorrigibility may be considered steps between truancy and stealing. Groups of delinquents of normal intelligence are more likely to begin their delinquencies by stealing than are those of subnormal intelligence. The latter are more likely to begin their delinquencies by sex offences. Normals are just as likely as subnormals to begin their delinquencies by truancy or running away. Normals and subnormals who begin their delinquencies by stealing are likely to continue to steal rather than to turn to some other type of delinquency. Normals who begin their delinquency by truancy are more likely to turn to stealing almost immediately than are those of subnormal intelligence. Normals who begin their delinquency by incorrigibility also turn to stealing but are not so likely to do so as those who begin by stealing, and subnormals who begin by incorrigibility are more likely to continue to be incorrigible than to commit some other offence. Subnormals are not nearly so likely to turn to stealing as normal children. There seem to be very few differences between the social background of the normals and the subnormals, but more differences between the social background of the casual offenders and the recidivists. These conclusions were based on a study of 198 cases of boys who were committed to the State Bureau of Juvenile Research from the various courts of Ohio, selected on basis of intelligence. (Tables).—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

17540. ESSER, A. Katamnesen der Täter in einem aussergewöhnlichen Mordfall. [Temporary amnesia of the criminal in an unusual murder case.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 97(1-4) Apr. 1932: 74-117.

17541. GOMEZ, EUSEBIO. El momento actual de la criminalidad. [Present conditions in crime.] *Rev. de Derecho Penal*. 2(2) Sep. 30, 1930: 131-135.—Buenos Aires alone has an army of 97,400 robbers. Crimes of fraud are being worked out with the greatest skill and such criminality has become a highly developed profession. Crimes of violence have brought a new barbarism into our cities at a time when organized rural banditry has been practically eliminated. This new banditry avails itself of all of the inventions of modern civiliza-

tion. Crimes of passion likewise are mounting rapidly. Popular sentiment excuses and approves acts of vengeance for sexual betrayal.—*L. L. Bernard.*

17542. GRIEGER-MEISSNER, DOROTHEA. Nachuntersuchungen über kriminelle und asoziale Jugendliche. [Follow-up on criminal and delinquent youths.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 96(7-8) 1932: 439-451.—The results of a second investigation of 60 young criminals and delinquents.—*Greta Lorke.*

17543. MAUCO, GEORGES. La criminalité étrangère en France. [Criminality among foreigners in France.] *Grande Rev.* 138(5) May 1932: 393-396.—France has become the chief refuge in Europe for migrants, and has thus received a great number of political exiles and undesirables from other countries. This is especially true in the large cities. The rates of crime are highest for those whose native culture was most radically different from that of the French population. In general, the crime rate since 1925 has been about three times as high for foreigners as for the native French. On the other hand, foreign women show a crime rate much lower than that of the native French women. In spite of the high crime rate among foreigners, the crimes with which they are charged are committed by only a minor proportion of the foreign population, and these for the most part are persons who are unable to obtain gainful employment.—*O. D. Duncan.*

17544. MURRAY, VIRGINIA. The relation of prostitution to economic conditions. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 18(6) Jun. 1932: 314-320.—With large groups of idle men and women, and with jobs open to girls in which they can make a fair wage, there is danger of an increase of commercialized prostitution. Statements by women, the naiveté of some of the women and the appearance of new types among prostitutes seem to indicate that there is such an increase.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

17545. REID, IRA De A. The Negro goes to Sing Sing. *Opportunity*. 10(7) Jul. 1932: 215-217.—The proportion of Negroes admitted to Sing Sing has increased fairly steadily since 1875. In 1931 Negro admissions were 23.9% of the total, over four times their proportion in the population of southern New York. In the period 1923-1927 Negroes had four times their population expectancy in admissions for robbery, larceny and sexual offenses, eight times for burglary, nine times for homicide and eleven times for assault. The present Negro group in Sing Sing exceeds the population expectancy of 4% for all crimes save rape, sodomy, forgery and miscellaneous offenses. On Apr. 1, 1930 the average age of Negro inmates at time of conviction was 28 years, 8 months. Foreign born Negroes in 1931 constituted a new maximum of 13.5% of all Negro admissions. Analysis of the factors attending the commitment of 80 Negroes in 1930 disclosed that broken homes, poverty, bad social and leisure habits, lack of intelligent and sympathetic guidance and unemployment very definitely affected each of the cases, and showed a multiplicity of causes that find their roots deep in the social status of a minority population.—*E. L. Clarke.*

17546. RICKER, CHARLES SHERWOOD. A study of 300 inmates of a state farm. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 102-124.—These 300 men were sentenced to the state farm for a maximum period of two years and a minimum usually of six to nine months. The majority of them were of the vagrant type. The bulk of these cases had their inception in the early life of the individual; unsatisfactory home conditions, poor training, or lack of training, and early associates make up the composite social soil in which the seeds of vagrancy seem to germinate. Although 68% were of subnormal intelligence, nevertheless a history of fairly satisfactory adjustments, both social and economic over a period of years, was found among them. Less than 10% of these

men can be classified as successful rehabilitative cases within the limits of the institution's jurisdiction as now equipped. (Tables.)—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

17547. RUCK, S. K. The increase of crime in England. *Pol. Quart.* 3 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 206-225.—The amount of crime per 100,000 of the population has risen from an average of 256 in 1900 to 340 in 1929. Unemployment is undoubtedly a cause, and a chart showing crime and unemployment from 1893-1930 shows a corresponding rise and fall, but it bears no relation to poverty as shown by the index of real wages. In other words, idleness more than depression causes crime. Statistics do not show the proportion of first offenders so the effectiveness of punishment as a reformatory influence is not calculable. But there is a decline in the proportion of convictions to crimes committed. The author then compares a reasonable classification of an offender's series of offences and proposes a graduated mode of treatment. By this scale actual treatment of random offenders is very defective. (Tables, charts and graphs.)—*H. McD. Clokier.*

17548. RUGGLES, EDWARD W. An analytical study of various factors relating to juvenile crime. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16 (2) Apr. 1932: 125-132.—The juvenile prisoners in the North Carolina State Prison are much below the average boy of the same age in mechanical ability. Their mechanical ability is directly related to their general intelligence. Their delinquency was closely associated with broken and unhappy homes. These are the conclusions drawn from a study of 103 boys 16 to 22 years of age in the prison. (Tables.)—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

17549. SHAW, CLIFFORD R., and McKAY, HENRY D. Are broken homes a crusade factor in juvenile delinquency? *Soc. Forces.* 10 (4) May 1932: 514-524.—The answer to the question was sought through a study of broken homes among 7,278 school boys in Chicago in comparison with a group of 1,675 boys who appeared in the Cook County Juvenile Court during 1929, and a series of 1,596 boys who appeared in the same court in 1930. It was found that the incidence of broken homes among delinquent boys is not significantly higher than that for a strictly comparable group of boys in the public schools.—*O. D. Duncan.*

17550. SHULMAN, HARRY M. A statistical study of youthful offenders in New York City. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27 (177 A) Mar. 1932: 19-29.—This paper deals with the operation of criminal justice among young felons and serious misdemeanants as compared with adult offenders arraigned on the same charge. The offenders comprise boys between the ages of 16-20 in New York City. During 1929 arrests on felony and serious misdemeanor charges among the 16-20 year old group of boys were 47.8 per thousand of population of similar age as compared to an arrest index of 39.6 per thousand among the general population including the adolescent group. Auto theft was the major offense. Of all arrests in New York City for auto theft 54.5% were among boys aged 16-20 inclusive. Thirty percent of all arrests for burglary were attributed to this group and one-third of all arrests for assaults upon girls between the ages of 14-18. The adolescent offender is dealt with under the identical procedure and subject to the same penalties as are adult offenders, which is contrary to his status under the civil law. (Suggested program.)—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

17551. VERATTI, NINO. Considerazioni sulla statistica della criminalità in Italia. [Italian criminal statistics.] *Scuola Positiva.* 12 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 125-131.—During the period 1923-27 there was an increase in the number of persons confined in penal institutions from 218,220 to 264,915. In 1927 there were 65 persons in detention for every 10,000 of the population. There was a decrease of commitments for crimes against the person and an increase in crimes against

property, sex crimes and crimes against the family. Political crimes and crimes against public safety decreased. In 1927 there was a decrease in the number of juveniles entering reformatories. In general there was an increase in the number of minor crimes, while the number of major crimes remained constant or showed a slight decrease. The statistics further show that crimes increase or diminish irrespective of the severity of the punishment applied. The greatest number of convicts were between the ages of 18 and 21. At least 73% of those in detention are recidivists.—*G. I. Giardini.*

17552. WHITE, R. CLYDE. The relation of felonies to environmental factors in Indianapolis. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (4) May 1932: 498-509.—The data were obtained from Marion County, Indiana, Criminal Court for the calendar year 1930, and included all cases disposed of by this court during that year. Only 20 of the 658 cases disposed of were female offenders. The city of Indianapolis was divided into five zones set off by concentric circles with Monument Circle as the common center. These zones had radii varying from one mile to four miles and over. A summary of the analysis made shows (1) that there is a concentration both in residences and in offenses in the center of the city; (2) the probable distribution of residences and offenses in relation to the center of the city is perhaps best represented by a logarithmic curve, when large zones are employed for indicating distance; (3) felonies bear a close relation to the combined factors of percentage of single males, case load rate of the Family Welfare Society, and the percentage of land used for business purposes, when the computation is made on the basis of census tracts; (4) the mean distance between residence and place of offense for different crimes varies widely, the most marked variation being between crimes against the person as a class and crimes against property as a class.—*O. D. Duncan.*

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

17553. DEACON, W. J. V. Tuberculosis in young females. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (4) Apr. 1932: 367-374.—The study was made in Michigan which has had a lower tuberculosis death rate than for the registration area since 1900. The female rate has also fallen but is still far higher between the ages of 15-29 than the male rate. In the four years 1927-1930, there were 2,630 deaths of females in this age group due to tuberculosis. Approximately one-half were married, of whom 63% had been mothers.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

17554. HEYD, CHARLES G. Social hygiene and unemployment: from the medical point of view. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (6) Jun. 1932: 321-328.—During a depression patients suffering from venereal diseases, accustomed to pay for treatment, drift from the private practitioner and are not taken up by the dispensaries, which are overcrowded. The result is that more uncontrolled infectious individuals are at large in the community.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

17555. McCULLOUGH, JOHN W. S. Cancer at home and abroad. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 23 (5) May 1932: 203-208.—Cancer is a widespread disease in all countries. In the last decade there has been a rise of 31% in Ontario. The rate in England and Wales has risen from 27 in 1847 to 145.3 in 1930. Contrary to earlier reports the rates are also high in primitive races. Singularly, countries with a good public health service have a high cancer rate. More progress has been made in cancer research in the last year than the previous ten years.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*



## MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

17556. ALEXANDER, FRANZ. Contribution to psychological factors in anti-social behavior. *Family*. 13 (5) Jul. 1932: 142-147.—An unfavorable social situation provides, through the process of rationalization, an outlet for emotional conflicts resulting from family life or other early environmental factors. This phenomenon is frequently recognizable in criminals. (See also Entry 4: 17567.)—*H. R. Hosea*.

17557. BEELEY, ARTHUR L. Was there a suicide "wave" among college students in 1927? *Sci. Mo. (N. Y.)* 35 (1) Jul. 1932: 66-67.—While there has been an enormous increase in college enrollment since the war, there was no marked increase either in the general suicide rate for the United States in 1927 or in the age group from 15 to 24 years. Since college students amount to about 6% of the young people whose ages fall within those limits, any wave of suicides amounting to as many as one suicide for each two to five of the 1,410 colleges in this country would have been reflected in the general rate for that age group. It was not noticeable.—*O. D. Duncan*.

17558. FARIS, ROBERT E. L. Insanity distribution by local areas. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn., Suppl.* 27 (177 A) Mar. 1932: 53-57.—From the records of the Psychopathic Hospital in Chicago, the addresses and diagnoses of all the patients received in 1920 and 1930 were copied. These cases were distributed according to addresses by community areas and rates computed. The highest insanity rates were found in the disorganized districts in or near the center of the city, the cheap lodging house and slum areas. Different types of insanity differ in the degree of concentration, and some, such as Huntington's chorea, epilepsy, and senile psychoses, show no concentration at all. The sharpest concentration in the slum areas is shown by schizophrenia and paresis. Manic-depressive insanity seems to be concentrated outside the disorganized areas. There is no apparent connection between the distribution of insanity cases and density of population, poverty, or racial or national characteristics. A different explanation is needed to explain the different distributions found, but the connections in each case must be made in terms of the life and experiences of the people as determined by the ecological process, rather than in terms of their heredity or cultural peculiarities.—*G. B. L. Arner*.

17559. JANET, P. Les sentiments dans le délire de persécution: I. Les sentiments d'emprise. II. L'objectivation sociale. [Emotions in delusions of persecution. Social aspects of striving.] *J. de Psychol.* 29 (3-4) Mar. 15, 1932: 161-240.—In the insane the controlling influence of emotion is lacking; it is a sort of secondary reflex. In an individual who experiences frustrations, his delusions take the form of a privation, of a lack; on the other hand, when the basic emotion is one of ambition, the individual feels that someone has taken something from him.—*Frederick J. Gaudet*.

17560. OLIVIER, P. Les aliénés délinquants tels qu'ils se présentent à l'asile spécial. [Insane delinquents as they appear in special asylums.] *J. de Neurol. et de Psychiat.* 32 (4) Apr. 1932: 209-233.—Vicious manifestations, in the asylum as well as at large, make the criminally insane a special case which justifies their being separated from ordinary patients. When the necessity for such a separation has been established, it may be observed that criminality may have been the first symptom of insanity on the part of the delinquent. Frequently it is difficult to establish insanity in a delinquent because the offense done may not seem to have an important basis in mental defectiveness. Three-fourths of all cases of criminal insanity have their roots in chronic alcoholism, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, nervous collapses, and paranoia. Among 2,100 patients

studied since 1924, not one case of suicide has occurred; escapes and attempted escapes are quite rare, refusal to eat or to attend to bodily functions are more frequent in the general prison than in the asylum; sexual perversions are rare. (Statements based on observations made of inmates of the Reckheim hospital for the criminally insane.)—*O. D. Duncan*.

17561. SIGEL, EVELYN. The mental hygiene problems of cardiac patients. *Smith College Studies Soc. Work.* 2 (4) Jun. 1932: 336-357.—Young adults, ranging in age from 15 to 30, who were not ill enough to be disturbed by a psychiatric examination were used. Fifteen out of 31 individuals showed mental conflict or emotional disturbance. The chief cause of the neuroses among the organic cardiac patients lies in the severity of the cardiac affliction, but in only about a third of the cases did the neurosis seem to be related to the cardiac condition. (Case histories.)—*Frederick J. Gaudet*.

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

17562. BOGGS, MARJORIE. Present trends in the case worker's role in treatment. *Family*. 13 (5) Jul. 1932: 158-162.—Recent changes are in purpose and emphasis rather than in method.—*H. R. Hosea*.

17563. BURNS, E. M. The wider implications of social planning. *Family*. 13 (3) May 1932: 71-74.—Narrow nationalism is detrimental to social planning because of political and economic international interdependence. Social workers have an opportunity to educate their clients on social problems, giving them an international point of view.—*H. R. Hosea*.

17564. COLE, SOPHIA T. We dip into farm placement. *Family*. 13 (3) May 1932: 79-81.—The Detroit Department of Public Welfare investigated the possibility of farm placement for dependent families. It was found that: (1) few farms were available; (2) most families were unwilling to undertake farm life due to isolation and removal from the labor market; (3) farm labor was too plentiful; and (4) few families had the necessary training and experience.—*H. R. Hosea*.

17565. EKLUND, EDWIN G. Case work processes in life insurance adjustment. *Family*. 13 (3) May 1932: 82-85.—Suggestions for technique in readjustment of various types of policies.—*H. R. Hosea*.

17566. HEFFERNAN, JOSEPH L. The hungry city. *Atlantic Mo.* 149 (5) May 1932: 538-546.—Funds for relief are so limited that no help can be given to any but the most desperate cases. If any one owns a home or has some decent clothing, they cannot be aided. The result is that the aid goes largely to foreigners. Many citizens are sinking to depths from which they will never arise.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

17567. MARCUS, GRACE. Psychological realities and case work. *Family*. 13 (5) Jul. 1932: 147-150.—Psychoanalytic technique in case work is valuable, especially for the purpose of a better understanding of the client by the worker. New techniques, however, are practically impossible for the average worker because of her case load. (The article is a comment on Alexander's paper. See Entry 4: 17556.)—*H. R. Hosea*.

17568. MERRILL, LAURA A. The case worker's role in treatment. *Family*. 13 (5) Jul. 1932: 156-158.—To the wise social worker treatment is largely a relationship and develops gradually with each successive interview.—*H. R. Hosea*.

17569. NEUSTAEDTER, ELEANOR. The role of the case worker in treatment. *Family*. 13 (5) Jul. 1932: 151-156.—The social worker can furnish the client

services, material relief, and a relationship. The last is of paramount importance and is to be considered no less as treatment than is a food allowance. Careful listening and a receptive attitude are important in establishing the proper relationship, especially because such processes foster self-reliance in the client.—*H. R. Hosea.*

**17570. SALOMON, ALICE.** Die Berufslage der Sozialarbeiterinnen. [Occupational status of social workers.] *Frau.* 39(3) Dec. 1931: 140-146.—The number of unemployed social workers is comparatively small. The standards of training have become higher. The first year is almost always without pay. It is much easier to find a place in towns than in rural districts.—*Greta Lorke.*

**17571. STEIGER, EMMA.** Comment assurer l'entretien des enfants. [How to assure the protection of children.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23(10) Oct. 1931: 329-341.—The greatest defect of the public agency is that it distributes aid to children through the parent on the basis of the size of the family rather than of the individual needs of the children. Suggestions are given as to how such defects can be remedied by social legislation.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**17572. THOMPSON, ANNA J.** Negro social workers in Washington, D. C. *Opportunity.* 10(7) Jul. 1932: 218-221.—At least 16 types of social work are done by 58 Negro social workers in Washington. Thirty-nine workers studied had salaries ranging from \$1716 to \$3480; median \$1840. Largest numbers are case workers, settlement workers, visiting nurses and officials of Christian Associations. All workers are high school graduates, 38% are college graduates. A professional course for social work has been completed by 28%. In the last two years 13 new social work positions were created in the city. The Joint Vocational Service of New York in 1929 and 1930 handled 30 positions for colored social workers and 11 for colored public health nurses. Salaries offered do not seem commensurate with qualifications desired.—*E. L. Clarke.*

**17573. UNSIGNED.** Die öffentliche Fürsorge im Deutschen Reich. [Public relief in Germany. A preliminary report for 1930-31.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12(10) May 1932: 290-297.—On Dec. 31, 1930, 2,475,576 persons, 39.7% of the population, were receiving public outdoor relief. Cities included 41.5% of the population and 58.5% of those receiving relief. The increase over previous years was greatest in the cities. Institutional and family placement during 1930-31 included 1,430,227 persons, an increase of 80,000 over 1929-30. The total net expenditure during 1930 was 1,895,300,000 M. or 30.37 M. per capita of the population, compared with 25.25 M. per capita during 1929.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

**17574. UNSIGNED.** Social service and social justice. *Survey.* 68(6) Jun. 15, 1932: 272-273.—Modern social work should address itself to broader fields of social welfare, including community planning and building; obligations to the underprivileged compel calling attention to the present tendency of government to be oversolicitous with respect to property and neglectful of human life and well being; protests are raised against the oppression and denial of civil rights of minority groups and the decline of constitutionalism and employment of lawlessness in law enforcement.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

**17575. WEAD, MARGARET.** Recent procedures in taking applications. *Family.* 13(5) Jul. 1932: 168-173.—The tendency seems to be toward taking the prospective client more fully into the confidence of the agency; telling him frankly what can and cannot be done for him. The assignment of a trained case worker to intake is rapidly becoming more common. (Suggestions for the technique of intake and first interviews are given.)—*H. R. Hosea.*

## COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

**17576. GARFIELD, ABRAM** (chairman); STERN, ALFRED K. (chairman); WHEELER, HARRY A. (chairman); CRAMER, STUART W. (chairman). Slums, large-scale housing and decentralization. *President's Conf. Home Building & Home Ownership, Publ.* #3. Apr. 9, 1932: pp. 245.—A blighted area is one that has become an economic liability to the community; a slum is a residential area of such a character that it is a social liability to the community. Causes contributing to the appearance of such areas arise out of (1) obsolescence of original city plans for present needs, (2) the automobile and other forms of rapid transit, and (3) neglect. Large scale operation is interpreted to mean the application of the best technical experience and business practice to the production, ownership, and operation, on a sound income producing basis, of low cost dwellings of desirable standards, planned so as to provide socially integrated communities. The main interests in the housing problem involve the following points: (1) enabling legislation regarding planning, zoning, sanitation, and equitable property assessments; (2) cooperative planning by civic and governmental agencies; (3) improvement of living conditions; and (4) citizen agencies to carry out a well executed coordinated system of planning. The growth of the larger cities has been a natural consequence of the gravitation of population to the locus of greatest opportunity for employment. Markets, labor, and transportation are specific factors relating to the degree of centralization in the location of industrial plants. It is congestion, not centralization, that is the evil, and decentralization is not necessarily a remedy for that evil. Industry and housing problems are connected because industry seeks ideal labor conditions and labor seeks the best industrial conditions. It seems desirable from every point of view to provide industrial village communities wherever possible. (Appendices, tables, and other illustrative materials.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

**17577. TODD, ARTHUR J.** Some sociological principles underlying the community chest. *Soc. Forces.* 10(4) May 1932: 476-484.—The community chest is a new culture or behavior pattern, and is beginning to enter that body of social patterns transmitted by formal and informal inculcation. As a social institution it has been diffused through imitation, evangelism, desire of some individual or organization to gain prestige. Because of the power of the purse, the chest easily becomes a potent factor in certain forms of control. The chest program involves the process of accommodation, and must frequently take the form of compromise. The community chest offers a mine of experience to be explored by the sociologist according to various techniques being developed in sociological research.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**17578. UNSIGNED.** Park recreation areas in the United States 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #565. May 1932: pp. 116.—In cities, the park department is now assuming leadership in the organization and direction of clubs, leagues, and other groups using the parks. Dramatics, pageants, folk dancing, games and social recreation now form vital phases of the park program. One of the greatest contributions of parks during the present depression is that of providing work opportunities for large numbers of relief workers. This bulletin summarizes the findings on expenditures, service, and importance of parks. (Statistics.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

**17579. WEAD, MARGARET.** Recent changes in record writing. *Family.* 13(3) May 1932: 74-79.—Forty-seven family welfare agencies now use summaries in their case records instead of dictation after each contact. Still others use this method on certain types



of cases only. Topical reporting is finding increasing favor. Labor-saving mechanical devices are also being more widely used.—*H. R. Hosea.*

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

17580. BINDER, RUDOLPH M. Mooseheart—a socio-pedagogical experiment. *School & Soc.* 35 (913) Jun. 25, 1932: 852-856.—Mooseheart provides home and education for orphans and half orphans of deceased members of the Loyal Order of Moose. It is located 40 miles west of Chicago on 1,200 acres. There are 200 buildings, all small enough to preserve the home atmosphere. There are 1,700 in the community, 1,400 of whom are orphans. They place great emphasis on health and have the smallest mortality rate known anywhere. Each boy tries out eight different vocational courses and each girl tries out four. Every boy and girl must go through high school. The older pupils are given work to do and they are required to buy their own clothing and deposit \$50.00 in the bank from their earnings before they are graduated. A questionnaire was sent to 402 graduates and 312 replied. Only 5% were unemployed. The median earning of the boys was \$36.00 a week and of the girls \$25.00 a week; 26% go to college and are self supporting while there.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

17581. DZIEMBOWSKI. Unsere Arbeitslosen in den Strafanstalten. [The unemployed in our prisons.] *Strafvollzug.* 22 (4-5) Apr.-May. 1932: 109-118.—The general unemployment has resulted in curtailment of prison industries and an increase in the number of the unemployed within prisons.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

17582. KING, M. R. The value of complete routine physical examination of prisoners. *Pub. Health Rep.* 47 (22) May 27, 1932: 1197-1202.

17583. KÖHLER, F. Bevölkerungspolitik und Wohlfahrtspflege. [Population policy and welfare work.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 228 (3) Jun. 1932: 260-263.—The sums spent on inmates in asylums and on feeble-minded and neglected children under institutional and supervised care are enormous compared to those given for normal children in elementary schools. German public opinion suggests large-scale reduction of these sums, as no more should be provided for the mentally defective than is required for sustaining them through their lifetime.—*Hans Frerk.*

17584. UNSIGNED. Die Disziplinarstrafe in der modernen Strafanstalt. [Discipline in the modern prison.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 90 (5-6) May-Jun. 1932: 242-245.—With the exception of reprimands, most forms of punishment for violation of prison regulations are measures of revenge and are likely to embitter the prisoner. The prisoner who is convinced that his infringement of the rules has been treated justly and objectively has learned the most important lesson of prison discipline. During the last decades a number of humanitarian practices has been introduced, but with them has come a laxity in prison discipline that threatens to undermine morale. (Article by a former prisoner.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

### MENTAL HYGIENE

17585. GABRIEL, ERNEST. Heilungsaussichten bei Trinkern. [Treatment of inebriates, probabilities of cure.] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism.* 40 (3) Jun. 1932: 106-114.—The proportion of success in the Vienna hospital for 732 inebriates studied is: cured, 30.46%; improved, 14.20%; not cured, 39.34%; unknown, 16%.—*Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism.*

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

17586. BELL, W. J. The development of public health. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 23 (6) Jun. 1932: 253-

258.—There are now three main activities in public health: (1) laboratory investigation and research; (2) the applied work of trained field workers; and (3) public education. (An historical résumé.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

17587. GALDSTON, IAGO. What constitutes health education in the high school. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22 (5) May 1932: 505-513.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

17588. LEY, HAROLD A. Health conservation accomplishments. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 52-57.—Figures from 1910 to 1928 show an increased life expectancy for all ages—a continuous gain. Credit for this is due to the medical profession and scientists, hospitals, clinics, etc. While some insurance companies are sponsoring health education in various forms many companies are doing little. Of 45 companies, 44 spent less than one-tenth of one per cent of the premiums on health conservation. The Life Extension Institute is making health examinations for over 40 insurance companies. The records are confidential. Some companies estimate a considerable decrease in mortality and improvement in health as a result of the examinations. An analysis of over 100,000 coded records of health check-ups by the Institute's physicians reveals valuable data on causes of health deficiencies.—*William Haber.*

### SOCIAL HYGIENE

17589. DAINES, CARL. Health officials and the venereal disease problem. *Pub. Health News (New Jersey Dept. Health).* 17 (5) Apr. 1932: 67-72.—The records of the U. S. Public Health Service reveal there are constantly under treatment 600,000 syphilitic patients in the United States. In New Jersey, in 1930, 12,111 cases were reported to the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control while in the first 11 months of 1931 the statistics showed that 488 died of syphilis as compared to only 459 combined deaths from diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough and measles. During the last five years there have been 206 deaths of children from infantile paralysis and 516 from syphilis. Local boards of health have practically arbitrary powers in New Jersey in the control of venereal diseases. There are also widespread facilities for treatment including 27 clinics throughout the state and special arrangements with physicians in some 45 communities for indigent patients. Nostrum advertisements are removed wherever found and replaced with Departmental placards. Speakers are available for any meeting of 25 or more persons and there is an unlimited supply of educational literature for free distribution.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

17590. DEARDORFF, NEVA R. Measurement of progress in the repression of prostitution. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (6) Jun. 1932: 301-313.—There is no quick and easy way to measure the efficiency of repression. Appraisal forms, such as are now being used in public health work, to test the efficiency of the machinery and methods of the city's health work, could be used to test the equipment, personnel, and volume of service records for tackling the job of repressing prostitution. The cases apprehended need to be followed up. For measuring the residuum, the commercialized and professional prostitution that has neither been prevented nor repressed, actual counting of prostitutes, skillful estimates of the number of their customers and the volume of their business, or indirect methods through the study of fluctuations in the price of prostitution and the incidence of venereal disease is suggested.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

17591. FETSCHER, R. Zur Ehe- und Sexualberatung. [Marriage and sex advice.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 25 (3) Oct. 1, 1931: 308-317.—Provision of clinics for advice on marriage and sex problems has been one of the striking advances in European social work during the last decade. More than 200 are now in operation, usually supported out of tax monies and attached to departments of health or social insurance or-

ganizations. They are under medical direction but act as clearing houses to put patients in touch with services of all sorts. In practice it has proved almost impossible to limit their scope to any narrow field, as for instance to counselling before marriage as proposed by the marriage advice bureaus of the Prussian state; all sorts of problems are presented and the clinic must take them as they come. The author gives a synopsis of 50 consecutive cases at his own clinic in Dresden, to show the wide range of applicants and the disposition made of each. A recent development of the Dresden clinic is to furnish surgical sterilization in selected voluntary cases, the expense being paid by the social insurance bureau. This is one of the ways in which the clinic exercises a direct eugenic function; another is in advice to persons as to their fitness to marry or to have offspring.—*Paul Popenoe.*

### HOUSING

17592. PARKER, WILLIAM STANLEY (chairman); GREENSFELDER, ALBERT P. (chairman); BLISS, COLLINS P. (chairman). House design, construction and equipment. *President's Conf. Home Building &*

*Home Ownership*, Publ. #5. 1932: pp. 325.—This report is concerned with the problems of design, construction, and fundamental equipment of modern dwelling houses. Under the heading of equipment, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, plumbing and sanitation, electric wiring and lighting, and refrigeration are included. The discussions are largely of a technical nature, but are related to social and economic conditions of families and neighborhoods.—*O. D. Duncan.*

17593. RAITT, EFFIE I. (chairman), and MAR-LATT, ABBY L. (chairman). Household management and kitchens. *President's Conf. Home Building & Home Ownership*, Publ. #9. 1932: pp. 228.—This report is in two parts. Part I includes discussions on household management problems affecting housing, the house and its equipment, management of household operations, purchasing procedures, and budgeting for home ownership. Part II has for its general topic kitchens and other work centers, problems in work-area planning, arrangement and size of work-areas, equipment and storage requirements, and the laundry and its problems.—*O. D. Duncan.*

## RESEARCH METHODS

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

17594. GUY, P. L. O. Balloon photography and archaeological excavation. *Antiquity*, 6(22) Jun. 1932: 148-155.—Notes on the problems of making photographs from the air and how they were solved by the archaeological expedition at Megiddo. These photographs are especially useful at sites of many strata. (Photographs.)—*Elvin Abels.*

17595. HULBURT, MILTON. A card index method for recording archaeological surveys. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 2(2) Jan. 1932: 68-69.

17596. MAHR, ADOLF. Prehistoric and archaeological congresses. *Man (London)*, 31 Jun. 1931: 103-107.—No doubt there is a tendency in Europe to draw the line between prehistoric archaeology and various related studies; physical anthropology, ethnology, etc. taken in their historical phases. There is also another tendency to merge historical archaeology and prehistory, the latter holding a central position. Prehistory and the non-prehistoric subjects will develop along separate lines in the near future. Prehistory and ethnology will unite, and physical anthropology will become merely an accessory as regards matters prehistoric. A revival of the Congress of Anthropology, which flourished before the World War, is under consideration. Recognizing the difficulty of securing a title to cover the subject in its entirety, the author proposes the name "International Congress of Anthropology," the Congress to hold alternate meetings, one devoted to prehistoric, the other to historic anthropology.—*George Langford.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

17597. EPSTEIN, PAUL. Medizinische und ökonomische Symptomatik. [The study of medical and economic symptoms.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 136(6) Jun. 1932: 854-867.—Symptoms are the visible part of a conceptional whole and lead one to infer that whole. Few symptoms are conclusive, since various conditions may create the same symptom and one condition may create various symptoms. A theoretical pic-

ture of relationships is prerequisite to drawing inferences from symptoms. The non-repetitive nature of economic phenomena limits our power to find symptoms in economics. Cyclical phenomena offer the best field for such work; but even here, the symptoms discovered in statistics are too variable to be conclusive proof of any theory. Conceiving cycles as the form taken by economic evolution will aid in constructing an economic symptomatology.—*Corwin D. Edwards.*

17598. LORENZ, PAUL. Denkrichtungen in der mathematischen Ökonomie und Statistik. [Trends in mathematical economics and statistics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 136(6) Jun. 1932: 817-833.—There are three groups of mathematical economists and statisticians: those interested in mathematical economics, those exploring the possibilities and limitations of probability theory, and those who are endeavoring to analyze the business cycle. (1) The members of the first group assume that economic relationships are mathematically constant, or at any rate capable of expression in terms of functions that can be differentiated and integrated. Their method is deductive. Their goal is the construction of a theory of exact or pure economics. They have given to economic problems some very illuminating analytical formulations and geometrical interpretations. (2) The probability theorists begin with the facts, the statistics of human mass phenomena. They look for underlying types for which by repeated observation they obtain accurate averages and accurate measures of dispersion, skewness and kurtosis. Provided the empirical frequency distributions are approximately normal, they are then able by direct scrutiny to evaluate any segment at will (e.g. predict insurance hazards) and by comparison of distributions differing in time or other characteristic, to measure obscure economic cause-and-effect relationships (e.g. interpret correlation coefficients). (3) The members of the business cycle school of theorists differ from those in the preceding schools, first of all, in that their mathematical methods are more varied. They do not limit themselves to probability analysis or the calculus of variations. This makes absolutely essential that they utilize with their mathematics an uncommon amount of good common



sense. Moreover, they are interested in economic dynamics, in fluctuations, not in a static theoretical framework, or in persistent types. Often, in view of the multiplicity of relations, they do not attempt even an exhaustive description, much less an explanation. They merely seek a rough, tentative, but useful classification. (4) In conclusion there should be mentioned a miscellaneous group of statisticians who may be said to be members of the school of political arithmetic, comprised of those, for example, who are interested in the mathematics of investment and of cost accounting.—*T. J. Krens.*

17599. SOMMER, ALBRECHT. Die Fiktion in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften. [The role of supposition in economic science.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön u. Stat.* 136 (5) May 1932: 641-675.—Supposition is a means in the discovery and a method in the demonstration of new knowledge. The concept of supposition has been defined differently by many, and has been condemned by others, unjustly. The use of supposition particularly in the science of economics has been varied, such as in the form of abstractions in terms of idealized conditions or types; in concepts like normal and average; and in the practice of isolation and that of classification or reconstruction of situations according to one scheme or another. It is important to distinguish clearly supposition from other forms of logical makeshifts, from hypothesis and from dogma. (Illustrative examples.)—*B. S. Sanders.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD

### STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

17602. HUNTINGTON, EDWARD V. Methods of apportionment in congress. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 961-965.—A discussion from the standpoint of a mathematician, of the relative advantages of the method of major fractions and that of equal proportions in determining representation in congress.—*E. Cole.*

17603. SCHIFF, WALTER. Schaffet eine Städte-

## MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

17600. KIRK, WILLIAM. An approach to sociological research. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 336-344.—*The Polish peasant* of Thomas and Znaniecki and Sumner's *Folkways* are probably the two greatest research products of American sociology, while Pareto is one of the greatest methodologists in the field. Pareto insists that Comte, Spencer, and Ward were dogmatic and defended a social system, while his own theories are as objective as chemistry which is exclusively empirical. To him, however, science is only one of several methods of determining "truth," which, incidentally, is relative rather than absolute. Among recent works which are representative of the new objective method, consisting of observation plus the determination of subjective attitudes, the latter illuminating the former, are Lynd's *Middletown*, Redfield's *Tepoztlan*, and Shaw's *The jack roller*.—*John H. Mueller.*

17601. TAEUSCH, C. F. Business ethics. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 42 (3) Apr. 1932: 273-288.—Three approaches to the treatment of business ethics are noted. First is that of comparison whereby one code is derived from a preceding one; second is the historical approach with its emphasis on religious factors; third is the analytic study of actual behavior. By this last approach business ethics is treated as a study in social phenomena, rather than as a basis for propaganda or evangelism, and offers an opportunity for a contribution to social philosophy.—*H. LaRue Frain.*

statistik. [Municipal statistics.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8 (5) Mar. 1, 1931: 5-7.—(A survey of the statistical data of 25 cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.) He recommends statistical bureaus for all cities.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

### STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

17604. DOUGLASS, HARL R. The contribution of statistical method to education. *School & Soc.* 35 (912) Jun. 18, 1932: 815-824.

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

### WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

17605. CHEN, C. S. The Chinese census of population since 1712. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 122\*-134\*.—The census of the whole period is a sociological census; it has been taken for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of the population and its composition. From 1712 to 1910, though fiscal in form, the purpose of the census was largely sociological. Since 1915 an annual sociological census has been taken. The modern census of China is lineally connected with the systems of the Fiscal ("Pao-Chia," 1712-1910) and Tsing-Tien periods.—*O. D. Duncan.*

17606. KUCHYNKA, KAREL. Vývoj oficiální statistiky ve Finsku a její organisace. [The evolution of official statistical work in Finland and its organization.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (3-4) May 1932: 298-301.—In 1749 the Swedish government founded the Swedish-Finnish population statistical work; it was obligatory on each pastor to furnish population data according to the official schedules. In 1809 (when Finland was divided from Sweden), the old instructions remained, and two kinds of tables regarding the population census and changes in population were required. The material was collected by the economic section of the senate; since 1832 the main results have been published. In 1811 a

special official was appointed to supervise the statistics. In the middle of the 19th century, Paavo Tikkan published the first statistical work in Finnish. In 1865 the statistical office was formed as a temporary department, which became the basis of the Central Statistical Office. Numerous publications appeared from this office. In 1870 a census of large cities was taken. Since 1878 an annual statistical year-book has been published. In 1884 the Central Office was created; in 1921 it was extended. (Details of organization.) The census is taken every ten years in December. In 1920 the Statistical Society (*Suomen Filastoseura*) was founded.—*J. S. Rouček.*

17607. MANCIVELLI, ENRICO. La statistique Italienne et son organisation actuelle. [The present organization of the Italian statistical bureau.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-2 (3) Jun. 1932: 521-544.—After tracing the development of the statistical service of the government from 1861, this article describes the work of that bureau today. A complete list of official statistical publications is included.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

17608. ROESNER, ERNST. Die internationale Kriminalstatistik in ihrer methodischen Entwicklung. [Development of methods of international criminal statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (1) 1932: 17-44.—Roesner

reviews the efforts made during the past 100 years to organize international criminal statistics. The subject was frequently discussed at meetings of the International Statistical Institute and by the Commission Internationale Pénale et Pénitentiaire, but very few positive results were obtained. The author submitted to the last named committee a comprehensive program for the development of international statistics of crime which is considered in detail. A first step would be to publish, in form of appendices to the national statistics, summaries of the criminal statistics of foreign countries. Such summaries are already being compiled in Germany, the Netherlands and Estonia.—*H. Fehlinger.*

## UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

17609. BINGHAM, W. V. Reliability, validity and dependability. *J. Applied Psychol.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 116-122.

17610. HAWTHORNE, JOSEPH WYMAN. A group test for the measurement of cruelty-compassion: a proposed means of recognizing potential criminality. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3(2) May 1932: 189-211.—This article summarizes the results of a test to predict tendencies toward crimes of violence against the person. These traits are usually present: sadistic tendencies, pathological irritability or unemotionality, delusional trends, hallucinations, moral insanity, and hypersuggestibility. The directions for giving the test are standardized. The coefficient of reliability is over 80. The test was given to normal school children, to juvenile delinquents and to a group of insane people. Reliable differences were shown between the delinquent and non-delinquent. A study of case histories corroborates these results. There is no relation between success on the test and intelligence or chronological age. The coefficient of correlation between test score and I.Q. is .02, between test score and age, .03. (Bibliography.)—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

17611. HOLCOMB, G. W., and LASLETT, H. R. A prognostic study of engineering aptitude. *J. Applied Psychol.* 16(2) Apr. 1932: 107-115.—Statistics compiled at Oregon State College show 38% of freshmen students in engineering do not return as sophomores. The primary problem of this study is that of finding the separate prognostic values of several measuring devices in terms of actual achievement in the school of engineering. The tests used included the American Council Psychological Examination, Iowa Silent Reading Test, Thorndike Test of Word Knowledge, Allport's Ascendancy-Submission Reaction Study, McQuarrie's Test for Mechanical Ability, Stenquist's Mechanical Aptitude and Assembly Tests, and Strong's Vocational Interest Analysis Blank. Complete intercorrelations and their probable errors are given. The psychological examination is apparently the best single device of the group for segregating students into ability groups in engineering. The Iowa Reading Test gives somewhat similar results.—*Walter Crosby Eells.*

17612. WEBER, C. O. Further tests of the Wells emotional age scale. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 27(1) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 65-78.—*Helen Lasker.*

## COLLECTION OF DATA

17613. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. Population statistics in the kingdom of Dahomey. *Human Biol.* 4(2) May 1932: 252-261.—The data of this paper report the method of gathering census information and vital statistics in the native West African kingdom of Dahomey. Without written records, these figures were kept by means of small stones. The sacks of pebbles which told the count of Dahomean population were carefully preserved, so that each king might see how his predecessors had increased the number of subjects in the kingdom and might emulate them in this regard.

The underlying principle in taking the census, as well as in all investigation leading to taxation, was to obtain the required data by indirection rather than direct questioning. To this end a complicated system of enumerating the population was carried out.—*M. J. Herskovits.*

17614. KANAYA, S. Day census in the central districts of the city of Tokyo. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(2) 1931: 39-59.—The "Day Census in the Central Districts of the City of Tokyo" was taken by the Bureau of Statistics of the city on December 5, 1929. The census covered about 845 acres of territory in the central part of the city. The objects of the census included common households, sub-common households, persons employed in public offices and industries, and in-patients of hospitals and lodgers at hotels. The area surveyed was divided into 118 plots stretching over 135 avenues, and included parts of four wards. On each plot one or two inquirers were stationed. The data asked for were age, sex, occupation, present domicile, methods of conveyance used in going to and from work, etc. By this census a great deal of important information concerning the number and constitution of the day population at the heart of the capital in offices, schools, or at other forms of employment was secured. (Maps, charts and tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

17615. SCHRÖDER, J. G. Ziekteverzekeringstatistiek. [Health insurance statistics.] *Verzekerings-Archief.* 13(1) 1932: 1-22.—(Discusses the collection of statistical data that are of importance for the insurer.)—*A. G. Ploeg.*

## AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

17616. MAHALONOBIS, P. C. A statistical note on the method of comparing mean values based on small samples. *Indian J. Agric. Sci.* 2(1) Feb. 1932: 28-41.—An excellent description of the method of comparing mean values based on small samples is given in Chapter V of R. A. Fisher's "Statistical Methods for Research Workers." A detailed arithmetical explanation is given in this paper.—*Oris V. Wells.*

17617. PEARSON, KARL, and PEARSON, MARGARET V. On the mean character and variance of a ranked individual, and on the mean and variance of the intervals between ranked individuals. Case of certain skew curves. *Biometrika.* 24(1-2) May 1932: 203-279.—Analytical results are derived and illustrated numerically for samples from exponential and allied frequency curves, which are important as describing the random distribution of the occurrence of events in time or space. The correlation between adjacent rank-variants is high, but that between rank-intervals is small, and for many purposes negligible. The partial correlation of any 2 rank-variables or rank-intervals for a constant rank-variate or rank-interval lying between them is 0. The order of the standard deviations of rank-intervals is much the same as that of the intervals themselves. There is equality for the exponential curve, and this property extends approximately for some distance on each side of it. Galton's ratio, 2 to 1, for the ratio of the first rank-interval to the second for the end of the curve with lesser frequency is approximately true for many curves. In samples from a curve of finite range the correlations of adjacent rank-intervals are negative; in those from one with unlimited range they are positive. When there is much predominance of mediocrity the interval between the first and second ranks may be 10 or more times the interval between mediocre individuals. The curves dealt with are widely spread over the  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  plane. The properties found for them are likely to hold for curves with their  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  not far from the biquadratic, and some may possibly hold for all continuous frequency curves.—*J. R. Miner.*



17618. WILTON, J. R. Voronoi's summation formula. *Quart. J. Math.* 3 (9) Mar. 1932: 26-32.

### CORRELATION

17619. ANDERSON, OSKAR. Die Korrelationsrechnung in der Konjunkturforschung. [Correlation technique in research of economic trends.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellschaft f. Konjunkturforsch.* (4) 1929: pp. 141.—In applying the correlation technique to time series, it was assumed that it was necessary to eliminate the time component from the respective series and then correlate. The fact that such elimination usually takes more or less of the accidental variations, or that by eliminating time, the functional relation of  $X$  and  $Y$  is obscured—especially when the functional relation of time changes with time—are objectionable features of this makeshift method. It is necessary to find some way in which the law connecting the members of any given series and the mathematical expectation of their relative magnitudes can be established. This can be achieved by the use of the variate differences method, and the method can easily be extended to the correlation of two or more variables. When approached in this manner it becomes apparent that the  $r$  obtained by the current method is to be regarded as a multiple  $R$ , only one of the components of which represents the approximate functional relation between given series.—*B. S. Sanders.*

17620. CHAPIN, F. STUART. A single ratio product formula for correlation by the short-cut method. *J. Exper. Psychol.* 15 (3) Jun. 1932: 354-356.—A slight modification of the customary formula for computation of the Pearson correlation coefficient from an arbitrary origin is given which was developed by the author in 1926. Only one ratio or quotient is calculated. It does not give the standard deviations of the two series.—*Walter Crosby Eells.*

17621. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI. Further remarks on the graphic method of correlation. A reply to "some characteristics of the graphic method of correlation." *Amer. Stat. Assn. J.* 27 (178) Jun. 1932: 183-185.

17622. GARRETT, HENRY E., and ANASTASI, ANNE. The tetrad-difference criterion and the measurement of mental traits. *Ann. New York Acad. Sci.* 33 Feb. 1932: 233-282.—Spearman's method of tetrad differences is a valuable and ingenious analytic device. Nevertheless it is subject to restrictions which have not always been recognized, and in several studies in which it has been used proper precautions against its limitations have not been taken. This paper, therefore, is an attempt to evaluate critically, from the statistical standpoint, the tetrad-difference method in the study of mental traits. Part I investigates four types of conditions, sampling, heterogeneity, chance errors, and limiting conditions, which should be recognized in the legitimate use of the method of correlational or tetrad analysis. In Part II certain studies of mental traits are considered which are believed to be faulty, either because of failure to realize certain limitations in method, or because of errors in interpretation.—*Walter C. Eells.*

17623. RIETZ, H. L. A simple non-normal correlation surface. *Biometrika.* 24 (1-2) May 1932: 288-290.—The correlation surface of  $x = x_1 + x_2$  with  $y = x_1 + x_3$ , where  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ , and  $x_3$  are taken at random from a continuous rectangular distribution, is a hexagonal pyramid.—*J. R. Miner.*

17624. THOMSON, GODFREY H. On the computation of regression equations, partial correlations, etc. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 23 (1) Jul. 1932: 64-68.—Advantages of the determinantal method of calculating regression coefficients, partial correlations, etc. when Dr. A. C. Aitkins, method of computation is used. (See also: *Trans. Facul. Actuaries* 13 1931.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

17625. UNSIGNED. Professor Rietz's problem.

*Biometrika.* 24 (1-2) May 1932: 290-291.—This is a special case of the correlation of  $y_1 = x_1 + x_3$  with  $y_2 = x_2 + x_4$ . If  $x_1 = x_2$  and  $x_1$ ,  $x_3$ , and  $x_4$  are independently drawn from the same frequency distribution, the correlation is 1/2. If  $x_1 = x_2$  and  $x_3$  and  $x_4$  are independently drawn from the same distribution the correlation may take any value between 0 and 1.—*J. R. Miner.*

### PROBABILITY

17626. GEORGESCU, N. ST. Further contributions to the sampling problem. *Biometrika.* 24 (1-2) May 1932: 65-107.—By means of new functions general formulae for moments, product moments, and semi-invariants of sample characteristics are derived. The semi-invariants are not independent except for large samples from a normal population.—*J. R. Miner.*

17627. IMMER, F. R. A study of sampling technic with sugar beets. *J. Agric. Res.* 44 (8) Apr. 15, 1932: 633-647.—A study of sampling technic in relation to the determination of sugar percentage in sugar beets showed (1) that the regression of sugar percentage on weight of (individual) roots was not entirely linear; (2) that soil heterogeneity between plots affected sugar percentages significantly; (3) that the standard error of the mean of total sugar per beet was somewhat lower than the standard error for weight and much higher than that for sugar percentage; and (4) that the variability in sugar percentage between plots was essentially the same whether calculated from the mean of individual beet analyses or from a composite sample.—*Oris V. Wells.*

17628. MUNDKUR, B. B. Calculation of probable error of Mendelian ratios. *Indian J. Agric. Sci.* 2 (1) Feb. 1932: 42-46.—The probable error of Mendelian ratios may be determined by (1) the method of absolute numbers, (2) the method of percentages, or (3) the method of ratios. Since the method of absolute numbers is most commonly used, that method is described in this paper.—*Oris V. Wells.*

17629. [CHURCH, A. E. R.] Note on a memoir by A. E. R. Church, *Biometrika*, Vol. XVIII. *Biometrika.* 24 (1-2) May 1932: 292.—The correction of errors.—*J. R. Miner.*

17630. WILKS, SAMUEL S. On the distributions of statistics in samples from a normal population of two variables with matched sampling of one variable. *Metron.* 9 (3-4) Mar. 1, 1932: 87-126.—Suppose two correlated variates  $X$ ,  $Y$ , are normally distributed and that samples of  $S$  are drawn from this population in such a way that the distribution of the  $X$ 's is made identical, item by item, with a given distribution which may be random or arbitrary. Even where the given distribution is random, it is clear that the matched sample is not purely random. A fundamental problem arises, therefore, concerning the sampling fluctuations of the statistics pertaining to the  $Y$ 's. The paper establishes and cites criteria for dealing with this problem, describes the technique, and develops a number of formulae relating to the moments, distributions, standard errors, and expected values of the most important statistics belonging to the  $Y$ 's in the matched sample. At two points the results are generalized by considering a more general type of such sampling than that described for two variates, i.e. instead of matching the sample with respect to the  $X$ 's alone, it is matched with respect to  $N=1$  variates, all of which are assumed to be inter-correlated and normally distributed.—*M. C. MacLean.*

### CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

17631. McKAY, A. T. A Bessel function distribution. *Biometrika.* 24 (1-2) May 1932: 39-44.—The moments, semi-invariants, other constants and properties of the distribution are derived. The normal curve and Pearson's type III are special cases.—*J. R. Miner.*

17632. MARTIN, E. S. A comparison of the accuracy of two types of quadrature formulae. *Biometrika*. 24(1-2) May 1932: 280-287.—*J. R. Miner*.

17633. PEPPER, JOSEPH. The sampling distribution of the third moment coefficient—an experiment. *Biometrika*. 24(1-2) May 1932: 55-64.—A Pearson Type VII curve, based on the theoretical values of the first 4 moments of the third moment, does not fit the experimental sampling distribution satisfactorily. However for  $\sqrt{\beta_1}$  both the Type VII and the normal curve fit satisfactorily. It is therefore better to work with  $\sqrt{\beta_1}$  and assume that its distribution is normal.—*J. R. Miner*.

17634. SCHULTZ, HENRY. Der Sinn der statistischen Nachfragekurven. [The meaning of statistical demand curves.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellschaft f. Konjunkturforsch.* (10) 1930: pp. 99.—The general formulation of the law of demand states that the quantity of any commodity consumed is a function not only of its price, but also of all other prices, and of time. The Cournot-Marshall law of demand is a special case, obtained by fixing all the other variables in the general law of demand except the price or the quantity of the commodity in question. In the derivation of concrete statistical demand curves, the observed prices and quantities are generally looked upon as being due to the shifting of the underlying theoretical demand and supply curves. It is a mistake to suppose, however, that actual price and quantity series, taken by themselves, will enable us to reproduce the forms of the underlying theoretical demand and supply curves. The statistical method can yield significant results only when it is applied to data which represent a routine of change of human behavior, operating under the stimulus of price changes. Where there is no routine of change in the consumption of a commodity, there exists no "law" of demand for it. Formulae are given for the routine of change represented by the shifting demand for sugar in the United States, 1890-1914, in terms of the adjusted data, (per capita consumption and real prices):

$$x = 100.7 - 5.834y + 0.6769t;$$

$$x = 141.4y^{0.43015} e^{0.009246t}; \text{ and}$$

$$x = 100.5 - 5.759y + 0.4649t + 0.04380ty,$$

where  $x$  = per capita consumption (in pounds),  $y$  real price (in cents), and  $t$  time in years, the origin of  $t$  being at 1902. The coefficients of multiple correlation for these equations are, respectively: 0.9791, 0.9720, and 0.9794. The second of these equations also gives good results when extrapolated from 1914 to 1926. All these equations indicate that the demand for sugar is quite inelastic, the elasticity being of the order  $-0.45$ . When Leontief's method of determining elasticities of demand and supply is applied to the same data, it yields results which appear to have no economic meaning.—*Henry Schultz*.

### TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

17635. BASOCO, MIGUEL A. Fourier developments for certain pseudo-periodic functions in two variables. *Amer. J. Math.* 54(2) Apr. 1932: 242-252.

17636. KUZNETS, S. S. Wesen und Bedeutung des Trends. [Nature and meaning of trend.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellschaft f. Konjunkturforsch.* (7) 1930: pp. 51.—The article surveys current statistical methods of elimination and analysis of secular movements, dividing them into two groups: those best suited for the elimination of such movements in order to permit a more exact study of cyclical fluctuations, and those adapted for an analytical study of the secular element itself. The distinction between primary and secondary secular movements is here made, and an illustrative example is given of the use of general characteristics of primary secular changes. An historical appendix traces briefly the emergence into statistical literature of the

two types of approach to the description of secular movements.—*Simon Kuznets*.

### FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

17637. EXLEY, H. J. Age distribution of Australian population. *Econ. Rec.* (Melbourne). 8(14) May 1932: 70-73.—When the 1931 census was deferred, it was decided to devise means to estimate the population more accurately than did the previous rule-of-thumb method, which estimates age groups by applying to the desired date the proportionate age-groups discovered in the last census. This method is accurate for a population with a stable birth and death rate so long as no serious disturbances, such as epidemics or war, occur. It does not, however, show new changes in relative age distributions of the population, and abnormal age-group concentrations are reproduced at the same age, instead of at an age increased by the number of years elapsed since the last census. To overcome this defect, C. H. Wicken, late commonwealth statistician, constructed tables by the following method: the 1921 census population was projected, age-group by age-group to June, 1931, by use of the multiplication factor  $(lx+n)/lx$ , where  $lx$  equals the number surviving out of 100,000 for each age, and  $lx+n$  equals the survivors at each age plus the elapsed interval of years, which in this case is 10.25. All results were then proportionately increased to bring the grand total into agreement with the number for the estimated total population. The resultant curves reproduced abnormal concentrations at their appropriate age levels. (Graphs, charts, tables.)—*Igon Treulich*.

17638. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI. Preisvoraussage bei landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnissen. [Price forecasting for agricultural products.] *Veröffentl. d. Frankfurter Gesellschaft f. Konjunkturforsch.* (9) 1930: pp. 32.—For a commodity with a definite sales period within which the supply is fixed, the price for that period may be estimated as soon as the supply is known, from the observed relation of supply to price in earlier periods. Annual crops such as cotton fulfill this condition. The change in the value of money and trends in demand may need to be included in the analysis. Once the forecasted average price for the season has been determined, the seasonal price movement may be forecasted on the basis of average seasonal movements in previous years of similar characteristics. Thus the usual seasonal movement of potato prices differs in years of small, medium, and large crops. The probable influence of price upon consumption and upon carry-over may similarly be determined by comparing previous changes in these factors with changes in prices for the same periods. The changes in quantities consumed and in quantities added to or subtracted from carry-over may be added together to give a total demand curve, to check against the curve determined directly from changes in supply and price. The influence of price upon consumption may likewise be measured by comparing the changes in acreage planted with changes in prices received one and sometimes two or more seasons earlier. More elaborate and complicated methods of determining the relations may be used, including multiple correlation and logarithmic transformations. Other factors may need to be considered. Prices vary in time, in space (geographically), and in different stages of the marketing process. Each type of variation may be subjected to statistical and economic study.—*Mordecai Ezekiel*.

17639. SARLE, CHARLES F. Adequacy and reliability of crop-yield estimates. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #311. Jun. 1932: pp. 138.—Methods used by the Department of Agriculture are: (1) collection of sample data, (2) field travel and observation by state statisticians, and (3) collection and utilization of check data on quantity of the crop entering the channels of trade. The method of collecting sample data from



voluntary correspondents is generally successful as a basis for estimates of yields per acre of most crops of extensive acreage in important producing states. Yield estimates for many crops in a number of states could be improved by further application of the principle of stratification. Stratification of the state into districts which have greater homogeneity than have the present districts would improve the representativeness of the weighted average for the state and reduce the cause of the fluctuations of sampling. Extensive field travel and observation by the state statistician is essential, as is obtaining data that can be used as a check on the accuracy of the estimates. Estimates of crop yields per acre for the 12 north central states are more reliable than those for any other part of the country. Estimates for such generally grown crops as corn, oats, wheat, and hay, which have rather uniformly distributed acreage in the state where grown, are usually more reliable than crops of highly localized production. (44 tables and literature cited.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

## ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

17640. LOEWY, ALFRED. Der Stieltjessche Integralbegriff und seine Verwertung in der Versicherungsmathematik. [Stieltjes' integral and its application in actuarial mathematics.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2(6) Apr. 1, 1932: 207-216.

17641. MOLL, D. P. Jaarljksche berekening van mannen- en vrouwensterftetafels der Nederlandsche bevolking. [Yearly construction of mortality tables for men and women of the Dutch population.] *Verzekeerings-Archief.* 13(1) 1932: (8)-(13).—The author explains how to construct such tables from the last census data and the yearly reports indicating the numbers of births and deaths, analyzed by sex and year of birth. Comparing his results with the tables published after the 1920 census he shows that emigration and immigration can be omitted without causing great differences.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

17642. PICARD, ROBERT. Bemerkungen zu der Lidstoneschen Z-Methode. [Notes on the Lidstone Z-method.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2(7) Jul. 1, 1932: 276-281.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

### GENERAL

17643. HONEGGER, HANS. Gottls Lebenslehre. [Gottl's theory of life.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56(2) 1932: 107-116.—In *Wirtschaft u. d. Wissenschaft* Gottl seeks a new orientation for the whole field of social science, economics in particular. Knowledge is to be divided into two great groups—the natural sciences and an all-inclusive "life (social) science." Natural science is based upon data, and is quantitative. Life science rests upon facts of reality as these are revealed through the experience of our thought-life. Experience may be a psychic presentation, *Erscheinung*, or an actual experience, *Erlebung*. Gottl's attempt resembles Spann's "universalism" or the trend of thought in Sombart's *Drei Nationalökonomien*.—*A. E. Janzen.*

17644. RUMPF, MAX. Lebenslehren als Wissenschaftsgruppe und ihre Grundlegung bei F. v. Gottl. [Life theories as a scientific group and their establishment by F. v. Gottl.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56(2) 1932: 95-106.—A criticism of Gottl's attempt to view knowledge as consisting of two great groups, both empirical in nature and free from preconceptions: the natural science group and the life science group. Gottl's life sciences bear mostly an economic interpretation, more specifically European, and neither group leaves any place for a branch of knowledge such as, for instance, jurisprudence. His life sciences deal with the psychic sphere as pertaining to humanities. His theoretical structure bearing out the factors of unity, action and duration, with emphasis upon volitional activity, may be adequate for a system of economics, but is inadequate and lacks scope for a foundation upon which to build a general humanistic life science.—*A. E. Janzen.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

17645. BENGTSO, NELS A. College geography. *Education.* 52(5) Jan. 1932: 264-269.—Since the beginning of the 20th century geography has become a fully recognized discipline in nearly every large university or college in the U. S. It is a science which has an undisputed core of facts subject to rigid, systematic treatment. It occupies a field which, though intermediary between the natural and the social sciences, correlates the two. An understanding of geography, therefore, demands knowledge not only in the complex

field of geography itself, but also in the related fields of the natural and social sciences. It emphasizes the interdependence of environmental factors, and the interdependence of nations.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

17646. BURK, KARL. Das Messtischblatt im Unterricht der Oberstufe. [The map of the German geological survey on the scale of 1:25,000 in the teaching of geography in the upper classes of high schools.] *Geog. Anz.* 32(12) Dec. 1931: 367-372.—In the upper classes the map of the German Geological Survey (1:25,000) may be used profitably for field work and class discussions, particularly for a comparison of landscapes. A definite order should be observed in the reading of the maps: (1) location of the part covered by the map and its relation to the bordering maps; (2) morphology; (3) hydrography, (4) vegetation (the division into forests, meadows, heath, etc.); (5) exploitation of the soil; (6) settlements; (7) transportation; (8) special problems suggested by the map; (9) related reading; (10) supplementary maps, charts, graphs, etc.; and (11) history and cultural development of the region.—*Werner Neuse.*

17647. DRYGALSKI, ERICH v. Das länderkundliche Schema. [Geographical portrayal of areas.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78(1-2) 1932: 6-7.—H. Spethmann, in "Das Länderkundliche Schema in der deutschen Geographie," has broadened and intensified the form for a geographic portrayal of an area which he expressed in "Dynamische Länderkunde." He seeks to free the German form of geographic presentation from some of the rigidity inherent in the morphological treatment developed intensively by Penck. Reference is made to German geographers who have used other forms of presentation. Spethmann's method stresses the dynamic. In it the contemporary play of natural forces, including man, is brought into the foreground in order to represent the area in its most recent evolution. Drygalski interprets Spethmann as advising development of a regional study dynamically when forces are predominant, but statically when environment is most significant.—*B. H. Schockel.*

17648. LAMPE, FELIX. Geography teaching with films. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 4(4) Apr. 1932: 253-262.

17649. WITTE, HANS. Rückfall in die Arnoldsche Ortsnamentheorie. [Reversion to the Arnold theory of place names.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78(5-6) 1932: 128.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

17650. ARBORE, AL. P. Inseamnăteea cercetărilor etnografice pentru cunoașterea poporului român. [The importance of ethnographic research for the understanding of the Rumanian people.] *Bull. Soc. Regale Române de Geog.* 48 1929: 62-114.—Ethnographic research has been neglected in Rumania. (French summary.)—*Eli Johns.*

17651. HELLER, DOV. חובות האתנוגרפיה והפולקלור היהודי בכלל ובארץ־הקודש בפרט. [The function of Jewish ethnography and folklore in general and in the Holy Land in particular.] *Zion* 4 1930: 72-94.—(Includes bibliography and questionnaire.)—*Moshé Burstein.*

17652. IHLE, ALEXANDER. Christoph Meiners und die Völkerkunde. [Christoph Meiners and ethnology.] *Vorarbeiten z. Gesch. d. Göttinger Univ. u. Bibliot.* 9 1931: pp. 152.—The historian and philosopher Christoph Meiners wrote voluminously but contributed little. Accompanying many worthless and absurd details we also find in his 109 works of ethnological material interrogations and inferences which are quite modern. Meiners not only collected and spread out an immense amount of material but also undertook to settle the problems "culture and evolution" and "culture and environment." The investigation of the culture of primitive people reflects the mental evolution which expanded history to universal history and culture history to the history of the human race. His study proves a valuable contribution to method.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

17653. PLISCHKE, HANS. Die ethnographische Sammlung der Universität Göttingen, ihre Geschichte und ihre Bedeutung. [The ethnographical collection of the University of Göttingen, its history and its significance.] *Vorarbeiten z. Gesch. d. Göttinger Univ. u. Bibliot.* 10 1931: pp. 48.—The ethnological museums appeared in the second half of the 19th century as independent scientific institutions. At that time the material was collected from world tours. In Göttingen the collection is the result of the expedition of James Cook and the Russian explorations from northeast Asia and northwest America. The artifacts and their cultural and scientific significance are sketched by the present director of the collection. (24 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

17654. VALLOIS, H. V., and VAUFREY, R. L'exposition coloniale de Paris et les congrès (1931). [The Paris colonial exhibitions and their congresses.] *Anthropologie* 42 (1-2) Mar. 1932: 55-80.—The article deals with the anthropology and ethnology of the French colonies as displayed in the exhibition. Some note is also taken of the archaeological and prehistoric displays. There is also an account of the International Congress of Anthropologists.—*E. D. Harvey.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

17655. AFZELIUS, ADAM. Historieundervisningen ved de skandinaviske Universiteter. [Historical instruction at the Scandinavian universities.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Copenhagen)* 10(3) 1931: 337-346.—This survey for Danish readers has very little data on conditions in Denmark but for Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Finland it specifies the ranks of the teaching positions in history at each university (in most cases giving also the names of the present incumbents) and explains the degrees, honors and certificates granted by each institution in history, with a list of the special fields of study that may be offered in fulfillment of the requirements for each.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

17656. CASE, SHIRLEY JACKSON. The church history deputation to the orient. *Church Hist.* 1(2) Jun. 1932: 107-109.—Having visited the Orient in 1931 to

determine (1) what is being done to collect and preserve the original sources of information for the history of the indigenous churches of the Orient; and (2) what place the study of church history as a whole should now occupy in the training and equipment of leaders; the Church History Deputation to the Orient is now formulating its report on the various questions which appeared in the course of their investigation.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

17657. MARGOULIÉS (tr. by Liou Ho). Les états européens et les études sinologiques. [The European countries and Sinological studies.] *Ann. Franco-Chinoises* 4 (16) 1930: 18-27.—The study of Sinology is being carried on almost all over Europe. In France, England, Germany, and Italy there are a number of schools for the study of the Chinese language, literature, history, and geography, and libraries with over a million volumes, comprising histories of Chinese literature in English and French, numerous publications on China written by Europeans, and translations of Chinese historical works, novels, dramas, poetry, but predominantly Chinese classics. The universities of Sweden, Poland, and Czechoslovakia teach Chinese. Translations of Chinese works can be found in Holland and Russia. France presents, however, the greatest opportunity for the study of Sinology. It has the greatest number of Sinologues, and Paris alone has four establishments for the study of the Chinese language and literature, and nine Chinese libraries, six public and three private.—*Lina Kahn.*

17658. UNSIGNED. Bombay Historical Congress—1931. *J. Indian Hist.* 10(3) Dec. 1931: 300-306.—Meeting in December of 1931 the First Bombay Historical Congress was addressed by the Governor who made a rapid review of historical research from ancient times. Two expeditions were undertaken by the Congress to historic sites, and the meetings were divided into five sections on the basis of subject matter under discussion. Two resolutions were adopted, the first of which recommended reform in the history courses in the University of Bombay, and the second of which dealt with unified historical research by various Indian agencies.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

17659. COWLEY, W. H.; WIMANS, W. H.; ESTABROOKS, G. H. Providing information concerning business to college and university students. *Personnel* 8(3-4) Feb.-May 1932: 104-114.—There are several techniques for getting vocational information to college students: (1) the lecture method, (2) summer work, (3) inspection trips, (4) cooperative education, (5) recruiting trips, (6) interviews with successful men and women in various fields, (7) vocational monographs. All have their limitations but the vocational monograph is considered the most desirable because it offers opportunities for comparison. Four types of monographs were recommended by the committee: (1) business and industrial specialties, i.e., advertising, buying, (2) business and industrial organizations, i.e., the U. S. Steel Corporation, (3) business and industrial units, i.e., department stores, factories, (4) non-business specialties, i.e., social work.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

17660. DOHERTY, R. E. Educational aspects of engineering and management. *Electr. Engin.* 51(7) Jul. 1932: 476-481.—Industrial management and engineering are twin brothers; they developed simultaneously and about one-half of all engineering graduates, by the time they have reached 40 years of age, have gone into industrial work that is primarily executive in character. Educational policy cannot logically be separated from industrial policy. Most engineering graduates enter industry in one form or another; hence engineering



colleges have always taken the requirements of the industrial job into consideration. Looking to the future, it appears that technical engineering graduates will have the same opportunities as in the past for movement into executive positions, except that they will be in competition with graduates of courses designed as fundamental preparation for executive positions. (Bibliography.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

17661. SCHILLER, OTTO. Die Ausbildung des bauerlichen Nachwuchses in der Sowjetunion. [The educational training of rural youth in the Soviet Union.] *Osteuropa*. 7(4) Jan. 1932: 187-197.—*Samuel Kalish.*

17662. SLABÝ, J. Z agrární školy a farnosti. [The agrarian schools.] *Přítomnost*. 9(25) Jun. 22, 1932: 397-400.—From 73 agrarian (winter) schools in 1918 the number reached 112 in 1923-24. The teachers are composed of three groups: the pre-war teachers, who are largely directors of schools, who mostly are behind times and have lost their ambitions; former administrators of estates, who are used to discipline and are often in conflict with the pupils; and young instructors, who could not find other positions, and usually have other ambitions than teaching in these schools.—*J. S. Rouček.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

17663. LENZ, ADOLF. Zur klinischen Methode im kriminologischen Unterricht. Eine Entgegnung. [The "clinical" method in criminological training. A reply.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht*. 46(2) 1932: 251-254.—The primary function of the clinical method is pedagogical, but in providing better training for persons who will in the future deal with criminals, it benefits prisoners as well. [See Entry 4: 3276.]—*Conrad Taeuber.*

17664. MITTERMAIER, WOLFGANG. Die sogenannte klinische Methode im kriminalwissenschaft-

lichen Universitätsunterricht. [The so-called clinical method in university training in criminology.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht*. 46(2) 1932: 242-250.—The so-called clinical method of interviewing criminals before classes is not the investigation of an objective disease, as in the case of the medical clinic, but is to establish contact with the prisoner, in order to learn from him about phases of life that cannot be portrayed in texts or lectures. Social differentiations are bridged more frequently than they are intensified. The unfavorable influence on the prisoner has been exaggerated.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

17665. CENTRO de ESTUDOS JURIDICOS e SOCIAES. Inquerito de sociologia Brasileira (Em torno da formação nacional). [Brazilian sociology.] *Rev. de Estudos Jurid. e Soc.* 2(3) May 1931: 3-15.—Political and administrative regeneration of Brazil depend upon a thorough understanding of its sociology. The Center of Juridical and Social Studies has therefore outlined in detail the ground that such an inventory should cover.—*Paul Popenoe.*

17666. PAYNE, E. GEORGE. Research problems and trends in educational sociology. *J. Educ. Res.* 25(4-5) Apr.-May 1932: 239-252.—Some 18 studies are listed in the various sub-divisions of educational sociology. It is evident that there is an increased tendency toward objectivity and more critical and scientific work. The trend has been in the direction of regarding educational sociology as belonging in the field of sociology rather than education.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

17667. WILLIAMS, R. C. The research work of the United States Public Health Service. *Sci. Mo.* 35(1) Jul. 1932: 82-85.

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